THE

VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

ZOOLOGY—VOL. XXIX.

TEXT—FIRST HALF.
REPORT
ON THE
SCIENTIFIC RESULTS
OF THE
VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER
DURING THE YEARS 1873-76

UNDER THE COMMAND OF
Captain GEORGE S. NARES, R.N., F.R.S.
AND THE LATE
Captain FRANK TOURLE THOMSON, R.N.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
THE LATE
Sir C. WYVILLE THOMSON, Knt., F.R.S., &c.
REGIUS PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
DIRECTOR OF THE CIVILIAN SCIENTIFIC STAFF ON BOARD
AND NOW OF
JOHN MURRAY, LL.D., Ph.D., &c.
ONE OF THE NATURALISTS OF THE EXPEDITION

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TEXT—FIRST HALF

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Report on the Amphipoda collected by H.M.S. Challenger during the years 1873-1876.

By Rev. Thomas R. R. Stebbing, M.A.

FIRST HALF.

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EDITORIAL NOTE.

The collections of Amphipoda procured in the trawls, dredges, and tow-nets during the voyage of H.M.S. Challenger were placed in the hands of the Rev. Thomas R. R. Stebbing for examination and description in the summer of 1882. From not long after that date up to the present time Mr. Stebbing has been almost exclusively occupied in the work connected with the preparation of this extensive and valuable Report, which will be welcomed by all students of the Crustacea.

There is the same uncertainty connected with the Amphipoda as with several other groups of animals taken in the trawls and tow-nets, as to the depths at which the specimens were captured. Some were undoubtedly taken at or near the bottom, while others were as certainly taken in the surface and subsurface waters, but with others again there is a great deal of doubt. Although a record of the depths to which the nets were let down was attached to the specimens, the naturalists of the Expedition did not intend to convey the impression that the specimens necessarily came from the depths indicated.

This Report, which forms Part LXVII. and Volume XXIX. of the Zoological Series of Reports, consists of 1774 pages of letterpress, with 212 Plates and a Map. The whole is bound up in three separate portions, two of letterpress and one of Plates.

The first Instalment of the Manuscript was received by me on the 5th December 1885, and the last on the 30th November 1888.

John Murray.

Challenger Office, 32 Queen Street
Edinburgh, December 5, 1888.
THE

VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

ZOOLOGY.

REPORT on the Amphipoda collected by H.M.S. Challenger during the Years 1873–76. By the Rev. Thomas R. R. Stebbing, M.A.

PREFACE.

It will easily be understood that the various portions of this Report have not been prepared without a considerable amount of laborious perseverance. Even points of slight importance, such as the derivations of generic names, have involved no little expenditure of time and toil, and (as with those names for which no derivation has been found) sometimes most trouble has been taken where the result is least satisfactory. Considering that the earlier pages were printed off before the work represented by the later pages had shed its light upon them, the Report is unlikely to be wholly free from deficiencies, inconsistencies, and other faults and mischances. In the completed volume it may well happen that many of these will be far easier to detect than they were to avoid. But, whatever the defects that may actually exist, either in the descriptive part of the Report or in that which deals with the literature of the subject, I venture to suppose that they might have been fewer had all the writings taken into account been always at hand to be referred to, compared, and pondered over whenever occasion required, while I am sure that they must have been far more numerous, had I not fortunately met with the different forms of assistance which I now desire most gratefully to acknowledge.

The ready and courteous liberality with which the Royal, the Linnean, and the Zoological Societies of London, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Advocates’ Library, place their rich stores of literature at the service of the student, has laid me, (Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
no doubt in common with many others, under a deep obligation. My earnest thanks are also due to my personal friends, Mr. Spence Bate, the Rev. Canon Norman, and Dr. Murray, the Editor of the Challenger Reports, for the uncommon generosity with which they have allowed me to borrow from their libraries, and retain, not for weeks only, but in some instances for years together, rare and costly books and pamphlets. For the loan of valuable books or papers I am indebted likewise to Professor Alphonse Milne-Edwards, to Mr. W. E. Hoyle, of the Challenger Office, to Mr. Edward Saunders, of Lloyds, and to one or two other friends. Nor must I forget the friendly and unsparing zeal with which both Mr. Hoyle and Mr. James Chunley, of the Challenger Office, have assisted me in my book-borrowing career.

For favouring me with one or several or all of their contributions to the literature of the Amphipoda I have to thank a large number of gentlemen: in Great Britain, C. Spence Bate, G. Herbert Fowler, E. J. Miers, A. M. Norman, David Robertson, W. Baldwin Spencer, and A. O. Walker; on the Continent of Europe, Carl W. S. Aurivillius, Th. Barrois, Jules Bonnier, Carl BojANJIUS, Edouard Chevreux, A. Della Valle, Adrien Dollfus, Henri Gadeau de Kerville, Jules de Guerne, H. J. Hansen, R. Koehler, W. Lilljeborg, G. Pfeffer, G. O. Sars, J. Sparre Schneider, and August Wrześniowski; in the United States of America, Walter Faxon and S. I. Smith; in Australia, W. A. Haswell; in New Zealand, Charles Chilton, T. W. Kirke, and G. M. Thomson. To the kindness of Professor S. I. Smith and Mr. E. J. Miers I am under a special obligation, since, when the first sets which they had sent me of their valuable papers had been destroyed by an accident, they generously and to my great convenience repeated their gifts.

In obtaining the biographical notes, given where possible in connection with the notice of each author's earliest work on the Amphipoda, I have received much kind assistance from Professor G. O. Sars, Professor S. I. Smith, and Mr. W. E. Hoyle.

For various specimens of Amphipoda I wish cordially to thank Dr. Bruce, of the Military Hospital, Malta, Mr. Charles Chilton, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Mr. W. A. Haswell, of the University of Sydney, Australia, Canon Norman, of Burnmoor Rectory, Fence Houses, Mr. David Robertson, of Cumbrae, Scotland, Herr Conservator J. Sparre Schneider, of Tromsö, Norway, Professor S. I. Smith, of New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A., Mr. G. M. Thomson, Rector of the High School, Dunedin, New Zealand, and Mr. A. O. Walker, of Chester. For purposes of comparison with the Challenger collection, as well as for throwing light upon frequent doubts which the literature of the subject suggested, many of these specimens were of great importance. Some proved in actual fact extremely useful, and almost all might have been of the highest service had not the pressure imposed by the limits of time forced me too much to neglect them.
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GLOSSARY AND GENERAL INDEX, 1727
INTRODUCTION.

Bibliography.—In literature the age of the Amphipoda scarcely reaches back beyond a century and a quarter. Linnaeus knew almost nothing about them. At least, in one of his descriptions he is shrewdly suspected of having mistaken the head of the animal for its tail. Of particular species, it is true, earlier writers, such as Friderich Martens the ship’s barber of Hamburg, had formed fairly accurate conceptions. In the middle of the sixteenth century Rondelet figured a specimen, but perhaps, like Linnaeus two centuries later, without clearly knowing at which end of the creature to look for its head. Nearly two thousand years before Rondelet it is surmised that the keen glance of Aristotle had noted the existence of this tribe of diminutive shrimps, but his observation, though it throws a venerable prestige over their scientific record, did nothing to awaken any fruitful interest in their character and distribution. The institution of the genus Gammarus by J. C. Fabricius in 1775 presently brought the Amphipoda together as a group, although naturally it was due to earlier labours that any necessity for grouping was perceived. During the next forty years these Crustaceans no longer suffered from the neglect which had previously left them obscure. When Latreille, in 1816, gave them the name Amphipoda, an important stage was marked in the growing knowledge and interest about them. Since then they have received a very ample measure of attention, and at the present day they are studied in many parts of the world with great skill and evident enthusiasm. Of the literature of the subject numerous lists have been published, among which that by the late Axel Boeck in 1872 is the most important. He arranges in alphabetical order the names of one hundred and fifty authors, giving the titles of their contributions to the number in all of two hundred and seventy-three. This catalogue extends to the year 1871. A separate chronological review of the literature is carried down only to the year 1855. This part of Boeck’s work is especially valuable for the comments which his large knowledge of the subject enabled him to supply. He intimates, however, that his comments are chiefly concerned with northern species. For dealing properly with the almost cosmopolitan Challenger collection it seemed indispensable to verify, and as far as possible to complete, the review which Boeck had so admirably begun. Neither the difficulty of the task nor the prodigious bulk of the material result was at first foreseen. From folio to pamphlet a vast mass of literature had to be consulted. How much borrowing of

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1888.)

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books and buying of books, how many journeyings to and fro, how many researches ending in nothing, are necessarily involved in such consultation, those who have had a similar experience will well know, and those who have not had it can scarcely be made to understand. Without therefore expatiating on the difficulties which I suppose myself to have conquered or on the difficulties which conquered me, it may suffice to mention that, as the record proceeded, the plan of it was more than once changed, the earlier notices being rewritten and expanded, under the influence of a growing desire that as much of the task as possible should be done once for all and need no second doing. In the form actually adopted, the titles of works are given in chronological order, so far as the year of publication is concerned, but within that year they for the most part follow the alphabetical order of the authors' names.\(^1\) Accuracy in the dates given has been anxiously aimed at, seeing that without this accuracy it is sometimes impossible to determine those questions of priority on which scientific nomenclature so much depends. But precision is very difficult to arrive at, when the only available copy of a work is an undated extract from a foreign magazine, or from the proceedings of a learned society, read in one year and published in the next or the next but one. It is greatly to be wished that "separate copies" should not only have the true paging, as Darwin\(^2\) urges, but that they should also have that date of publication from which the new genera and species contained in them have a claim to reckon their priority.

The title of each work mentioned in the Bibliography is accompanied, it will be seen, as a rule by some notice of its contents. There are a few exceptions, where papers, of which the titles could be cited on adequate authority, have remained inaccessible, or where the titles themselves seemed sufficiently suggestive without further comment. Here and there, like a sign-post with the legend "No Road" upon it, the title of a book has been given for the sake of saying that it contains nothing about the Amphipoda. On the other hand some obscure works, perhaps really bearing on the subject, are omitted from the general list and only incidentally referred to as occasion offered. In the notices taken collectively two special objects have been aimed at:

1. To quote the original definition of every genus of the Amphipoda.
2. To give under its proper date the name of every new species.

Two objects of a more general character have also been kept in view, namely, first, to give some idea of the character of the information which the various writings supply, and secondly, in so doing to produce a record, after the annalistic method, of the progress of knowledge in this branch of natural history.

It will be readily understood that a generic definition as at first framed is often little

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\(^1\) The following names are exceptions to the alphabetical order on the pages mentioned:—Sela, Linnaeus, p. 18; Linnaeus, p. 20; Stren, p. 28; Olausen, p. 36; Gimiani, Hammer, p. 38; Fabricius, p. 40; Foreski, p. 43; de Quercio, p. 47; Linnaeus, p. 53; Roemer, p. 55; Pallas, p. 65; Lairelle, p. 71; Lafinesque, p. 87; Leach, p. 89; Pollini, de Blainville, p. 93; Leach, p. 107; Costa, Krayser, p. 177; Kraus, p. 205; Bate and Westwood, p. 340; Gerstaecker, p. 342; Cunningham, p. 404.

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suited for the purposes of later classifications, yet each remodelling requires to be tested by that earliest form which is here reproduced. While every definition has been given which claimed to refer to a new genus, references have also been made, wherever available, to authorities who have disputed the claim of novelty, or to other reasonable grounds for rejecting the defined name. When the type-species is well known, and specimens of it have been examined by more than one competent observer, the true position of a genus is comparatively easy to determine. But sometimes the solitary specimen on which a genus was founded has since been lost or destroyed or damaged past recognition. In some of these cases the genus remains either absolutely obscure or only the sport of ingenious guesses. It would be convenient if some limit of time could be established, so that after fifty or a hundred years the names which no one had been able to identify throughout such a period should lose their right of priority.

With species, as with genera, all that have ever been published as new ones are admitted to the record. So far the task is simple. But here too an attempt has been made, by references and suggestions, to guide the reader through the labyrinth of synonyms. This part of the work is full of perplexity and complication, and the labour here bestowed upon it can pretend to little more success than that of having drawn into one view a large number of problems still requiring solution. Conjectural determinations for or against the validity of a species, apart from observation of the actual specimens described, must be accepted with much reserve even from the most experienced writers; for example, a consensus of important authorities had long referred Kroyer's Stegocephalus inflatus to Phipp's earlier Cancer ampulla, yet in 1887 Hansen decides that Kroyer's species is after all distinct. But the very fact that mistakes are so often made in the attempt to regulate synonymy should at least have the useful result of awakening attention to the extraordinary amount of trouble caused by vague and inadequate descriptions, especially when these are given without explanatory figures of the object described.

In the general treatment of the large mass of literature here brought under review I have desired as much as possible to save trouble to any naturalist who might in the future have to deal with a collection similar to that which is the subject of this Report. Hence brief notices of the Amphipoda and descriptions of single species embalmed in large works have been quoted in full, and occasionally for the same reason short separate treatises have received a longer notice than their intrinsic importance, apart from their rarity, would have demanded. On the other hand, some works, such as the British Sessile-Eyed Crustacea by Bate and Westwood, and Boeck's great work on the Arctic and Scandinavian Amphipoda, have been only briefly noticed, since they are already widely known and of necessity in general use, so that the enormous space required for an exhaustive discussion of their contents would have been to a great extent needlessly absorbed. Among the writings of the last century, attention should, I think,
be called to the superiority which Pallas displays in his descriptions of Amphipoda. In
the present century Kroyer can have but few rivals for combined fulness and accuracy of
detail. In the whole multitude of contributions to the voluminous literature here con-
sidered, it is obvious that some writers have done more harm than good, or that, to speak
in the most lenient terms, their productions are of no value whatever; but while this can be
fairly said only in rare cases, the examples are very numerous of fruitful industry and
high scientific excellence. Without, however, any attempt to appraise seriatim the
merits and services of this host of writers, it may be convenient to mention a few works
which the student will find, if not indispensable, at least of foremost value, for particular
branches of the subject. Thus, for the general structure of an Amphipod, he should
certainly consult the Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés d'eau douce de Norvège, by
G. O. Sars, 1867; for embryogeny, the Mémoire sur la formation du Blastoderme chez
les Amphipodes, les Lernéens et les Copépodes, by E. van Beneden and E. Besselis,
1869, and Uljanin's Essay, 1881; for the circulation of the blood, the papers by
Wrzesińskiowski, 1879, and Delage, 1881; for the family of the Cyamidae, the contrib-
utions of Lütken, 1873 and 1887; for the Caprellidae, Mayer's Die Caprelliden,
1882, to which an Appendix is to be presently published; for the Phronimidae, Claus'
Essay, 1879, and for the Platyscelidae, the same writer's work of 1887; and to this
list the treatise by Bovallius on the Amphipoda Hyperina, and that by Wrzesiński
on the subterranean Amphipods, when completed, will doubtless need to be added. For
the study of the Amphipoda Gammarina the works of importance are so numerous that it
might be misleading to point out a few as more prominently essential than the rest,
yet on the difficult subject of the Ediceridae the paper by J. Sparre Schneider in 1883
ought not to be overlooked.

Classification.—The division of the Amphipoda into three groups, the Gammarina,
Caprellina, and Hyperina, has been long and widely accepted, and is followed in this
Report as of practical utility and based on reasonable grounds. Geology is unfortunately
almost silent about these Crustacea. To all intents and purposes there have been as yet
no fossil Amphipods discovered.1 If, nevertheless, we may assume the three groups to
have been all derived from a common ancestral form, then the evidence of the groups
themselves may be taken to show that the Gammarina and Caprellina, by their similar
mouth organs, are more nearly connected with one another than either with the
Hyperina, and that the Hyperina, in respect of their mouth organs, are furthest removed
from the primitive form, inasmuch as their maxillipeds have lost that resemblance to
modified legs which is so striking in the other two groups. From both the Gammarina
and the Hyperina the Caprellina are separated by the slight development of the pleon.
This character can readily be explained as an acquired adaptation to their habits of life.
If the suggestion be made that the ample pleon might as well have been developed from

1 See pp. 111, 118, 276, 300, 353, 409, 471, 486.
the feeblest form as the feeblest have been degraded or reduced from the more ample, the answer is this, that the impoverished condition attributed to the pleon in the Caprellina is correlated to other appearances of degradation in the same group, that no Caprelline stage has ever been observed in the embryos of the other two groups, and that the strongly developed pleon would scarcely have been so general, not only among Amphipods, but also in the neighbouring orders of Crustacea, had the ancestral form been nearest to the rudimentary one. Hence it appears to be a natural arrangement to place the Caprellina after, though next to, the Gammarina, and to let the Hyperina come last.

To any one glancing over the great variety of forms presented by different species of Amphipoda, and comparing an Orchestia with a Cystisoma, a Rhabdosoma with an Anonyx, a Pariambus with a Gammaracanthus, it might seem extremely rash to assume that all the Amphipoda could possibly have a lineage in common. But after prolonged examination of homologous parts the observer would not be so much impressed with the difficulty of a common descent as with the intrinsic simplicity of the processes by which these wonderful differences of structure might have been produced. For if a son may be taller than his father, a daughter stouter than her mother, in the same family one child have straight hair and another curls, one brother be smooth and the other a hairy man, variations of a corresponding kind suffice to explain the most striking dissimilarities that the Amphipoda can furnish. Lengthen or contract a limb, make a joint tumid or flatten it out, multiply the spines or prickles, narrow or expand the body, or so treat one part of it at the expense of another, let it be cylindrical or depressed or laterally pinched, stiffly outstretched or coiled into a ball,—by such differences as these, in regard to which many species present the most minute transitions, it will be found that genera and families are separated, without the least necessity or reasonableness of attributing to them other than a common origin.

In the hinder part of the pleon the Hyperina show a general but very variable agreement with the Gammarina, but in the front part of the pleon, and especially in the appendages of that part, the agreement is great and very constant. These appendages, commonly called pleopods, are perhaps less subject to variation throughout the two groups than any other part of the organism. Each of the first three segments of the pleon has a pair of these swimming-feet, the three pairs usually differing only a little one from the other; each member of a pair consists of a stem or peduncle supporting two branches; the branches as a rule differ only slightly from one another, each being of tapering form, composed of several joints, of which the first is invariably the largest; of these joints every one has an apical pair of long feathered setae, which on the small terminal joint are close together. No joint except the first is ever privileged to have more than one pair of these plumes, and no joint is ever normally without its pair.

On the peduncles of these swimming-feet, near the lower angle on the inner side, there
is the curious apparatus spoken of in this Report as the coupling-spines. Among the Gammarina occasionally these spines are numerous; among the Hyperina there are rarely, normally perhaps never, more than two to each peduncle. In both groups they are clearly spines that have been modified to serve one and the same purpose, namely, to hold the peduncles together for the swimming-stroke. For this purpose the apex of each spine is blunted and has backward directed teeth, the edges also often having a retroverted serrature, so that the spines of each pair of peduncles can be interlocked. That both groups, notwithstanding their otherwise extremely divergent forms, should so universally possess these coupling-spines, is surely a note of common ancestry. It is also easy to see that two quite simple spines in this position might be of some service for the object in view by the effect of mere friction, while natural selection would be ready to avail itself of any variation in the direction of the roughening of the spine, until the strongly serrate edges and dentate apices had been at length evolved. In the branches of the pleopods we find another note of community of origin for the two groups above mentioned. Besides the obvious similarity which these branches display in almost all the genera and species, they have in common the less easily noticed feature of carrying one or more cleft spines on the inner margin of the first joint of the inner branch. To this there are only rare exceptions, and those, perhaps, not difficult to explain. Throughout the Hyperina it appears that the joint in question never has more than one such spine, while in the Gammarina the number varies. The object served by these spines is no doubt similar to that of the coupling-spines. One arm of the cleft apex has a subterminal expansion, and the other arm is internally roughened or serrulate. By these contrivances a pair of the spines lying crosswise helps to keep together the branches of the pair of pleopods, and so to add force to the swimming-stroke. But these spines with cleft terminations have plumose shafts, and are evidently plumose setae modified for a special purpose. Indeed, in some species, in which the pairs of cleft spines are numerous, some of them show a gradational form combining the flexibility of the seta with the cleft termination of the spine.

Another example of gradational forms is exhibited by the maxillipeds of the Gammarina. The outer plates of these organs are commonly fringed with an apparatus, parts of which may be distinguished as respectively, teeth, spines, and setae, yet the teeth pass into spines, and the spines into setae by gradations so minute, that the practical difficulty arises in description of determining how many of these little appendages ought to be grouped under one name, and how many under another, yet no one would dream of interchanging the names of the two extremes of the series, the tooth and the seta.

In classifying the families of the Amphipoda within the principal divisions, not a few difficulties are encountered. We may attempt to place side by side those which in the


2 "Soie particuliere à bout bifurqué," Sars, loc. cit., fig. 8.
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present state of knowledge appear to have the largest number of important affinities. But what affinities should be considered important for classification it is by no means easy to determine. Animals genealogically very wide apart may have adopted similar modes of life, and in so doing have become modified on parallel lines, while on the other hand, in species nearly related by descent, great divergence of character may have resulted from difference of habits, such as the assumption of a parasitic life by one branch of a family, when the other branches have remained independent. In classifying the Gammarina authors have usually placed the Orchestidae first. In the order of evolution they might rather be placed last. Among these alone of the Amphipoda has a capacity for terrestrial existence been acquired; some of them are gradually adding the faculty of walking upon dry land to the ordinary movements of slithering and leaping; all of them have lost the mandibular palp. Delage, founding his view upon the circulatory apparatus, suggests that the Corophidae are the ancestors in common of the other Gammarina and the Caprellidae. But Corophium volutator (Pallas), the subject of Delage's investigation, is far removed from a typical Amphipod. Though it has not the variety of movement found among the Orchestidae, yet, by having a body flattened instead of laterally compressed, it is perfectly capable of walking. It cannot perhaps, strictly speaking, be said to walk upon dry land, but it walks freely over moist mud in the open air. Of the three pairs of lateral orifices to the heart, so generally found among the Amphipoda, Delage has observed that the first two pairs are wanting in Corophium volutator, and that they are small and inactive in the Caprellide. But it may safely be said that if the Gammarina and Caprellidae were descended in separate lines from the Corophium, the degraded and inert Caprellidae would never have acquired the two additional pairs of orifices for which they have, it seems, no urgent need, and which their supposed ancestor of a higher type and more active habits is able to dispense with. Thus, while the character of the heart makes it very improbable that Corophium should have been an ancestor of the Caprellide, its shape and habits make it quite as unlikely that it should have been an ancestor of the Gammarina, so few of which have any activity out of water, and so many of which, the Orchestidae included, have the body laterally compressed.

On the supposition of a common origin of all the Amphipoda, it is obvious that families will have been gradually separated by the successive acquisition of distinctive characters. The supposition itself is based upon the fact that some characters are common to many families, since that fact is explained most simply on the principle of inheritance from a common ancestor. In the search, then, for ancestral characters, we must look away from what is rare and exceptional to what is commonplace and unattractive. When any single character is investigated in all the known species, some form will often be found of marked simplicity and completeness, round which the rest

1 See p. 526.
will be grouped at greater or less distances. These two attributes, simplicity and completeness, are evidently appropriate to an ancestral form. To begin with, each part of an organism will, by inheritance, resemble the part from which it has budded out. Successive variations introduce distinctions between the parts of an organism, just as they introduce distinctions between one organism and another. At the same time the simplicity sought for must be limited by some standard of completeness, otherwise we should be looking for the origin of things in general, not the ancestry of a particular group. In the structure of an Amphipod we may recognize simplicity in the segments of the pereon, where, as a rule, each segment is to a certain extent free from its neighbour and closely resembles it, and we may recognize it also in the flagella of the antennæ and branches of the pleopods, in which, commonly, numerous joints exhibit one and the same pattern. The theoretical completeness of the appendages rests to some extent on a comparison with other groups of Crustacea, but the limits either of completeness or simplicity which are to be expected in the special group are soon arrived at. If, then, by comparing not only one but every available character in all the families, we at length make some approach to a complete set of ancestral characteristics, we shall be able to construct an ideal Amphipod, with no parts degraded and none exaggerated. And if further, by comparing this ideal with existing species, we find one among them bearing an exceptionally close resemblance to it, such a species will have some claim to stand, not perhaps at the head, but in the centre of our classification, as most directly representing the type or original from which the other Amphipoda have in various degrees more widely diverged. As a matter of fact, in the genus Gammarus the well known species Gammarus pulex and Gammarus locusta are very much of the commonplace facies desired. They are naturally chosen for explanatory purposes and as representative species. They have the requisite completeness; the secondary flagellum of the upper antennæ is not wanting as in Amphithoe, nor the mandibular palp as in Dexamine and the Orchestidae; the palp of the first maxille is not degraded as in Orchestia, nor the maxilliped palp curtailed as in Lafystius; no segments of the pereon are coalesced as in Dulichia, nor of the pleon as in Atylus and Goplana; the third uropods are not uniramous as in Metopa, nor the second as in Cerapus. They have also the requisite simplicity, as could easily be shown by a detailed comparison with other species. The distribution of these two species lends an additional probability to the view that they represent an ancestral form. Far more than any other Amphipod Gammarus pulex appears to have spread itself over the fresh-water streams of the world, and Gammarus pulex is connected by the very closest ties with Gammarus locusta. It is clear from the general distribution of the Gammarina that the chief nurseries whence they issue are the weeds of the coast. From these the rivers are accessible as well as the ocean, yet in the rivers the species of Amphipoda are few, while in the ocean they are multitudinous. This admits of a simple explanation, if we accept Gammarus locusta as representing the ancestral form which at one time occupied the
world without the competition of other species of Amphipods. In order to enable the family to extend its range over the fresh-waters of the world, no further change was needed than such as would enable some of the progeny to pass from salt-water to brackish, and from brackish to fresh. But the sections of this genus having once obtained command of the rivers, by the capacity of living vigorously in the river-water, would have an immense advantage over all rivals attempting in the future to make a lodgment in the streams, while their capacity for life therein was in its initial stages and only feebly developed.

In the arrangement around and near to *Gammarus* of such genera as *Niphargus* and *Gammarocanthus* and *Maira*, there is in point of fact a very general agreement, so that we shall not be very rash in regarding the Gammaridae as a natural family. If from the considerations already mentioned we may regard it also as the typical family of the Amphipoda, the next point of interest will be to determine whether the other families can only be grouped confusedly around it, or whether any lines of succession can be suggested. It is evident that if the *Gammarus*-form had at any time such possession of the ocean-world that it was able to stock the majority of the fresh-water streams with genera and species which can be traced back to it in a direct line, the more or less amphibious Orchestidae ought to be traceable to the same source. Between *Gammarus* and *Talitrus* there are, it is true, important distinctions, but they are in part bridged over by the genera *Hyale* and *Hyalella*, and to a very considerable extent they show adaptation on the part of the Orchestidae in general to altered conditions of life.

The next family which seems easily derivable from *Gammarus* is that represented by the genus *Amphithoe*. It will be noticed in the history of the subject, that, before the minute subdivision of genera, the discoverer of a new species, if he did not assign it to *Gammarus*, was very apt to call it an *Amphithoe*. *Amphithoe* indeed has before now been chosen for description as a typical genus of the Amphipoda. The genus, in its present acceptation, has an extremely extensive distribution, and by the simplicity of structure which it exhibits, and its general approximation to *Gammarus*, it is well fitted to be the link between that genus and the nest-forming Podoceridae in general. Near to, yet not to be derived from, the Podoceridae, and by their somewhat more erratic characters placed at a greater distance from *Gammarus*, come the Photidae. Again, at various distances beyond the Podoceridae, we may imagine positions for the Corophidae, Cheluridae, Dulichidae, and Icelidae. The Dulichidae seem to lead on by a very natural sequence to the Caprellidae, with which Bate and Westwood have gone to the extreme length of actually classing them, in their group Aberrantia.

Returning to the family of the Gammaridae, we find in close alliance with it two other families, the Atylidae and Ensiridae; nor are these remote from the Pleustidae and Epimeridae. The remainder are by no means easy to group in any plausible order of relationship to the ancestral form. The eyes of the Ampeliscidae give them a position
apart from all the rest. The Lysianassidae are set apart in another direction by the peculiarities of the upper antennæ, the second gnathopods, and especially that character of the mandibles, on account of which Schiodte has named them the Trochalognatha. As far, however, as the antennæ are concerned, they are united to Schiodte's other group, the Eleutherognatha, by the new family Valettidae. The Stegocephalidae, while agreeing with the Lysianassidae in the upper antennæ, are less remote from Gammarus in the form of the second gnathopods. On the other hand, the character of the mandibles shows a further departure from the common type than is found anywhere else among the Gammarina. Hence a common ancestry may be supposed for these three families, branching off from Gammarus at a remote period.

In the Stenothoidae the genus Steno'ortho itself, being without the mandibular palp, may be regarded as a later form than the companion genus Metopa, in which that palp is retained. In the Leu'cothoe, by the characters of its mandibles and maxillipeds, seems to lead up to the Stenothoidae.

The Syrrho'idae and Synopidae on several accounts may plausibly be placed side by side. In one particular, the very short terminal joint of the mandibular palp, these families show an affinity to the Stenothoidæ; but apart from this point their affinities are with the Pontoporeidæ. Nearer than any of these to Gammarus stand the Odieeridæ.

The Iphimedidæ, Pardalisidæ, and Amphilochedidæ remain, with peculiarities that make every suggestion for their classification hazardous. At a venture the Pardalisidæ may be grouped with the Syrrho'idae, Synopidæ, and Pontoporeidæ; the Iphimedidæ with the Pleustidæ and Epi'meridæ; and lastly, the Amphilochedidæ left, where they are usually placed, in a somewhat dubious proximity to the Stenothoidæ.

Between the Gammarina and Hyperina there is a wide gap, over which at one point no bridge has yet been found, for, while in the Gammarina the maxillipeds always have a palp, they never have one in the Hyperina. In the Gammarina the mandibular palp has, with the rarest exceptions, a short first joint, whereas in the Hyperina this joint is frequently of great length, but here there are all sorts of connecting links, the mandibular palp in Cylo'pus being quite of the pattern common among the Gammarina. Milne-Edwards, in 1840, when establishing the Tribu des Hy'périnea Gammaroides, went so far as to say that the single genus, Vibilia, which he placed in it as a link between the Gammarina and the ordinary Hyperina, might almost as well stand in one division as the other. To this overstatement of the closeness of the tie between the two groups he was no doubt led by wrongly supposing that Vibilia had rudimentary palps to the maxillipeds.

Within the Hyperina, although marvellous diversity of form has been arrived at, there is comparatively little difficulty in tracing a family resemblance between the different sections. Naturally the Platyscelidæ or Hy'pérines anormales, with their strange zigzag
folding antennæ, may be regarded as the latest development, but the whole group of Hyperina must be supposed to be interconnected, not to be derived partly from one branch and partly from another branch of the existing Gammarina. It may be noticed, indeed, that though the Gammarina by their maxillipeds testify to an older type than is seen in the Hyperina, yet the latter in some genera retain in their turn a mark of antiquity which the Gammarina have lost, in the simplicity of the gnathopods, for these in \textit{Dairella} and \textit{Lycowopsis} are like ordinary pereopods. The general structure of the upper antennæ in the Hyperina calls to mind the family Lysianassidae, but there is the marked distinction that in none of the Hyperina is there a secondary flagellum to these antennæ; yet here the recently discovered \textit{Hyperiopsis voringii}, Sars, may supply a link, since with the antennæ of the Lysianassidae this curious species combines the eyes of a Hyperid. A connection between the Hyperina and the Lysianassidae has already been indicated by Boeck, who placed the family Prostomatidae at the head of the Gammarina, in immediate sequence to the Hyperina, because of the agreement which he considered to exist between that family and the Hyperidae and Orchestidae. The Prostomatidae are in close relationship with the Lysianassidae, and might, in my view, well be included in the older family. But if the Hyperina make any real approach to the Lysianassidae, it must not be supposed that they are derived from them, for the mandibles of the Gammaroid Hyperina point more directly to the \textit{Gammarus}-form than to that found in the Trochalognatha.

In offering these contributory suggestions towards a classification of the Amphipoda, my hope is that either by occasionally hitting the mark they may be of service, or that where they have missed it they may provoke a fruitful criticism, and either way that they may excite the ambition of the discerning and ingenuous to throw light upon the many problems which are still obscure.

\textit{Nomenclature.}—Most naturalists will sympathise with the lady who thought that, of all the discoveries astronomers had made about the stars, the finding out their names was the most wonderful. In zoology the new discoveries are generally far more troublesome to name than they would be if they were only stars or planets. A genus of sharks is bound to give way, if it turns out that a genus of animalcules has received the same appellation a month earlier, and the genus of animalcules, however laboriously and scientifically described, must give way in its turn, if it should prove that the same group of creatures has been obscured rather than explained fifty years before under a different name. But apart from these casualties, there is the enormous and increasing difficulty which arises from the multitude of workers in every field of natural history, who, in the absence of any rule or convention to the contrary, publish new genera and species in any literary vehicle that is for the moment handiest. One isolated description may have to be sought for in a costly volume of travels, and another in the local journal of Timbuctoo. It is rather to be wished than expected that an international law in science should intervene, and allow validity and priority only to names adequately published in
definite periodicals, of which one or more might be assigned to each large division of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Even under this utopian arrangement the requirements of adequate publication would be very much at the mercy of different contributors.

Looking only to the Amphipoda, one sees and feels the natural tendency in those who describe actual specimens to multiply genera and species, while in those who classify the results obtained by others, the tendency is to be impatient of minute distinctions, to rejoice at being able to unite two species into one, and to ignore one genus in favour of another which they regard as embracing it. Nothing but good is done by those who pare away the superfluities of nomenclature by discovering that the same genus or species has been described under more than one name, but it is a question whether much profit has resulted from attempts to discard small genera in favour of a large comprehensive genus. In the history of the subject we see that the names of the rejected genera almost invariably obtain eventual acceptance, so that the attempts at suppression only result in a confused synonymy. Few authors, for instance, would now dispense with Melita and Miera of Leach, which to Milne-Edwards appeared useless and even injurious sub-divisions of Gammarus. Those who take the lead in introducing minute subdivisions do, indeed, force the hand of their successors, since differences which might well have been regarded as specific under a moderately wide genus, have to be accounted generic when the already existing genera of a family are separated by very small distinctions. But premature interference rather increases than remedies the confusion, although, when knowledge of the subject has largely advanced, the time and opportunity for a general revision may arrive and be thoroughly welcome.

As far as the form of a name is concerned, it has seemed to me beyond all question best to adopt that which the author of the name himself gave to it. This was far from being my original opinion. It is, of course, a delightful effort of criticism, and a token of one's own intrinsic superiority, to be able to correct the spelling of some eminent man of science. But in actual practice each correction makes a new name, adding therefore to the synonymy, and often making necessary the citation of two authorities instead of one. Sometimes the corrected form of a name comes into collision with a genus established before or since in some other branch of zoology. Sometimes a name is inconveniently lengthened in the effort to make it conform to the laws of philology, and a syllable is inserted which the originator of the name perhaps intentionally left out. As Leach has shown, it is not necessary for a scientific name to have a derivation at all, so that in the last resort the names which do not satisfy the laws of classical formation may be defended on the ground that one congeries of letters is as good as another. At any rate, for the purposes of natural history, the fixity of a name is of far more importance than any indirect lesson in scholarship of which it may be made the text. I may as well, however, confess that in respect to the genus Amphithoë I have not had courage to

1 Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 54.
revive Leach's original *Ampithoe*, and that in pedantically printing *Caprella equilibra*, Say, instead of Spencer Bate's *Caprella equilibra*, my object has been much more to emphasize the general view here advocated than to make converts to the use of that particular illustration of it. The custom of changing the gender of specific names, when species are transferred from genus to genus, seems to me inconvenient and unnatural. In every species of the Amphipoda there are males and females, and since the ungallant Romans imagined the masculine to be the worthier gender, it would tend to simplicity if that gender were preferred in the formation of all specific names. Changing the masculine ending into a feminine, to match the nominal sex of the genus, is much like saying that a man must be a woman if his parents have happened to christen him Maria.

The pronunciation of the names used in natural history is of comparatively little importance, since they are so much more frequently read by the eye than pronounced by the tongue. Nevertheless, it would be an advantageous custom if authors, when introducing a new name, would supply their readers with some means of determining the quantity of a doubtful syllable. In pronouncing long-established names, such as Gammarina, Caprellina, Hyperina, where the derivation will not help us, we must be guided either by usage which may fluctuate, or by euphony in respect of which tastes may differ, or by the genius of our own language which is pretty sure to prevail in the end. In the three examples cited, my own opinion is, that the penultimate syllable ought to be pronounced short, the accent being in each case laid upon the ante-penultimate. Although the Greek word ἰσπίνως, so accented and having a short penultimate syllable, has nothing to do with our Hyperina, yet the mere existence of such a word proves that there is nothing monstrous in the pronunciation now recommended.

*Distribution.*—How very extensive is the range of the Amphipoda may partly be seen by a glance at the map accompanying this Report. Northward, Amphipoda have been taken within 400 miles of the pole; in the opposite direction as far down as lat. 68° S. Of the great depths from which some of the Challenger Amphipoda are reported I do not like to speak with too much certainty, but there is no special reason for doubting that *Lanceola pacifica*, for instance, came actually from the depth assigned it of 2300 fathoms. It does not seem unnatural that some of the group should have been able to penetrate even to so great a depth as 13,500 feet beneath the surface of the sea, since on the continent of South America Mr. Whymper has found them at 13,500 feet above it. All the waters of the world, arctic and tropical, salt, brackish and fresh, oceans, lakes, rivers and wells, are tenanted by Amphipoda. From the rocks and sands and muddy fringes of coast and shore they are pushing out advanced guards in a sort of tentative manner on to the land, where, for ought we know, they may yet have a great future before them. That they have thriven so well hitherto may be attributed to various advantages, chiefly perhaps to their ready adaptability to so many varying circumstances. Diminutive size and mimetic colouring will often have helped to protect
them. An appetite, voracious, indeed, but not over fastidious, will seldom have allowed them, like more scrupulous feeders, to starve in the midst of plenty, while the prodigious swarms they bring forth have enabled them to offer a wholesome banquet to the monsters of the deep without any injurious diminution of their own numbers. The following list exhibits the species which have a more or less doubtful claim to have come from a depth greater than 300 fathoms. It is interesting to notice, that in the thirty-one specimens of Gammarina reported from these vast depths, twenty-five genera are represented, of which ten are new, and twenty-eight species, of which twenty-six are new.

### Gammarina.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Fathoms</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Fathoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anonyx ampulloides, Sp. Bate</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>Amathilopsis australis, n. sp.</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platemon longimanus, n. g. et sp.</td>
<td>1125</td>
<td>Pleustes abyssorum, n. sp.</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onesimoides carinatus, n. g. et sp.</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>Atylosus emarginatus, n. g. et sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyphocaris microrny, n. sp.</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>Cleonardo longipes, n. g. et sp.</td>
<td>1775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonyx normani, n. sp.</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>Eusiroides crassi, n. g. et sp.</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orchomena abyssorum, n. sp.</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Synopioides macrorny, n. g. et sp.</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaryllis haswelli, n. sp.</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Elasmopus subcarinata (Haswell),</td>
<td>1100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valettia coheres, n. g. et sp.</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Elasmopus delaplate, n. sp.</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andonia giganta, n. sp.</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>Ampelisca abyssicola, n. sp.</td>
<td>390</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andonia bocki, n. sp.</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>Gammaropsis thomsoni, n. sp.</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andonia abyssorum, n. sp.</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Podoceropsis kermadeci, n. sp.</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucothoe tridens, n. sp.</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Podocerus hocki, n. sp.</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrroco papyraeae, n. sp.</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>Paradyrope oryguin, n. g. et sp.</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ediccodruides cinderella, n. g. et sp.</td>
<td>1035</td>
<td>Camacho bathyplous, n. g. et sp.</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hyperina.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Fathoms</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Fathoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lancella pacifica, n. sp.</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>Cystisoma spinosum (Fabricius),</td>
<td>1090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancella sp.</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>(?) 2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancella sp.</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancella sp.</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancella vesta, n. sp.</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>Cystisoma sp.,</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancella submi, n. sp.</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Cystisoma sp.,</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancella australis, n. sp.</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Phronima novae-zealandiae (?),1 Powell.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cystisoma spinosum (Fabricius)</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Platyseclus ovoides (Risso²). Deep tow-net.²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 1800 fathoms was the depth at the station at which this species of Phronima was taken, but in all probability the Phronima was taken at the surface.

² The depth at Station 243 at which this species was taken is 2800 fathoms.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

Almost all the Hyperina, except in the genera Lanceola, Cystisoma, and Phronima, were expressly labelled as having been taken at or near the surface. In regard to the specimens of Phronima, it was probably considered that their capture at the surface would be taken for granted, their floating habitations having been frequently obtained.

How incomplete is our present knowledge of the whole group may be inferred, as well from the numerous additions which almost every voyage of scientific exploration makes to it, as in especial from those additions which the Challenger made by a few weeks stay in the Southern Ocean at Kerguelen Island and Heard Island. For, by the exertions of the Challenger Naturalists, from this small region, previously supposed to be very barren in Amphipods, the following list of species was obtained:—

Among the Gammarina:—

Anonyx cicadoides, n. sp., K. | Acanthochinus tricarinatus, n. sp., H.
Tryphosa antemipotens, n. sp., H. | Iphimedia pacifica, n. sp., K.
Tryphosa barbatipes, n. sp., K. | Iphimedia pulchridentata, n. sp., H.
Hippomedon kergueleni (Miers), K. | Atyloides australis (Miers), K.
Hippomedon trigonius, n. sp., K. | Harpinioides drepanocheir, n. sp., K.
Cheirimenedon crenatipalmatus, n. sp., K. | Triteta kergueleni, n. sp., K.
Sophrospic murrayi, n. sp., K. | Rhachotropis kergueleni, n. sp., K.
Orthomenc caucanus, n. sp., K. | Eusirus longipes, Boeck, K. and H.
Lepidepecreum foruminiferum, n. sp., K. | Eusiroides pompeii, n. sp., H.
Socarnoides kergueleni, n. sp., K. | Liljeborgia consanguinea, n. sp., K. and H.
Amphasia integricauda, n. sp., K. | Pholis macrocarpus, n. sp., K.
Acontistoma pepini, n. sp., K. | Aora kergueleni, n. sp., K.
Acontistoma kergueleni, n. sp., K. | Aora trichobostrichus, n. sp., K.
Kerygelenia compacta, n. sp., K. | Autonoe kergueleni, n. sp., K.
Metopa nasutigenes, n. sp., K. | Gammaropsis exsertipes, n. sp., K.
Cardenio pseudodactylus, n. sp., K. | Amphithoe kergueleni, n. sp., K.
Phoxocephalus kergueleni, n. sp., K. | Podocerus fideatus (Montagu), K.
Harpinia obtusifrons, n. sp., K. | Cerapus sismithi, n. sp., K.
Urothoe luchneassa, n. sp., K. | Haplocheira planosa, n. sp., K.
Holmedon schneideri, n. sp., K. | Platophium danae, n. sp., K.
Eeliceroides rostrata, n. sp., K. and H. | Neohela serrata, n. sp., K.
Zaramilla kergueleni, n. sp., K. | Protelopsis kergueleni, n. sp., K.

Among the Caprellina:—

Dodecas elongata, n. sp., K. | Euthemisto gaudichaudii (Guérin), K.

Among the Hyperina:—

Vibilia sp., between K. and H. | Primno sp., K.

1 K. stand for Kerguelen, H. for Heard Island.
Of the forty-eight species here enumerated, all but about half a dozen have been brought to light by the Challenger researches, and of the genera over which these species are distributed thirteen out of forty-three are new.

It may be convenient here to group together the names of the thirty-one new genera established in this Report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cheirimedon</th>
<th>Atylopsis</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platamon</td>
<td>Harpinioideis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onesinoides</td>
<td>Stenopelea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophrosyne</td>
<td>Leonardo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycloecaris</td>
<td>Eusiroidea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socarnoides</td>
<td>Synopioidea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acontistoma</td>
<td>Parelasmopus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerguelenia</td>
<td>Dryopoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valettia</td>
<td>Paradryope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardenio</td>
<td>Camacho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platyschnopus</td>
<td>Chosroës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ediceroides</td>
<td>Dendecis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaramilla</td>
<td>Caprellinoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acanthechinus</td>
<td>Protelopsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atyloides</td>
<td>Sympronoe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Streetsia.

The new generic names proposed in the Report in exchange for older but preoccupied names of valid genera are as follows:—Caprellinopsis for Caprellina, G. M. Thomson; Euseciotes for Euseclus, Claus; Lysianax for Lysianassa, Milne-Edwards; Pariambus for Podalirius, Kroyer; Phorcorrhaphis for Phoracus, Milne-Edwards; Phoxocephalus for Phoxus, Kroyer; Priscillina for Priscilla, Bocck. Haustorius, Müller, is reinstated in place of Lepidactylis, Say, Phtisica, Slabber, in place of Proto, Leach, and Seina, Prestandres, in place of Tyro, Milne-Edwards, and Clydonia, Dana. Eginella, Bocck, is taken to include the preoccupied Eginia, Kroyer. For Constantia, Dybowski, Costantia, a form accidentally occurring in Dybowski’s own work, is adopted. For Eurytene, Liljeborg, Eurythenes is accepted from the pen of Professor S. I. Smith. For Dryope, Sp. Rate, although preoccupied, no alternative name is for the present offered, its relationship to the new genus Dryopoides requiring further consideration.

Of the hundred and eighty species which the Report describes as new, it is possible that a few come too near to older species to deserve specific distinction. Especially in the genera Hippomedon, Leneothœ, and Aora my suspicions are aroused that I may have introduced some unnecessary names; but such errors of judgment, if found to exist, will also, I hope, be found to be few.

1 This genus was first published in a preliminary notice in 1853.
BIBLIOGRAPHY.

B.C. ARISTOTELES, born about 385, died 322 B.C.

Cent. IV. De Animalibus Historiae. Libri x. (Jo. Gottlob Schneider, Lipsie, 1811). These ἱστορίαι περὶ τὰ ζῷα were probably published within the last thirteen years of their author's life. After his writings had met with sundry changes and chances, there is reason to believe "that about 50 years B.C. Andronieus produced the first edition of the collective works of Aristotle." See The Ethics of Aristotle, by Sir Alexander Grant, 1874, p. 9.

The passages in Aristotle which probably refer to the Amphipoda are the following — Book iv. ch. 2. Ἄν ὃῖ μαλακοστράκῳ ὕπε ἰτή το τέγο τοῦ καράβων καὶ τοῦτο παρεστίλησεν ἐπὶ τοῦ καλώς τοις ψύλλοις. Ὅτι δὲ διαφέροντα τῶν καράβων τῷ ἰχθὺς χρόνος καὶ ἄλλοι τινάς ὑπάρχειν οὐ πολλάς. "Εν δὲ τῶν καράβων, καὶ ἄλλο τῶς καρακίους. Γίνη δὲ πλάσω τῶν καράβων ἵνα καὶ τῶν καρακίων τῶν μὲν ἱρά καράβων ἅτι το κυψεῖ, καὶ δειγμάτα καὶ τὸ μικρὸν γένος ἅτι το γένος μέζων. Of the Malacostraca one genus is that of the carabid, and near to this a second of those called astraed. These differ from the carabid in not having chelas, and in a few other points. One genus is that of the carabides, and another that of the carabini. There are several genera of the carabides and the carabini; for to the carabides belong the gibbsae and the crangons, and the little genus; for these grow no bigger. Book iv. ch. 10, a passage, unfortunately incomplete, relating to the sleep of fishes and other water animals that have no eyelids: Αλλάκω ταῖς ἱερὸς οὐ ἱερὸς, εἶ μὴ διὰ τοῖς φθείραις καὶ τοῖς καλόμοιοις ψύλλοις . . . [αὐτὸς ἀπεμένεις] ὡστε κἂν τῆς χειρὸς λαμβάνοις μέλιον· ὥν τὸν χρόνον εἶσαι τὰς νυκτός, καταστάθησον προσπίπτομεν πολλά τὸ πλάζον όντε. Γίνονται δὲ ἐν τῷ βαθὺ τῆς δαλατής καὶ τοοῦτα τὸ πλάζον, ὡστε καὶ τὸ δέλαρ δὲ τὰν ἱερὸς γῆ, ἄν χρονία ἵπτη τῇ γῆς, καταστάθησον καὶ ἀνέκουσας πολλάκες οἱ ἄλλος περὶ τὸ δέλαρ ωστερ σφάγαις αὐξημένων αὐτῶν. For fish, unless [they are disturbed] by the lice and so-called fleas, are surprised in so tranquil a condition as to be easily taken even in the hand. But now if these are left [in the nets] during the night, they (the fleas) being many in number fall upon and devour them. In the deep of the sea they grow in such multitudes that any piece of fish for bait, if left long on the ground, they devour. And often the fishermen draw up round the bait as it were a globe of them clinging to it.

Gerstaeker thinks that the little genus of the first passage may well refer to such an Amphipod as Carinaria locata. Beock considers that the ὑπάλλον of the second passage, which eat the fish in the nets, are also likely to be Amphipods, since in the northern seas these act exactly in the way described. The statements of Klein and Holboll confirm this. As Aristotle apparently speaks of the bait on land, "ἐπὶ τὰς γῆς," being eaten by these creatures, it is likely enough that he alludes to more than one species; unless, as Bellon evidently supposed, the land intended be not dry land or shore, but the ground at the bottom of the sea.

(2001. CHALL. EXP.—PART LVIII.—1887.)
A.D. CAIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, born A.D. 23, died A.D. 79.

Historia naturalis. Libri xxxvii. (Gabriel Brotier, Tomus ii., Parisisiis, 1779).

In book xi. sect. lxxii., Pliny speaks of Crustata among marine animals. No earlier use of the word in this application seems to be known. In book ix. sect. xxi. he says, "Animal est parvum, scorpionis effigie, aranei magnitudine. Hoc se, et thymo, et ei qui gladiis vocantur, crebro delphini magnitudinem excedentis, sub pinnâ adigit aculeo: tantoque infestat dolore, ut in naves sequunmuro exililnat." This passage is only worth noting in comparison with Risso's statement that a species of Cyamus sometimes so irritates the thunmies in the Mediterranean that they jump out of water. Lätkén supposes that Risso has assigned to Cyamus an effect produced really by Brachiotta thymii. In book ix. sect. lxxii., Pliny appears to confuse, in a rather ludicrous passage, the Ædipere and Ædela mentioned in book iv. ch. 10, of Aristotle's History of Animals. In book ix. sect. li. he gives "Cancerorum generis, carabi, astaci, maie, paguri, herculeici, leones, et alia ignobiliora," among which the ignobilium may be supposed to correspond to the μερόν γένεσ of Aristotle, and to include some at least of the Amphipoda.


Petri Bellonii Cenomani De aquatilibus, Libri duo Cum iconibus ad viuum iporum effigiem, quoad ejus fieri potuit, expressis. Parisisiis, m.d.liii.

The second book, pages 318–348, is de aquatilibus exanguiibus. Of these "quæ Graecis Æmav, nobis exangua dicuntur," he says, "alia dum quidquid testa operuntur, quæ illi Ætrumeturma, alia verò mollis: quæ etiam molakótrpaca vocit, atque alia rursus iuxtea, sub quibus magna marinorum ac fluvialium phalanx contuitur. Exanguii igitur molles à nobis describentur ac depingûetur primum locutum, cancri et id genus ceteri. . . . Ultimo loco dejectamenta maris, nominibus etiam insignibus prædicta explicantur, quibus non-nunquam etiam vesci solemus."

Among the Crustata he considers that the Squilla fluvialitis parva, the Gambarella of the Romans, is intended by Aristotle's "parva quæ majores nunquâ effici possunt." In this Bellon is evidently not thinking of any Amphipod. The only allusion that he makes to Amphipods is to be found, if anywhere, in his cap. xii. p. 436, "De dejectamentis marinis," in the section headed "Asilus sive Estrum." This Isopod he figures with eight thoracic feet on each side, and concludes his account of it as follows:—"Aristotles octauo de historia animalium: Thunni (inquit) et Glaedii agitantur estrum, canis exortu, habent enim tuctque per id temus sub pinna seu vermiculum quern Assilum vocant. Iadem anhon videtar estrum seu Asilum disserum a pediculo et pulice constituebatur, quum eis etiam nomina propria φώκων θαλαταων; id est, pediculum marinum, et ψάλλες θαλαταων, id est pulcere marinum, imponat. Vocet et in mari pedicules (inquit Plinius) casco tritos in superficie ex acecto arribat jubent. Pisces vel manu caperentur, dum dormiunt (inquit Aristoteles) nisi pediculas et pulcibus sollicitarentur. Gignuntur in profundo mari tanta fossuditate, ut escan de pisco omollitam, si diu in imo manserit, totam corrodunt atque absuant. Et quidem sequamnimo piscator escan demissum, glomeratm vidiqne his bestiolis, perinde ut pilam affolit. Aristotles's "éti τετε μεγα," is here represented by "in imo," meaning "at the bottom of the sea," which is perhaps an attempt to correct the unmeaning words "in uno" in Gaza's translation, for which Aubert and Wimmer (1868) suggest "in humo."
1554. RONDELET, GUILLAUME, born 1507, died 1566 (Biographie Universelle).

Libri de piscibus marinis in quibus vero piscium officios expressae sunt. Lugduni, M.D.LIII. pp. 534-577.

Liber xvii., De Piscibus, que discantur Crustacea, contains chapters on Stalk-eyed and Sessile-eyed Crustacea and on Echinoderma. Chapter xxvii., De Pulice marino, begins: "Cum Maris purgamentis aliquoties repertae carnea crusta institat, quam hic depinximus, quam facile homunciones ridiculé pictae vel similias representat alius partibus locusta similis est, in cauda appendiculas habet locustae et similique modo, tam exigua est ut particulis corporis nisi ab oculo oculat possint, ob parvitasem nequitatur. Hanc puto esse φιχλον θαλαττων, id est, puicem marimum, de quo Aristoteles, quam de piscium sonno agit." He then proceeds with a translation of the passage from Aristotle, lib. iv. ch. 10. Boeck thinks he means some species of 

![Amphipod](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

Gammarus. The accompanying woodcut will give a fair idea of Rondelet's drawing, which has the special interest of being, I believe, the earliest known figure of an Amphipod, whether the original were a Gammarus, or, as seems equally possible, an Orchestia. In saying that its facies "represents a human being caricatured or a monkey," Rondelet has probably mistaken the tail for the head.

In ch. xxviii., De Pediculo Marino, he gives the figure of an Isopod, but explains that the φθερ ϑαλαττως of Aristotle applies not only to this, but also to a species, "qui in mari, quod est a Cyrena ad Egyptium circa delphinum est, qui omnium pinguisissimus fit paulbi copia, que delphini opera suppeditatur." The οὐρας of Aristotle, from the fins of the thunny, like a scorpion, and of the size of a spider, is not to be confused, he says, with these φθερα.

1558. GESNER, CONRAD (or GESSNER, KONRAD), born 1516, died 1565 (Encycl. Brit., 9th Ed.)

Conr. Gesner, medici Tigurini : Historiae animalium Liber IV, qui est de piscium et aquatilium animalium natura cum iconibus singularum ad vivum expressis vero omnibus. DCCVI. Continentur in hoc volumine Gulielmi Rodeletii quoque medicinæ professoris Regii in Schola Montpelhiensi & Petri Belloni Cenomani, medici hoc tempore Lutetiae eximii, de aquatilium singulis scripta. Tiguri, MDLVIII.

Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 19, gives the date of this work as 1548, and he says, p. 32, that it repeats on p. 994 Rondelet's text without any addition of importance, under the heading De pulice marino Rondeletii. Since the date 1548 was inconsistent with the reference to Rondelet, and the first edition of Gesner's work was not to be met with in England, I sought information from Copenhagen, and Mr. G. E. C. Gad has had the kindness to send me the full title and the date as above given of the first edition in question, from the Royal Library in Copenhagen. The first volume, he tells me, is dated 1551, the fourth volume 1558, and in this latter the heading "De pulice [pulice] marino Rondeletii" occurs not on page 994, but on page 894. In the 2nd Edition, 1620, the notice occurs on pp. 759-760. To Rondelet's account is added "Gignatur et in stagnis marinis similis," and a "Corollarium" about the uses of the psyllus marinus which laps upon the shore. The references in the Index to the account of the Puliculus marinus of Rondelet is given wrongly as p. 649 instead of 604.
Nomenclator aquatilium animantium. Icones animalium aquatilium in mari et dulceibus aquis degentium, plus quam d.m. cum nomenclaturis singulorum Latinis, Græcis, Italicis, Hispanicis, Gallicis, Germanicis, Anglicis, aliiq; interdum, per certos ordines digestae. Tiguri, Anno m.d.l.x.

In Tomus I he includes seventeen orders of marine animals, the Crustata forming the fourteenth. The fifteenth embraces the Testacea, a large portion of which is headed De Crustatis, apparently by a printer’s error. The sixteenth order is formed of the Insecta Marina, “ut sunt, Hippocampus, Eruca, Pediculus, Pulex, Askus, Hirudo mar. Vermes et Luminum quidam, Scolopendra.” On p. 267 he remarks, “Pulicem et Pediculum marinum, quam teun crusta integratur, Insectis potius quam ut Rondeletius Crustaceis, adiumxinus, quod forma eorum tota à Crustatis plurimum differe uelatur, majisq; ad Insecta accedere.”


Among the fresh water animals of Tomus II. he gives Astaeus fluvialiis and Cancer fluvialiis but no Amphipoda. His brief remarks on Pulex marinus are perhaps generalised from what he has read, heard, or seen animals belonging to the Orchestidea, Gammarides, and Cymidæ.

Matthiolum (Mattioni), Petrus Andreas, born 1500, died 1577 (Biographie Universelle).

Commentarii in vi libros Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de Medica materia, ab ipso autore recogniti, et locis plus mille aucti, m.d.lxxxiii Venetis. (Epistola nuncupatoria, dated m.d.l.xv.)

Pages 278–284 discuss various Crustacea or Crustata, including Cancer, Astaeus, Gammarus, Squillarum, Muta, Pagurus, Cancerul; none of them Amphipoda. He refers to Aristotle’s book iv. ch. 2, discussing the often quoted words “Squillarum enim genere continentur gibbes, crangones, et parve, quae majores quoniam effici possunt,” with the remark, “Quibus liquidus constat, vulgare gammarulos Aristotelis parvas facile esse Squillas, cum ii majores quoniam evandat, quam qui semper parvi in piscarum habentur venales.”

Aldrovandi, Ulisse, born 1522, died 1605 (Biographie Universelle). (The date 1607, given in the Encycl. Brit., 9th Ed., is inconsistent with the title page here quoted).


The second book is De Crustatis, and contains the wisdom of the ancients concerning these animals. In regard to the name he says, “Quae Græci et presertim Aristoteliae μαλακόπρακες, Latini hoc tempore Crustacea vocant : Pilius Crustata, cum inquit, In marinis
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Crustata et Cartilaginea priores dentes habent." Nothing certain about Amphipods can be derived from Aldrovandi, though some of his allusions to the small kinds of Crustacea may have them in view. The remark attributed to Pliny is not that which he actually makes. On the contrary, as to these dentes he seems to express a doubt by the words, "At in marinis crustata et cartilaginea primores [sc. dentes] habere, itum echinis quinos esse, unde intelligi potuerit, miror." Aldrovandi's misquotation reappears in Facicoliati's great Latin Dictionary, except that "primores" is there correctly given instead of "priores."

1634. MOUFET, THOMAS, born about 1550, died 1604 (thirty years before his work was published).


On page 321 he says, "Pediculus marinus Insectum est Balneis [Balanis] ectorumque generi infestum, quos moriendo titilandoque in fuorum agit, ut se in arenam projicere aridumque petere coguntur. The figure at the side is not a Cyamus but one of the Cymothoidea. On page 322 he says, Pulex sive Asellus marinus equilium moliorem refert, nisi quod quatuor tantum pedibus (pacc Gesneri dixerim) donatur, et frequentibus longisque saltibus se liberat, a numero pedum. Asellus dictus a saltu, Aristoteles pulex: a dorso gibbosae, Scrofula nuncupatur; color illi lividae cum nigredine. Longitu dor fluvistium, digitum transversum; latitu dor, semidigitum non superat; marinaror major dimensio, qui litorre reflente, et in aquis dulcisbus sepe conspicitur. Venatoribus item spectatibusque mirum agilitatis prevem exemplum." There is a figure given, without name or reference, on the last plate but one, which is probably a generalised representation of this description. It is rather a satire on the expression "ad vivum expressis Iconibus" in the title. The animals referred to may include the sand-hoppers and shore-hoppers, Talitrus, Orchestia, Hyale, as well as the fresh-water Gammarus pulex and the salt-water Gammarus locusta, Gammarus marinus, et hoc genus omne.

1665. SACHS, PHILIPP JACOB, born 1627, died 1672 (Hagen).


The title of this curious and amusing book very fairly indicates its contents, only unfortunately at that time the Crustacea now known as Gammarids had excited little or no attention. On page 53 he mentions that the Squillae are divided into marinus and flustratiles. He then continues: "Marinus rarior secundum Arist. IV. II. 2, in Latas, spinosas, erongones, in Gibbas kőpes et in pareas que nunquam mai ores fluit dividuntur. The Squilla gibbe, he says, are divided by Schoenfeld into two species. With the smaller, which does not turn red when cooked, at the mouth of the Elbe and the Oder they feed pigs and ducks,
so numerous are these shrimps. This may refer to the common eatable shrimp, but what
follows appears to include species of Orchestidæ or other Amphipods, for he says: “In
Hobsatia vocantur Hurren / Dithmarasis Rant / Belgis Carnelen / Carnere / Carneten /
Galls Sauterde, Cheorette, Gneerette, ein Ereqgifte / Anergicæ Gen. f. 127. / Opringfretse.
In Sametorum litoore maxima carum copia est, et alibi quoque in littoribus Germania et
Belgii. Er parve Squilla gibbae avide expetuntur ab Harenghi.” He goes on to say that
many eminent naturalists had stated that the herring fed on nothing but sea-water, an
opinion which Bohn had satisfactorily refuted by finding in a herring’s stomach forty
Squilla gibba (Carnet), and Neueranzius by finding more than sixty, though smaller ones.
(These may have been Hypermna, see note on Thomas Edward, 1868.) On pages 95–97,
under the heading Squilla minima, he gives the following, § ix.: “Ex Squillis parvis et
nomine ferre carent. Germ, ein Zwergfretzein / ein feiner Ghernier quibusdam εἶλαρος
[read εὖλαρος] a colore subfulvo, cocta tamen rubescunt, λεοφόρον manque viridem, modo
luteum colorum Grecis Significat. Ob exiguitatem Vascones Circule quasi Avenam vocant,
quae e Garuma copiosa extrahunt, et pugilation devorant, sicut avenam veteriue. Coci
quidam vocant Brasse, que vox hodie Avenam significat, dicitur in illam, 1, que Romans
Gambarretta dicitur.

“2. Quae Gambaruqio, estque adeo exigua ut mille vic unam libram sequunt. Squillis affine Ani-
malecatum memorat Schonefelti, p. LXXXIII. piscatoribus infestum, quod ad mare Balticum
vulgaris nominat Esefjoc seu Esefuweren / squillis minimis figura respondens, crustaqua
instar iliarii contextum, vic transversum digitum longum retibus et tendiculis, quibus hami
atifuguntur, mire noxium, quae magno piscatorum detrimento arrodit.”

It may be noted that at this date the Crustacea are not included among the Insecta. For
Animal being divided into Perfectum, δεναιναι sanguine venilittum, and Imperfectum, ναιναι
crescunque, quod non habet sanguinem proprium dictum, sed humorem aliun proportionem
sanguinis respondentem, the subdivision of Imperfectum Animal seu crescunque is made as
follows:—
1. In Insectum δεναιναι, quod corpus incisuris distinctum habeat: 2. In molle,
quod molli crete contextum μακακόκεφυμα. 3. In crustaceum, quod tenue cruenta obtectum

1675. Martens, Friderich.

Friderich Martens vom Hamburg Spitzbergsiche oder Groenlandische Reise
Beschreibung gethan im Jahr 1671. Aus eignen Erfahrungen beschieden / die dazu
erfordernde Figuren nach dem Leben selbst abgerissen / (so hierbey in Kupffier zu
sehen) und jetzo durch den Druck mitgetheilet. Hamburg. Im Jahr 1675.

The fifth chapter, p. 83, is headed “Von etlichen Schilf geschlechtner / so auff Grön
landischen / oder Spitzbergen Reisen gefangen werden.” Among these he dis-
tinguishes Krabben and Sterbfische. Of the Krabben he had met with four kinds,
first, the Meersquine as the French call it, next, rothe Krabben oder Garnellen,
thirdly, kleine grate Krabben oder Grand, and fourthly, die so genannte Walfischs
Laarre. In describing the two last of these, Martens has the distinction of having been, so
far as is known, the first to give anything like a definite description of an Amphipod.
For this reason the accounts of his third and fourth species seem worth giving in full, as also
for other reasons the account of number two. They read as follows:—

2. Garnell. Unter den Garnellen die man hier sichtet und die man in Spitzbergen findet is
kein Unterschied. Spitzbergsiche aber seynd von Farben auch ungekocht roth / rother wie
die von Lübeck gekocht zu uns gebraucht werden. Der Kopf ist sonderlich / bestehet von


On page 58, in describing the "Lumbe," he says, "In ihren Magen habe ich gefunden kleine Fische und rothe Garnellen / und etliche Sandsteine. Wie ich dann solche vollkommenlich erkannt / nachdem eine Lumbe im fliegen eine grosse rothe Krabbe auf das Schiff fallen liess / welche ich auch an gemeldten Orthe abgerissen." The woodcuts are copied from the figures given by Martens in his Plates P. and Q.

It seems quite obvious that the Garnell, number 2, with the eyes raised out of the head like Krebs Augen, and with eighteen legs, and capable of being describend as a great red Krebbe, cannot have anything to do with a Caprella. On the other hand these rather curious circumstances are to be noticed: first, that while the description of "Garnell" refers to a life-size figure which is not to be found, the figure under Plate P. is left without any description; secondly, that a copy of this figure, with the word "Garnell" attached to it in a pecuilar manner, as if to avoid all possibility of mistake, is given by Adelung in 1768 to accompany his modernised version of Martens, and is definitely referred to the description of "Der Garnell," while, lastly, Herbst, Nat. der Krabben and Krebs, II. 142-144, under "Cancer (Gammarellus) linearis," refers to "Martin Spielberg, tab. B. fig. I p. 115, Granat," and winds up his account of this species with the words, "Die Vögel fressen diese Thiere als ihre liebste Speise, and halten sich häufig an denen Orten auf, wo man die findet. Man trifft sie aber vornehmlich in den Hüfen zwischen und unten den Steinen im Wasser, und auch in des Wallisches Saam en an, der auf dem Wasser treibt," thus adding to the perplexity by combining a reference to figure i with words obviously borrowed from the account that applies to figure e. Boeck is of opinion that the figure i represents Caprella septem-trionalis, Kröyer, on the ground that no other Caprella is found at Spitzbergen. Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 2, does not accept Boeck's argument, and considers that, as the species represented is undescribed, it would be undeserving of further notice, but for the reference to it in Lütken.

The Kleiner Garnell, number 3, being found among and under stones, may in Boeck's opinion be Gammarnus locuta, that being found in such situations at Spitzbergen. Since the Wallfisch of Martens is known to be the Greenland Whale, Ballena mysticus, Lütken
inverts that its parasite must be that which he has named *Cyamus mystici*, rejecting the name *Cyamus celii*, as having been applied confusedly to several species. Though Martens' drawing of this species, Plate Q, fig. d, is a very odd one, the description is vouched for by Lütken as being in many points correct, and in any case such as should have prevented later writers from confusing the species with the *Pygothidae*.


*Methodus Insectorum seu Insecta in Methodum aliqualem digesta*: a Joanne Rayo, Londini, eelorcv.

"Insecta," he says, "sunt vel *αμυγρόφωτα*, hoc est, que nullam subeunt formae mutationem; vel *μεταμορφοσκέφαλα*, hoc est, que formam mutant.

"Insecta *μεταμορφοσκέφαλα* sunt vel *Arsiδa seu Pedibus destituta*, vel *Pedata*. Ex his nonnulla pedem aliquoties mutant.

Under "Insecta *μεταμορφοσκέφαλα* Pedata," he says:


The third group he thus describes:


The *Holocerda* contain *Terrestria*, *Julus* and *Scolopendra*; *Aquatica*, the Cornish *Scalp*, with 38 feet, *Scolopendra marina*, and *Animalculum bicorpor se bicaudatum*.

The account of the *μεταμορφοσκέφαλα* he concludes with the words, "Hanc Methodum Insectorum intamameditabilium D. Francisci Wullaghby demum." This explains the initials F. W. in the following notice.


*Historia Insectorum*. Opus posthumum, jussu Regis Societatis Londinensis editum. Londini, m.dcc.x.

On pages 43, 44, the following notices are given:


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directe antorsum extendit; ad quorum radices alia duae, multo breviores. Corpus ferè pellucidum, celerrimè movetur saltando ut Pulex, sed praecipue extra aquam. Pedum secundum par chelarum instar lata. Inter pedes et caudam alia sunt sive Appendices, sive pedes, graciles et breves quibus eva adhurree probabile est ut in Locius. Cauda cirrorum fasciculo constat. In litoribus sub lapidibus innumerè inveniuntur.

"Pulex fluvialitis, q. An à marino differet. F. W. Pedum quinque paria posteriora longa et gracilia sunt, duo capiti proxima breviora, non chelis sed (ni fallor) hamulis donata, ut in Squillis. Juniores matribus adherrent, quae in circulum ferè se contorquent, et pullos amplexuntur. A capite duo precedent Antennarum paria. Quae in nostris rivulis sunt, non saltant ut marine, sed incurvans se et natans podiceo exercendo satis celeriter. Ha in aquis calidis in specie Custoxa prope Vincentiam in Italia inveniuntur, ubi nulla animalia vivunt."

Of these three notices the first probably refers, as pointed out by Pallas himself, to Oniscus volutator, Pallas, 1766; the second, to judge by the short upper antennas, the large-handed second feet, and the saltatory motion, especially out of water, no doubt principally refers to Oniscus gammarellus, Pallas, though the attendant query implies that species of Gammarus were also in view; the third notice evidently includes two species, that from the warm springs of Custoxa in Italy being, Boeck says, Gammarus pungens, while the other is obviously the common fresh-water Gammarus pulex.

1728. FRISCH, JOHANN LEONHARD, born 1666, died 1743 (Hagen).


In part vii., section xviii., page 26, is headed "Von Krebs-formigen Wasser-Wurm." Of this he says, "Der grüeste wird etwan Zoll-lang die Übereinkunft mit Krebsen, der Gestalt nach, leidet gar wohl, dass man ihm davon einen Namen giebt, weber noch keinen hat." With the longer upper antennas he thinks it feels what is in front of and beside it, with the smaller lower ones it feels what underneath might do it harm or supply it with food. He concludes that it cannot be one of the insects which undergo further transformation. Its fresh-water habitat, and the figures which Frisch gives, justify Boeck's opinion that Gammarus pulex is here in question. It is depicted on pl. xviii. figs. 1, 2, 3. The whole plate is reproduced in the accompanying woodcut.
1734. Seba, Albert, born 1665, died 1736 (Biographie Universelle).

Locupletissimi rerum naturalium Thesauri accurata descriptio, et iconibus artificioissimis expressio, per universam physices historiam. Opus cui, in hoc rerum genere, nullum par exstitit. Ex toto terrarum orbe collegit, digestit, descriptit, et depingendum curavit Albertus Seba. Tomus i. Amstelodami, MDCCXXXIV.

On page 142 he gives Pediculi ceti, Poux de Baleines, with a sailor's story that they slip into the ears of the whales and pierce them with their bite. Lütken says that the figures, pl. xc. fig. 5, E, F, G, H, may with tolerable certainty be referred to Cymamus mysticeti, i.e., to the Cymamus which infests the Nordhval (a whalebone Whale, known in English as the Right-whale, the Greenland Whale, or the Common Whale), Balena mysticetus, and that E, F represent a male, G a female, and H a young male. The “quatre pieds au milieu longs et menus” are drawn as if articulated.

1735. Linné, Carl (also Carolus Linnaeus, Carl von Linné, and, in Trupp’s translation of Stoever’s Life, Sir Charles Linnaeus), born 1707, died 1778.

Systema Naturae, systematice proposita per Classes, Ordines, Genera, et Species. Lugduni Batavorum, MDCCXXXV.

In the Regnum Animale, the fifth of the six classes is devoted to the Insecta, “Corpus crista ossa cutis loco tectum. Caput antennis instructum.” This class includes the Coleoptera, Angioptera, Hemiptera, and Aptera (“ala nullae”). The Aptera contain the divisions or genera, “Pediculus, Pulex, Monoculus, Acharus, Araneus, Cancer (“Podos 12, priores cheliformes”), Oniscus (“Podos 14”), Scolopendra.” Cancer contains the species “Cancer, Pagurus, Majas, Gammarus, Astacus, Squilla, Eremita.” Oniscus contains “Asellus Officin. Asellus aquat.”

1738. Linnaeus.

Animalia per Sveciam observata.

In this work the pages are headed Scient. Svec. A.MDCCXXXVI. Among the Aptera under Cancer are given, besides Cancer marinus, Majas, Astacus, Gammarus, four short descriptions of species of Cancer, and the name “Cancillus, Matth. Diosc., 230,” corresponding probably to what he elsewhere calls Eremita, Cancillus being Swammerdam’s name for Bernard l’Hermite, in 1681.

1740. Linnaeus.


The Regnum Animale has six classes: Insecta the fifth, “Corpus ossibus cutis loco tectum, Caput antennis instructum.” The Insecta include four orders, the Aptera, “ala nullae,” being the fourth. These comprise the genera, “Pediculus, Pulex, Pedura, Monoculus, Kermes, Acharus, Aranea, Scorpio, Cancer, Oniscus, Scolopendra.” Cancer (“Podos X; primores
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*Ovali duo. Cauda foliata*”) includes “Cancer, Pagurus, Majas, Gammarus Astacus, Squilla, Enemita.” *Oxyscus (Peleus XIV.)* includes “Milleps, Asellus aqu.”

With the above agree Editio quarta ab Auctore emendata et aucta, Parisiis MDCCLXXIV.

In a German edition, Halle, 1740, with a preface by Johann Joachim Lagen, *Cancer* is defined “Peleus 12, priores cheliforones. Mit 12 Füssen, da die vordersten Scheren sind.” The German explanation of *Gammarus* is “Der kleinste Krebs mit langen Schwanzen (Spring-Krebs”), as though *Gammarus* were an Amphipod, which in the intention of Linneus it clearly was not. According to Herbst, Krabben und Krebs, ii. pp. 42, 43, “Cancer (Astacus) gammarus” is the great common lobster, which from the Greek *kAmyapos*, through the Latin Gammarus, derived its name in Danish *Hammer*, in German *Hammer*, in French *Homar* (later *homard*).

1741. Egede, Hans, born 1686, died 1758 (Biographie Universelle).


Cap. vi. p. 36, is headed “Hvad Slags Diur Fiske og Fugle den Grønlandske, Sæ giver af sig etc.” The accompanying plate contains a figure of a Hvalfisk, with a minute reproduction having the words “pag. 39, i: 24” above it, and below it “Hvalf: luus” and a figure of that creature, which is obviously borrowed from Martens. On page 39, where the smallness of the creatures which form the food of the whale is contrasted with the size of the whale itself, the author says, “Nu skalde man fulde kokken ved et salt Krop maas nødvendig behøve mange andre Fiske og Sæ-Dyr til sin Føde; men hans spise er indt et uden noget som kaldes Hvalfiske Aas, af Skikkelser og Størrelse som i Figuren ses, det er brun af Farve haver 2. smaa Fløser hvormed det beveger sig i Vandet, dog saa langeomt, at man kanser dem op af Vandet med Hamden, som med et Øsse-Kar. Dette Slags Aas er veigt, Saa maas man rivet det i mellem Fingrene, er det som Flet eller Thran.” From which it may be supposed that Egede has confused the *Cymuna* which feeds on the whale with the Gammarides or other small fry on which the whale feeds.

1743. Klein, Jacob Theodor, born 1685, died 1759 (Biographie Universelle), died February 27, 1760 (Hagen).


In the “Preludium de Crustatis in specie de Squilla et Insectis Malacostracis Maris Balthici ubi et de Oniscis,” he says, p. 32, “Primi generis malacostracae sunt; Canceri, Gamari, Squillae. Secundi: Extoma sive Insecta Crustata.” On p. 34, the Squilla, which he identifies with *sapid* and *sapidus* of Aristotle, are thus defined:—“Squilla sunt malacostra, corpore prolongato, quadrumenius gibba; quintus caeruleus cheliformibus, d’erubetibus octo, in exitu acutatis, cauda tabellata.

“d/ Allucinatit sunt autores, qvi Squillarum brachia forcipibus sive chelis carentia scripserunt; confrrantur figura, quam ad vivum fieri fecimus. Error inde enatus, quod locustas, urae
1745. LINNAEUS.


He describes *Cancer pulex fluviatilis*, p. 96, which he found on the strand at Oeland. From the mention of oblong red blotches on the sides of the segments, Boeck conjectures that this may be *Gammarus marinus*. Bate and Westwood, it may be noticed, regard the red spots on the sides as a distinguishing mark of *Gammarus locusta*. Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 380. The *Cancer macrourus coruleus thorace articulato*, p. 260, which Linnaeus found on the shore in Gottland, may in Boeck's opinion be *Gammarus locusta*. Hans Ström, in 1765, expresses the opinion that Linnaeus has here given two descriptions for one species. Bate and Westwood and Boeck alike refer to the *coruleus species* of p. 260 as a synonym of *Gammarus locusta*, while the species of p. 96, with the red blotches, is not given as a synonym of any species either by Boeck or the other authors. The observation of Bruzelius, that *Gammarus locusta* is the only species of *Gammarus* which occurs in Gottland, is a negative argument on which but little stress can be laid.

1746. LINNAEUS.

Fauna Suecica sistens Animalia Suecica Regni, &c. Lugduni Batavorum, 1746.

The two last species of the genus *Cancer* are thus given:—

"1233. Cancer macrourus rufescens; thorace articulato. Raf. ins. 44. Pulex fluviatilis.


Both of these, in Boeck's opinion, refer to *Gammarus locusta*, the references to Ray's and
Frisch's fresh-water forms being out of place. But, since under 1253 the reference to the Iter Od. and the word "rufescens" imply that the shrimp with the red blotches, of the Ölandska resa, p. 96, is in question, Boeck can hardly be right in calling it in one place marinus and in the other locusta.

1747. LINNÆUS.


For Cancer this fully agrees with the edition of 1740, and, as in the German edition of that date, against "Gamarus" is placed "kleinste Krebs mit langem Schwanz (Springkrebs)."

1748. LINNÆUS.


In this, as in previous editions, the Animale Regnum has six classes, the Insecta being the fifth, which is divided into seven orders, of which the Apera, "alae nulæ," are the last. This contains eleven genera, Pediculus, Pulex, Pedura, Monoculus, Acurus, Aranes, Scorpio, Cancer, Oncites, Scopodenra, Julne. "Cancer" contains eight species, Cancer, Pagurus, Magus, Gammarrus, Astacus, Squilla, Eremita, Pulex aquatus. "Oncites" has three, Entomon pyramidale, Milipes, Asellus aquaticus. Cancer is defined as having "Pedes X : primores cheliformes. Oculi II. Cauda foliosa."

A copy of this edition was published Lipsiae, 1748.

1749. KLEIN, J. T.

Jacobi Theodori Klein Historiae Piscium Naturalis promovendæ Missus quintus et ultimus de Piscibus per branchias apertas spirantibus. Gedani, 1749.

In the Fasciculus Septimus, on Callarias (Gadus, Moribus, the Cod), he says, page 9, "Delectantur Callarias squilla cinerea (preclud. de crustatis, p. 36) & pedibus marinis; Horum meliores figuras superaddimus Trib. IV. I. A. naturalis magnitudinis. C sub vitro aequus sed pedibus mutilus, B vero exacte animalculum representat." He then proceeds, with a reference to "Kilianus Stobæus (Act Suec. 1733. p. 79)," to retract the opinion expressed in his earlier Preludium, "quod nullem insectum crustaceum, nemum caprom Aristot. exuvias suas deponat, neque caneri neque astuci marii." His figures evidently refer to Gamarus locusta, although, as Boeck notices, the secondary flagellum is not given, nor the eye correctly drawn.

1751. LINNÆUS.

Skånska resa, på höga Överhetens befallning förrättad år 1749. Stockholm, 1751.

The Pulex fluviatilis which Linnaeus found skipping about on the strand like a grasshopper, is clearly, Boeck says, Orchestia littorea. It must therefore be distinguished from the Cancer.
pulex fluviatilis of the Ölandska resa, but there is always the possibility that Linnaeus may
have given the name fluviatilis from having observed a true Gammarus pulex, may have
described the red blotches from a Gammarus locusta, and in the statement, Fann. Sv.
1253, “Habitat ad littorium maris vulgatissimus,” as well as in this work, may have been
referring to the Orchestiidae.

1751-3. Steller, Georg Wilhelm, born 1709, died 1745 (Biographic Universelle),
died 1746 (Hagen).

Georg Wilhelm Stellers ausführliche Beschreibung von sonderbaren Meer-
thieren, mit Erläuterungen und nötigen Kupfern verschen. Halle, 1753.

The passages from the Latin account, 1751, are quoted by J. F. Brandt, 1840. They fully agree
with the German rendering, 1753, except that where the German says, “der Brustring
stehet eine halbe Linie vor;” the Latin says that this (which probably means the second
person) segment “dimidiam lament refert.”

At page 106 of the Beschreibung, Steller says, “Die Meerkuh wird von einem besondern Ungeziefer,
welches gleichsam eine Laus ist, geplaget. Dasselbe hält sich in den ranztühlen Füssn,
in den Brüsten, in der Warte an beflüllten Orten, im Hintern, und in chagrín—ähnlichen
Höhen der Oberhaut in grosser Menge auf. Indem sie auch die Oberhaut und Unterhaut
durchblieben, so entstehen von der auslaufenden wäßrigen Feuchtigkeit Wartzen, die
hin und wieder zu sehen sind. Allein diesen Insecten stellen hinwieder die Meermöwen
(Lar) nach,” which kindly pick them off the creature’s back.

“Dieses Ungeziefer ist mehrerehls einen halben Zoll lang, voll Ringe und sechsfüssig, weiss
oder gelblich und durchscheinend. Der Kopf ist lenglisch und spitzig, grösser als der
Saman von Hirsch. Vor den Stirn sind zeyw kurze knotige Fühlhörsner, welche eine
halbe Linie lang hervor gehen. Ausstatt des Unterkinnbackens hat es zeyw dünne Aarragen,
jedes mit zwey Gelencken, wie ein Meerkuhe, am Ende sehr spitzig und wie Nagel; das
Uebrige bestehet nach Anzahl der Füssse in sechs Ringen, die quer über gehen, auf dem
Rücken gewölbt, und eine dichtthil Linie breit sind. Der Ring oder Pantzer auf der
Brust ist Zwemal breiter, und die Rings werden immer enger, je näher es nach dem
Schwanze gehet. Der Brustring stehet eine halbe Linie vor; an diesen haften zur Seiten
ein paar dicke Scheren mit zwey Gelencken. Eine jede Schere ist mit einem biegamen
Stachel versehen, womit es in die Oberhaut des Manatli sehr feste fasset. Die übrigen
Füssse sind schlanck; alle endigen sich mit Stacheln, und werden allmählich kürzer.
Die zwey letzten, welche die kürzesten sind, laufen aus dem Ringe des Schwanzes; sie sind
das Ende vom Körper, und das Thier schiebet sich darauf fort.” There are other refer-
ences at pages 54 and 97 to this parasite upon the (now extinct) Sea-Cow, Rhynina localis.
Steller’s description, though for the time carefully detailed, is so perplexing that J. F.
Brandt proposed to place the creature in a new genus as Sirenocymus rhynitis. Lütken,
1873, gives a Danish translation of the passage above quoted. He provisionally accepts
the species as Cyamus rhynitis, J. F. Brandt, while agreeing with Brandt’s suggestions that
it may be some Proto-like form, or a link between the Cyamides and Caprellides, and that
there may still be a chance of finding some species of Sirenocymus on the still living Sea-
Cows, the Dugongs and Manatees.
1754. LINNÉUS.


The Oniscus ceti may be, Lütken thinks, the Cyamus which lives on Balana mysticetus. He quotes the description from p. 89, "Oniscus ovalis, segments excepto secundo in medio interruptis ('med afbratna leder'). Caput parvum. "Antennae 2, singulae articulis 4; corpus ovale, magnitudine Ricini, sectum segmentis 7, interruptis in medio, excepto solo secundo. Pedes paribus 7, quorum 1 minutum sub capite, 2 crassius ovatum, 3 & 4 mutica, 5, 6, 7 ovata, uncinata." Seba's figure is referred to. The statement that the segments, except the second, are interrupted in the middle, Lütken considers rather obscure. It seems to allude to their being articulated to one another only by the central portion, while between the first (cephalothoracic) segment and the second segment there are no such lateral interspaces.

1755. RÖSEL VON ROSENHOF, AUGUST JOHANN, born 1705, died 1759 (Biographie Universelle).


He accepts Linnæus's classification of the Crustacea with the Apterous Insects, for the additional reasons that, like insects, they have no bones, that their mouths open and shut not from above and below but from side to side, that they cannot shut their eyes, and that their breathing is not through mouth or nose but through lateral openings in the body (p. 306, mis-pagination for p. 308). Pages 351–357 describe "Die kleine Garneele unserer Flüsse. Tab. IXII." From its agreement with the marine Garneele, Rösel thinks that the little river shrimp would fitly be called die kleine Flusgarneele, and as the Garneele is called Squilla in Latin, he explains that the inscription Astacus fluviatilis on his plates lxii. and lxiii. ought to read Squilla fluviatilis for pl. lxii., and Squilla marina for pl. lxiii. He carefully observed the habits and structure of his specimen of the former, which cannot be confused with Gammarus pulex, if any trust is placed in Rösel's statement, "Vom Leib ist solche ziemlich schmal, und diesen bedecken vierzehn Schuppen, von welchen die sieben hintersten oder letzteren, mitten auf dem Rücken mit rothen scharfen Spitzen versehen sind, welche, wenn sich die Garneele krümnet in die Höfe gehen und hervorragen." Burgersdijk, who discusses the synonymy and characteristics of Gammarus pulex with great fulness, retains the name Gammarus roesletii, first given to Rösel's species by Gervais in 1835, but there seems no adequate reason for rejecting the specific name fluviatilis given by Rösel himself.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

1756. Brisson, Mathurin-Jacques, born 1723, died 1806 (Biographie Universelle).

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distributum, etc. Parisiis, m.dcc.lvi.

These nine classes are Quadrupeda, Cetacea, Aves, Reptilia, Pisces cartilaginei, Pisces propriè dieti, Crustacea, Insecta, Vermes. As to Classis VII., he says, "Horum character est Caput antennis instructum: et pedes octo et ultra."

1756. Linneüs.

Systema Naturæ. Editio multo auctior et emendatior. Lugduni Batavorum. m.dcc.lvi.

The Aptera are the seventh order with the same genera as heretofore. Cancer is thus defined "Pèdes X. vel XX., quorum duo priores semper cheliferi. Oculi duo stiliformes. Cauda foliosa, quandoque longa, intemnum brevis." The species are as given in 1748.

1758. Linneüs.

Systema Naturæ. Stockholm, vol. i. 1758. (The eleventh, reckoned by Linnaeus the tenth, edition.)

On p. 636 Oniscus ceti is described as in 1754, but besides the reference to Mus. Ad. Fril. and to Seba, one is given to Martens. (Lütken.)

1758. Vandelli, Domenico, born about 1732, died a little before the end of the century (Biographie Universelle).

De Aponi Thermis. Patav., 1758.

See Note on Olivi, Zoologia Adriatica, 1792.

1759. Baster, Job, born 1711, died 1775 (Biographie Universelle).

Opuscula subseciva, observationes miscellaneas de animalculis et plantis quibusdam marinis, eorumque ovarii et seminibus continentia. II. Tom. Harlemi, 1759–65.

Natuurkundige Uitspanningen, behelzende eenige Waarnemingen, over sommige Zee-Planten en Zee-Insecten, behovevs derzelver Zaadhuisjes en Eijernesten. Haarlem.

The original Dutch and Latin editions do not seem to differ from my own copy, which is a "new Dutch edition," published at Utrecht without date, and of which R. T. Maitland, in 1876, observes that it is "volkomen denzelfden druk als de oorspronkelijk uitgave van 1762 alleen met gewijzigden titel." In the first section of the first volume, pp. 37, 50, pl. iv. fig. 2, a, b, c., Baster describes and figures "a curious little animal found on Zee-mos," "mirum animalculum in corallinis," which Boeck thinks is without doubt the male of Linnaeus's Caprella linearis. Mayer does not feel so sure of this, for Linnaeus himself, Syst. (Zool. Chal. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)

XXX 3
Nat., ed. xii., 1767, gives not *linearis* but *atomos* as Baster's species, defined as "Macrourus linearis articularius, manibus adactylos, pedibus undecim." Mayer remarks that Baster has given to the hand of the second gnathopod an armature of five teeth. In my copy there are only four. He also observes that Baster figures as the tailpiece a protruding portion of the intestinal canal. Probably the eleventh (!) leg in Linnaeus' account is due to this supposed tail. The figures from Plate IV., which "I. Rhodius ad vivum piuxit," are reproduced in the accompanying woodcuts. Figures A, B, are the natural size; C, the enlargement of B; "a, Deszelfs Antennae. b, Eerste paar pooten;" "g, Zyn Staartje en Anus."

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1758--SEBA, ALBERT.

1760.

Locupletissimi rerum naturalium Thesauri, &c. Tomus iii. Amstelodami.

1760. LINNAEUS.

In an edition of the Systema Naturae, dated Halle Magdeburgicae, MDCCLX. (ad editionem decimam reformatam Holmiensem), "Canor" is the tenth among fourteen genera of the Aptera. It is here defined "Pedes utrinque VIII.; proter Manus 2 chelatus. Oculi II. distantes, pedunculati, elongati, mobiles. Palpi II magni, cheliferi. Cauda articulata, inermis." The
last division, headed "Mancroani manibus adactylos, testa thoracis brevissima, nec thoracum totum tegente," contains the following numbered species, 51 Maudis, 55 Seytharns, 56 Putei, 57 Locusta, 58 Salinus, and 59 Stophalis, with the note, "Species 54–59 ob thoracum Lorica destitutam et singularem structuram corporis adeo a reliquis Cucinis recolunt, ut facile genus distinctum constituerent." For Oiscus celi, see the note on the edition dated 1758, of which the edition 1760 is a copy.

1760. Gronov, Lorenz Theodor, born 1730, died 1778 (Biographie Universelle).


Pages 31–40 contain "Observationes de animalibus aliquot marinis aequo inconstantibus atque in littoribus belgicis obviis" by Laur. Theod. Gronovius. Among other things he found, he says, some very minute Crustaceans, seen by the microscope to come near to the creatures which go by the name of Pelliculi Marinii, which Linnaeus mixed up with the Canceri, though they differ from them toto cero. He therefore determines the name and generic marks as for a new genus, thus:—"Squilla. Corpus filiforme, articulatum, longum, teres, in dorso reclinatum natans. Antennas subulate, articulate, quatuor. Pedes prolongi gracies quatuordecim utrinque aciculati VII, binis anterioribus paribus cheliferis. Oculi duo, ad latera capitis, non stilliformes, simplices utrinque unicus. Squilla acutata pedibus quatuordecim. Fig. 8, 9. Corpus rotundum atique depressissimum superne planum. Oculi duo, spherici, simplicissimi, hand styliformes quaedam medium in aasta cirriferis, utrinque in lateribus unicus. Antennas quatuor, articulatas, subulate, simplices, in antico capite site, per paria dispositae. Corpus prelongum, teres, articulorum sex, excepto capite. Articulis secundo & tertio in gravidis intra pedes adhaeret pretensis atque utrinque convexa membrana ova includens; quaedam exhibi fig. 10. a. b. qui articuli respondent fig. 9. Litteris a. b. Pedes graciles, longi, in univisum quatuordecim, utrinque aciculati septem, horum bina priora paria chelis sunt instructa; reliqui vero pedes sunt subulati natatorii. Singulam par est adnexum articulo. Chela anteriorum pedum sunt monodactylo, prioris paribus non dentatae, secundis vero dentatae & aculeatae. Cauda nulla. Ultimum pedum par corpus terminat. Dum natat dorso incumbit atque velocissimn ope posticum pedum per aquas transiens. Color cinereus; Calida temporata in obscurum lucet dum vivit. Frequensissimum animal in nostro mari." A very good figure, much more accurate than the later one by Sibber of his Phthisica Marina, accompanies this description, which evidently applies to Prolo ventricosa, O. F. M.

1760. Godeheu de Riville.


He gives a figure, pl. x. fig. 6, of a Caprella from Ceylon, which in Boeck's opinion may be Caprella ultima, Sp. Bate. Mayer, however, finds nothing to justify a more definite determination than that it is the male of some species of Caprella. Caprella ultima, Sp. Bate, may itself, he thinks, be a synonym of Caprella aquilfera, Say. De Riville's figure has what for a Caprella would be a long tail, "G. sa queue armée aussi d'un crochet," but it probably only represents one of the hind legs.

Insecta Musei Greecensis, que in ordines, genera et species Juxta Systema naturae Caroli Linnaei digessit Nicolaus Poda. Greecii. Anno, M. DCC. LXI.

On page 121 this author, who lived at Grasse, in the south of France, gives the following description of an animal which he places among the Aptera in the genus Podura: 

"Cancer Pedis. 2, P. oblonga, nitens, ferruginea. Habitat sub saxis post maris refluxum Tergesti. Cl. Scurota in epis." This is referred to by Scopoli under Cancer locata. In the opinion of Pallas, 1772, it is his Oniscus gammarellus.

1761. LINNEIUS.


The entries relating to the Amphipoda are on pages 496, 497, 499-501. Among the Insecta Aptera in the genus Cancer are given:

"2041. Cancer Pulex macrourus articularis, rostro acuto manibus adactylis, cauda attenuata spinis bifidis.


"Raj ist. 44. Pulex fluviatilis.

"Frisch, germ. 7, p. 25, t. 18. Vermis aquatilis canceriformis.

"It. ool. 42, 96. Cancer Pulex fluviatilis dictus.

"Svecia Marta. Scania Sandhara.

"Habitat ad littorae maris vulgatissimus, frequens, rodens retia, conficiens sceleta piscium; natat in dorsa.

"DESCR. Pedes 7 parium, quorum 4 paria antorosum versa; horum paria antica chelifera digito mobilis sseque pollicis. Pedum 3 paria postrema retorum versa.

"2042. Cancer Locata macrourus articularis, rostro obtuso, manibus adactylis, cauda attenuata spinis bifidis.


"Habitat in montem Thorshurg in mari juxta Gotlandiam.


In the genus Oniscus there are given:

"2056. Oniscus Ceti ovalis segmentis distinctis, pedibus tertii quartique paris linearibus muticos.


"Habitat in Cetis Oceani.

"DESCR. Corpus ovale, 7 articulis distinctis. Caput, quod primus articulus, minimum. Pedes 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 chelis crasis uneque mobilii acuto terminati. Pedes vero 3, 4 paris filiformes muticos; primum par sub corpore situm est. Corporis articuli magni remoti et distincti, quam in reliquis speciebus.

"2062. Oniscus bicaudatus semicylindricus, caudis dubius longitudinalis corporis.

"Habitat ad littora maris Norvegici. Marten.

"DESCR. Corpus semicylindricus, fascia, 12 articulis. Pedes utrinque 7, albi, quorum solitarii
postici reflexi. *Caula* 2, protantes, longitudinalis corporis, 5 articulis; quorum tertius major, longior et crassior; primus et secundus brevis; quartus et quintus angustiores. Inter haec caudas, caulae 2 aliae, breves, subulate."

Boeck, under the obviously misprinted date 1771, remarks that as number 2041 of this work is identified with number 1253 of the earlier edition, the synonyms from Ray and Frisch, and Linnaeus's own Skånska Rea, ought not to have been cited. Lütken calls attention to the improved definition of *Oniscus ceti*. The *Oniscus bicaudatus* must not doubt be identified with the species which Linnaeus afterwards called *Cancer grossipes*, the antennae having been mistaken in the present instance for the tail, as O. F. Müller remarked in 1776. By Willughby and Ray, in 1710, this species was well-named cornutus, a name unfortunately excluded as pre-Linnaean. The *Astacus muticus* of Gronov, 1762, is only accidentally binominal. The *Oniscus bicaudatus* of Linnaeus, 1761, and his *Cancer grossipes*, 1767, must be given up as names founded on egregious mistakes. We are thus led to the *Oniscus volutator* of Pallas, 1766 and 1772, as rightfully determining the specific name. Though the *Corophium longicorne* of Latrille and numerous authors was highly appropriate, the name *Corophium volutator* is sufficiently suitable to an animal which may commonly be seen twisting and turning about at the entrance of its gallery in the mud, and which, according to Pallas, makes similar gyrations when in the water.

1761. Sulzer, Johann Heinrich, born 1735, died 1813 (Hagen).


Sulzer gives a figure of Röel's *Astacus (Scylla) fluvialitis* on pl. xxiii, fig. 152, and a. 4. He describes it on p. 192. On p. 65 of the explanations of the plates he says, "Fig. 152. Krebs, lange Scheerehen, gegeieterd, Hände ohne Finger, dünn angeheilender Hauz mit zweifassen Dörmen. Locusta. Linn. Syst. Nat. Cancer, 57."

1762. Baster, J.

Opuscula, Tom. II. Liber 1, Harlemi, 1762.

Natuurkundige Uitspanningen, &c.

In the first section of the second volume, on pp. 34–36 and 49, pl. iii. figs. vii., viii., 1–6, he describes the hopper or sea-flea, in the vernacular "Een springertje van Zee-Vlees," with references to "Palex marinus, Klein, Miss. v. Tab. iv. a, b, c.; Seba, Thes. iii. Tab. xxii., N. 11; Linn., Syst. Nat., N. 36. Cancer macrourus, articulis manibus adactylos, cauda attenuata, spinis bifidos; Röel, Suppl. Tab. lxiii. p. 351; Frisch, vii. Tab. xvii. 18, p. 26." This in Boeck's opinion is probably *Orchestia littorea*, but Baster's remark that it is found not only in sea and brackish water but also in freshwater rivers and even in ponds, especially among and under the fronds of *Algo marina*, implies that he did not distinguish the actual creature described from other species such as *Gammarus pulex* and *Gammarus locusta*. His figure may refer to *Orchestia (littorea) pinnamarelus*, but if so he has fallen into some confusion in describing the lower antennae, as well as in the synonymy.
1762. Desmarts.

Mélanges d'histoire naturelle. 1762.


1762. Geoffroy, Étienne Louis, born 1727 (1725), died 1810 (Hagen).

Histoire abrégée des Insectes, qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris; Dans laquelle ces Animaux sont rangés suivant un ordre méthodique. A Paris, m.dcc.lxii. (This edition is anonymous. The work was published with the author's name in 1764.)

In the second volume, under "Cancer, Le Crabe," Geoffroy gives two species, the first being l'écrevisse (Astacus fluviatilis), well known in France as an article of food. The second he thus describes, pp. 667–668: —


Pl. XXI

Fig. 8.

"Réf. ins., p. 44. Pulex fluviatilis.
"Her Odland. 42, 96. Cancer pulex fluviatilis dictus.
"Charlet. exercit. p. 57. Squilla."
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*Rosel, ins. vol. 3, suppl. tab. 62.

La crevette des ruisseaux. Longueur 7 lignes. Largeur 2 lignes. 

Cette crevette est d'un jaune couleur de rouille; ses yeux sont noirs; ses antennes sont fines et assez longues, à peu près de la longueur des deux tiers du corps. Elle a cinq pattes de chaque côté & plusieurs appendices à la queue. Tout son corps est composé de douze anneaux sans la tête; quatre de ces anneaux composent le corcelet, qui dans l'écrevisse est d'une seule pièce. Cette crevette est appalitie par les côtés; aussi est elle toujours posée sur le côté, soit qu'elle se meue, soit qu'elle reste en place, & lorsqu'elle marche, elle approche par des mouvements vifs sa tête & sa queue de l'autre.

"On trouve communément cette crevette dans l'eau courante des petits ruisseaux, elle est en grande quantité dans la rivière des Gobelins. Souvent les plus petites se retirent & se mettent à l'abri sous le ventre & entre les pattes des plus grosses."

The figures, life-size and enlarged, are here reproduced. It is obvious that Rosel's species Astacus (Squilla) flaviventris, is represented, though Geoffroyis probably describing Gammarus palerus. Boeck rather singularly remarks, "Denne Abbildung er kopieret af Sulzer (233), Tab. xxiii, Fig. 152," the number 253 being a reference to the title of Sulzer's work in 1761, of which Boeck takes no further notice. The figure in question has fourteen segments, independently of head or telson, which is obviously too many, although in agreement with Rosel's description. The last seven are strongly dentate medio-dorsally. The figure, being a striking one, was frequently repeated, without regard to its accuracy or its fitting the species, the description of which it was supposed to illustrate. Herbst in his large work, does in his small one, alike use it, the former for Cancer (Gammariscurus) palerus, the latter for La Crevette des ruisseaux, Gammarus palerus. An interesting discussion of the subject will be found in Dale and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i, pp. 388-396.

Geoffroy shows in the figure a series of seven feet, but does not take the trouble to reconcile this with the definition which he gives of Cancer, including "Dix pattes, les deux premières en forme de pinces." On the contrary, he describes his species as having "cinq pattes de chaque côté." The statement that the body is composed of twelve annuli without the head, is an improvement upon Rosel's account, but all the same not in agreement with the figure.

1762. Gronov, Lorenz Theodor.


and to "Pulex marinus, Klein. Pisc. Miss. 5. p. 9. Tab. 4. fig. A. B. C.", with the concluding remark, "Habitat in mari Septentrionali & stagnis aquae subsalae. Color cinereascens. Magnitudine et forma convenit cum precedentis." Number 291, the corresponding notice in his larger work, has, as will be seen, a very different concluding observation.


1762. STROM, HANS, born 1726, died 1797 (Hagen).

Physiske og Oeconomiske Beskrivelse over Fogderiet Sondmor, I. Deel, 1762.

He records a Pulex cancriformis or Cancer macronurus raflescens, which is found under stones on the beach or in the stomachs of fish. Further, he gives in plate i. figs. 12-13, a very recognisable drawing of Hyperia medusorum under the name of Pulex cancriformis, antennis brevissimis, corpore laticore, and states that it is found on large Medusæ (Boeck).

1763. SCOPOLI, JOHANN ANTON, born 1723, died 1788 (Biographie Universelle).

Entomologia Carniolica exhibens Insecta Carniolica indigena et distributa in ordines, genera, species, varietates. Methodo Linneoana. Vindobonæ, MDCCCLXIII.

Scopoli changes the Linnaean name Aptera into Pedestria for his seventh order. He defines Cancer thus: "Palpi (2) chelati. Ocelli (2). Cauda inermis," and names the species numbered from 1123-1137, Mæmus, Depurator, Pagurus, Maia, Gammarus, Astacus, Squilla, Bernhardus, Diogenes, Strenuus, Nutritus, Crucetatus, Mantis, Locusta, Pulex. The last two are described as follows:—

"1136. Cancer Locusta?
"Linn. Syst. Nat., p. 634.
"Faun. Soc. 2, 2042.
"Habitat abunde, circa littora Maris, sub saxis, prop. Tergastum.
"Statura fere Pedura Aquatilis. Habitat Cancri palpibus. Corpus pelius, ferrugineum, suturis (11), & denno septem alios utrinque ad bases femorum. Antennæ attenuatae, articulis

"1137. *Cancer Pulex.*

- Faun. Svec. 2. 2041.
- Fresch. Ins. 7. Tab. 18. fig. 1.
- *Habitat sub Hypnus, & saxis, ad secaturigines fontium.*
- *Hic certe idem, qui a Frescho pictus, sed semper habitans in aquis dulcisibus, non vero circa Mare, hinc dubitato cum priore a Linnaeo confundii, cum *Cancer Locusta* ab eo aliter describatur quam a nobis.* Hic, quando exsiccatus, fulvus reddittur, natat in latere, rarius in doro; os fulvum gerit, nec corpus postice acuminatum. Interim certum adeo nobis cum priore a *Cancer* alio diversum esse, ut novum Genus non inmerito constituet.

The "Cancer Locusta?" Pallas considers to be his *Oniscus Gammauridis*, since known as *Orchestia gammaurellus*. The "Cancer Pulex" is in all probability the *Gammauris pulex*, Audouin.

"1140. *Oniscus Bicaudatus*," with "cauda duplex : utraque biseta," which "habitat copiosus Torgesti ad litus maris, inter saxa curstans," is said by Franz Leydig to be the same as *Ligia italic*, Fabr.

Yents, Institutions of Entomology, 1773, says that Scopoli and Geoffroy call the shorter antennæ the palpi in the *Cancræ macorum*. It may therefore be noticed that Scopoli, in describing "Cancer Locusta?" says, "Palpi antennæ tripló longiores: articulis (20)," meaning, apparently, that the lower antennæ are three times as long as the upper.

1764. Brünich, Martin Thrane, born 1737, died 1827 (Hagen).


After describing the different parts of an "insect," and giving a list of the different writers on Entomology, Brünich unfolds his own classification under the title "Tabule Insectorum perfectorum." There are two principal groups:—

- A. Capite a thonne distincto, containing.—"I. Hexapoda:" "II. Polypoda." Of these the *Polypoda* include three subdivisions:—"Pedibus segmentis corporis utrque punccuribus; XIV. et plurès; Corpore ovali;"
- "(a) Antennis dubus, . . . . . . . .
- "(b) Antennis quator, . . . . . . . ."

In the second subdivision *Scograndula* is placed, and *Julus* in the third.

- B. Capite cum thonne unito," containing two sections, "I. Pedibus natatoribus omnibus," &c., for *Monoculus*; "II. Pedibus ambulatoriis," for *Acarus, Pycnogetum, Phalangium, Aranea, Scorpion, Cancer.* Of these the first four are Pedibus Octo, the other two Pedibus "Decem, anticis cheliféris; Cauda elongata, articulata." *Cancer* is defined "Oculus II, pedunculatis, distauibus; Cauda inermi;" with various (presumably specific) divisions,

(zool. chail. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.)
grouped under the designations Brachypus and Macrourus. The second section of the
Macrourus is defined "Testa thorace non tegente, brevissima: Manibus adactylos;" and
may perhaps include the Amphipoda, notwithstanding the pedunculate eyes in the definition
of Cancer.
In the preceding group, number 2 is the interesting new genus, which was soon after confounded
with the Amphipod Cymus. It is thus defined: "Oculum IV. Verticalibus; Corpori inciso
tuberculato; Oreo tubuloso producto: Pycnogonum (Fig. 7)." In the German rendering on
the opposite page it is called "Strandspintel (Fig. 7)." The reference should obviously have been to Fig. 4.
In the "Explanatio tabulae sensu" the following account is given:—"Fig. IV. Novum genus, a
R. D. Ström inter phalangia relatum, Siboni. T. 1. p. 209. t. 1 f. 17. Exemplar hujus
insecti, quod munificatia R. Autoris possideo, ita describo; Caput
cum thorace unitum, tubo b. excavato cylindrico, antice angustiore,
poistice in thorace repecto, prominens; Oculi IV. dorsales a. in gibbo-
ositate thorace positi; c. Antenae 2. tubo breviores moniliformes,
subtus in segmento thorace, cui oculi induct, radicate; segmenta
corporis, excepto tubo, IV. cum tuberculo e medio singuli segmenti
prominulo. Pedes VIII. singuli ex articulis VII. brevissimis com-
positi, unque valido terminati. Ex descriptione patet insectum hoc a
generibus antea notis omnino differre, ideoque novum genus, quod e crebris articulationibus
Pycnogonum dico, constitut."
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culsa primus et secundus rotundus et inermes, thorace jam majores; Articulus tertius oblongus, utrinque compressus, marginis inferiore versus articulum quartum euspidale valida acuto. Articulus quartus teres, rectus, oblongus, tertio parum brevier. Quintus subculus, acutissimus, quarto dimidio brevier. Reliqui pedes brevissimi, exilitate axiim octofurum fugientes. Tris posteriora paria decusum et sursum versa. Color totius ex cinerco abdido. Longitudo tota, extensis etiam prioribus pedibus, est quinque linearum." From this he passes at once to the genus Squilla, as follows:—


990. Squilla cauda subulata, bifida: pede utrinque antico chelifero; tribusque utrinque ultimis natatoris.


Pulex marinus. Baster, Opusc. subsec. tom. 2. lib. 1. p. 31. tab. 3. fig. 8.


991. Squilla cauda subulata integra: pedibus utrinque antico binis cheliferis; quatuor subsequentibus natatoribus reflexis.

Cancer macrourus articulis, manibus adaequilis, cauda attenuata, spinis bifidis. Linn. Syst. Nat. Ed. 10. gen. 239. n. 561


Habitat in Mari Septentrionali. Baleans vexans mordendo."

The Iconographia sive Tabularum Explicatio, for pl. xvii. fig. 7, repeats the short definition of Astacus muticus, No. 989, of which the figure, though only life-size, is easily recognisable as Ovarius volutator, Pallas. The elaborate description of the first pair of feet obviously refers to the lower antennae, and, this, no doubt, together with the epithet croisperes, quoted by mistake from Pallas, led Linnæus in 1767 to call the species Cancer grossipes. See Notes on Pallas, 1766, 1772. Possibly the description of the "lateral or exterior" antennae may be derived from the second gnathopods. No. 990 cannot be determined from the inconsistent references or the indefinite description. The statement that "it lives in pools of fresh and salt water" would imply that Gammarus pulex and Gammarus locusta are both in question. The description of the eyes as "minimi" suits neither. Herbst unites it with "Cancer gummcrialus, Pallas," probably because Pallas does so. See Note on Pallas, 1772. No. 991, by the references, should be a Gammarus. The concluding observation points to a Cyamus. It is difficult to fit either to the description.
1765. Strom, Hans.


On p. 588 he describes "Et Hummer-lignende Insect med runde haar paa Bag-foderne. Cancer macourus articularis, manibus adactylis, femoribus posticis orbicularibus, spinis caudae bifidis." One of its most remarkable peculiarities, he says, is that it can hop half an ell high from the ground (en halv Alen høyt). He notices its likeness to the common Marplæ, or so-called *Pulex cancriformis*, but for the latter he gives seven good distinguishing characteristics, showing that he clearly understands the difference between his own species, which is *Orchestia gymnarrhila*, and the *Gammurus locusta*, which Linneus describes as *Cancer macourus rufescens thorace articularis*, Fn. Sv., §1253. Of this *Pulex cancriformis* he observes, "Linneus gives a second species, but nevertheless gives both one and the same name, as may be seen Syst. Nat. pag. 633 and 634; and though he gives a fresh description of each separately in his Ølandse Røsa pag. 42 and 260, still it seems to me that both descriptions refer to one and the same. At any rate neither of them suits the insect here described." He notices that his own *Pulex cancriformis, antennis brevissimis, corpore latiro*, from Søndom, is a third species, distinct from the hopper and from the Linnean species.

1765. Baster, Job.

Opuscula. Tom. II. Liber 3.

Natuurkundige Uitspanningen, &c.

On p. 155 (139) Baster remarks, that there is a creature which is called "Walvis-Luis," whale-louse, very different from the other fish lice, and which seems to him also to be a different creature from that described and figured under this name by Friderich Martens. Yet Linneus, he says, Syst. Nat., p. 636, deems it the same, placing it among the *Oniscæ*, among which Baster thinks it cannot stand, since they have fourteen feet, while this animal, which Gronovius calls *Polygonopus*, has only eight. According to Lütken, 1873, Baster here described, and on pl. xii., figured *Pycnogonum littorale*, supposing it to be Martens' whale-louse, and so mistook Linneus (see Note 1767); but Linneus in 1767 and Pallas in 1766 must have misunderstood Baster's accurate statements. Baster further points out that in Houtty's Natural History, I. Deels 3. Stuk, p. 457, there is mention made of a Walvis-Luis which is in reality a *Batanae*.

1766. Pallas, Peter Simon, born 1741, died 1811 (Biographic Universelle).


On page 189 he notices that his *Aecans marinus* seu *Polygonopus*, the *Pycnogonum* of Brünnich, is very different from the *Pediculus cetti* of Martens, which, he says, should properly be reckoned with the *Oniscæ*. "Non intelligo eum col. Bastaur Linneum reprehendat, Pediculum Cetti Martensianum Oniscis adnumerantem."
As *Oniscorum cancriformium* species, he enumerates and describes, "1. *Oniscus Pulex, compressus pedibus quatuor anticus cheliformibus," with references to Linnæus, Frisch and Boeck; "2. *Oniscus Locusta, compressus chelis nullis; pedibus secundis parvis mariculis," with reference to Linnæus, Scopoli, Ray, and Dodonaeus, p. 476, and figure, Tab. XIV. fig. 15, this being the Amphipod since known as *Talitrus locusta*, Pallus; "3. *Oniscus Gammarellus, compressus pedibus secundis parvis cheliformibus maximis," "spad anctores nusquam occurrit, meruique idco Tab. XIV. fig. 25, delineari;" this being since known variously as *Orchestia littorea* or *Orchestia gammarus*, the latter name having priority beyond all contradiction. The next species is thus introduced: "Adfinis est *Oniscus cancriformis* singularis species, cui *Onisc volutator* nomen dedit, quia in aqua superficiali singulari modo capite cum autennis previo volutatur.


"*Oniscus volutatorum* inveni in fossis maritimos, prope Hesviem Essexarn. *Cel. Gromovius* in fossis stagnantium prope Leydam legerat. *Tabula nostra XIV. fig. 20. a latero visum exprimit."

The descriptions of the above species are given more fully in the *Speciologia Zoologiæ, Fasc. ix. 1772*.

1767. Linnæus.


The definition of *Cancer* now runs "*Pedes VIII. (10 s. 6 rar*) insuper Manus 2 chelatae. *Oculi II, distantes, plerisque pedunculati; elongati, mobiles. Pulsi II, cheliferi. Cauda articulata, inermis.* The last division, with the same heading as in 1758-60, now contains twelve species. Among these, at pages 1055-1056, are the following Amphipods: No. 80, *Cancer grossipes*, thus defined, "C. macrourus articularis, manibus alactylis longitudine corporis.* Gron. Zooph. 989 Astacus muticus, pede antico subulato edentulo longissimo crassissimo," the specific name *grossipes*, evidently based on the confusion made by *Gromovius* between the antennæ and gnathopods, being bound to yield to the earlier and more appropriate *volutator* of Pallus, as explained in the notes on that writer, under the dates 1766, 1772; No. 81, *Cancer pulex*, said to occur both in salt and fresh water, and to judge by the synonyms including, in Boeck’s opinion, *Gammarus pulex*, *Gammarus roeselli*, and *Gammarus bocdza* of later authors; No. 82, *Cancer locusta*, probably including *Gammarus locusta* and *Orchestia gammarus*, *Linnæus’s remark about the urupods, “Patienstius unius pars cauda lateribus adstant, biligilati,” not being very intelligible or decisive; No. 83, *Cancer linearis*, which in Boeck’s view is without doubt the same as *Caprella lobata*, Müller, notwithstanding the reference to Martens’s *Caprella opalinularis*; No. 84, *Cancer atomos* with "pedibus undeclim" and a reference to Easter, and the observation "habitat in Europe aquis fluctuantis dubibus, nudis oculis vis visibilis, precedenti
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affinis," which, together with No. 85, Cancer filiformis, Boeck considers to represent Caprella lobata. Mayer's opinion as to Nos. 83, 84, 85 is that the descriptions given by Linnaeus are practically worthless, that the reference to Martens is useless, since his species also is quite indefinite, so that, though he inclines to take Baster's nitrum animaleculum in corallinis as equivalent to the modern Caprella linearis, he only retains the latter name with the addition of "Bate" as an authority, because the so-called species has been commonly employed as type of the genus.

At page 1059 is given the definition of "Oniscus. Poles XIV. Antennæ setacee. Corpus ovale."

On page 1060 the following Amphipods are referred to this genus: —


"Habitat in Baleinis, distinguendus a Phoalangio Balaenarum, similis.

"2 caudatus. 8. O. semicylindrins, caulis duabus longitudinalibus corporis, Fn. spec. 2062.

"Habitat in O. Norvegico."

Thus Oniscus cetti appears with the same definition as in the Fauna Suecia, 1761, with the slight change of ovaticis for nitricis, probably by a misprint, but Lütken points out that the reference to Martens is now omitted, while his whale-louse is now made a synonym of Phoalangium balaenarum (Brünnich's Pycnogonum), introducing a confusion that was not for a long time to be thoroughly dispersed. The Oniscus bicaudatus had been identified by Pallas in the previous year, 1766, with the Astacus multens of Gronovius, which Linnaeus here calls Cancer grossipes, but the suggestion may have come too late to be available for the present edition of the Systema Nature.

1768. Adelung, Johann Christoph., born 1734, died about 1806 (Biographie Universelle).


In a note to page 320, Adelung states that Fr. Martens made his journey to Spitzbergen "als Schiff Barbier auf einem hamburgische Schiffe." The two first plates of Martens' work he does not consider worth reproducing, but all the rest of it, both figures and text, he gives in

full, only polishing and modernising the language. To some of the figures also he seems to have thought it necessary to give a little extra finish. It has been already mentioned that he apportions Martens' fig. t. to Der Garnell, reproducing it as fig. 5 on Taf. xvi. in his own work, without any explanation of the inconsistency between the figure and the description. How highly Martens' book was valued may be inferred from Adelung's notice that "in the year 1685 a Dutch translation appeared at Amsterdam; an English one is to be found in
the Account of several late Voyages and Discoveries to the South and North by Sir John Narborough [Narborough], Cap. Tasman, Cap. John Wood an Frederik Marten, London 1694 in 8., French one in the Recueil de Voyages au Nord Th. 2. S. 1."

1769. Houttuyn, F. (Publisher).


In chapter 82, p. 295, of this voluminous work, the anonymous author begins the description "van 't Geslagt der Krabben en Kreeften." On page 436, among "de Kreeften," is given the following description:

—"lxxx. Grossipes, Dikpoot, PL cvi. Fig. 1. (80) Kreeftje, gebeel in Leden verdeeld, met de Schaaren ongewingerd en zo lang als 't Lyf. De Heer Pallas, thans Hoog- leeraar te Petersburg, hadt aan den Heer Gronovius de Kenmerken toegezonden van een Insekt, 'twelk zyn Ed in het Water der Vaarten by Leiden ontdekt hadt, en thans omstandig als een middelsoort tuschen de Garnaalen en Zee-Vlooijen, voorgesteld wordt. Die van onze Afbeelding, Plaat cvi. Fig. 1, schynen van de beide de volgende Soorten aanmerkelig te verschillen, en, indien men de Hoornjtes op den Kop voor ongevierarde Schaaren neemen mogt, nader met de opgegavene Kenmerken overeen te komen; inzonderheid, dewyl de dikte der agterste Pooten gedagten Bynam op dezelen toepasselykt maakt. Zodanige Springertjes komen hier, op natte zoute Gronden, zelfs in de Kelders der Huizen voor: zynde de Afbeelding in langte ongevaar drie of vier maal vergroot." A note says "(80) Cancer macrourus articularis, Manibus adactylis longitudine Corporis Syst. Nat. xii. Astaens mutiens, Pede antico subulato, edentulo, longissimo, crassissimo, Gron. Zooph. 989." While therefore the reference is to Cancer grossipes, Linn., the figure is clearly one of the Orchestidae, probably Talitrus locusta. Under these circumstances, to account for the name grossipes, recourse is had to the thickness of the hindmost foot, "de dikte der agterste Pooten."
The following names are then attached to species which the writer describes but does not figure, depending for his information on the authors, various and numerous, to whom he gives references:—81. "Patez. Zoe-Vloo." 82. "Leconia, Springer," and "Rivier-Vloo." 83. "Linneaus, Smala," with a reference to "Martens, Spitzberg, 56. T. F. L." 84. "Atavos, Zeer kleine," with references to Linneaus and Baster. 85. "Filaformis, Zeer dunne," from Malaca, with a reference only to Godbelen de Rivilla, whose species from Ceylon the author considers to resemble this filiformis. 85. Salinus, and 87, Stagnalis, are not Amphipods.

Chapter 84, page 481, contains "Beschrijving van 't Geslaag der Pissebedden; het welke, behalve de gewone Land- en Water-Pissebedden, ook veel van die men gemêlelyk Zoe-Luizen noemt, en de eigentijds Waalsch-Luizen bevatt." On pp. 491-493 he gives an account of Gyranus mysticeti, Lytken, beginning as follows:—"Ceti. Groenlandse Walvisch-Luis. Pl. cv. Fig. 4. 5. (6) Pissebed, die ovaal is met duidelyke verdelingen; de Pooten van het derde en vierde Paar egaal van breedte, smal en stomp.

"De Insecten, op onze Plaat cv. in Fig. 4 en 5, afgebeeld, zijn voor eigentijds Walvisluiën uit Groenland gebragt, en komen overeen met de beschrijving, welke Linneaus geeft van deze Soort, zeggende, dat die het Lyf ovaal of cyrondvorm heeft, bestaande uit zeven onderscheidelyke Lodjes, waar van de Kop het kleinste is: dat de Pooten van het eerste, tweede, vyfde, zesde en zevende Paar, dikke Schaaren hebben, die uitloopen in een bewegelyke scherpe Klauw; doch, dat die van het derde en vierde Paar Drasdagtagt en stomp zyn. Het eerste Paar is onder het Lyf geplaatst. De Verdelingen zyn meer van elkander afgezonderd, dan in de overige Soorten." Some observations upon earlier authors are then made. The description continues, "Die van onze Plaat zyn, in langte en breedte, ruim driemal zogroot als natuurlykt gemaakt, en geelgriyt wit van Kleur, doch de smalle Pootjes zwart." "Wy hebben er Fig. 5, van de onderzyde, bygevoed; om een groot Biaas te vertoonen, die sommigen van deze Insecten voor aan den Buik voeren, komende hier in met de Water-Pissebed van Baker overeen. Mooglyk zullen zy, in dezelve, haare Eijertjes of jongen draagen. Dat die zwarte smalle Pootjes haar tot Riemen dienen, om eenigermaate te kunnen swemen, is niet onwaarschynlyk. Zy zyn meer duidelyk voorziën met Sprietjes of Hoornijtjes en hebben voor, op den Kop, twee kleine gladde Oogjes."

1769. Slabber, Martinus, both 1741, died 1835 (Bovallius).

Natuurkundige Verlustigingen, behelzende microscopise Waarneminghen van in- en uitlandse Water- en Land-Dieren. Door Martinus Slabber. Te Haarlem, 1769. (First title-page dated 1778.)

The "tiende Stukje," pp. 79-83, describes a Zoe-Scherminkel (Phthisica marina), which P. L. S. Müller renders Scopendel. "The figure shows it pretty evidently to be Proto ventricosa O. F. M." The author says "each foot is on the under side at its base covered with a little elongate leaf as can be seen at c [in the figure] and at all the seven feet." The legs and hands are all represented as filiform, the first pair shortest, the next four pairs equal to one another, the last two pairs much longer than those preceding.

The "elfde Stukje," pp. 92-96, describes what he calls een Zand-Pissebed (Oniscus arenatius), Oniscus Arenarius in the preliminary List of Names. It is strikingly figured, pl. xi. figs. 3, 4. It has been made the type of several successive genera, different only in name, Haustorius, Müller, Lepidactylis, Say, Pterygoecra, Latvillia, Bellia, Sp. Bate, Salcator, Sp. Bate. See notes on P. L. S. Müller, 1775, Bovallius, 1878, and S. I. Smith, 1880. It seems reasonable to accept the date 1769 for Slabber's book in preference to 1778, since the translation of it by P. L. S. Müller is dated 1775.
1770. **Pallas, P. S.**

Dierkundig mengelwerk. 4° m. Pl. Utrecht, 1770.

This, I suppose, is the Miscellanea zoologica, of 1766, in Dutch. It is mentioned by R. T. Mairland, 1875, who refers to it under the species *Orchestia littorea*, Leech, and *Talitrus saltator*, Edw.

1770. **Ström, Hans.**


On p. 5 he describes "En Marilien, eller liken Krabbe, med Kjøkkennet og Sav-signende Ryg. Cancer macrourus articulatus, dorso earinato serrato, spinis caudae bilidis," and figures it Tab. ii. figs. 1–8. The mandibular palp in fig. 3 seems to show the onemer joint divided into three, a mistake perhaps owing to some folding of the palp accidentally in the course of dissection. Boekk identifies the creature described, no doubt correctly, with *Gammarus* (now *Amathilla*) *sabini*, Leech. The species appears to be the *Gammarus homari* of Fabricius, and the *Amathilla sabini* of Bate and Westwood, in which case its name will properly stand as *Amathilla homari* Fabr.

1772. **Pallas, Peter Simon.**

Spicilegia zoologica, quibus novae imprimis et obscurae animalium species iconibus, descriptionibus atque commentarius illustrantur cura P. S. Pallas. Fasciculus nonus. Berolini, mdcclxxii. pp. 50–80, Tab. iii. iv. (To the German version by E. G. Baldinger, Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 199, assigns the date 1769, probably referring only to the commencement, not to the ninth fasciculus, of the work.)

He here says "Canceris proximum est *Oniscorum* genus, transitum indicantibus *Squillis*," and "Oniscorum *squilliformium* e plaghne quatuor species mili cognitas sunt." Of these he proposes to leave out Roesel’s already well-known species, and to describe the remaining three.

The first is a new species, peculiar to Siberia, as far as he knows, "abundat acdem in Lena, fluvio ulterioris Siberia, & omnibus que in illius colliguntur fluentia, praecipe Angara & Lena Baikal e quo profuit Angara." He has learnt some facts about it from Steller, "in cuius schedis de hac specie (quam ‘Squillam fluviatilem seu Phryganae fluvii Angaræ’ appellavit) quaedam memoriae probata inventi." Steller, he says, states that "individua dari quaedam macronibus dorsibus destituta, quæ alterius sexus esse putat, nisi diverse potius speciei fuerint." E. Laxman, from whom Pallas received a specimen, called it "Cancerum baikalesæm," but Pallas himself describes and figures it (Tab. 111. Fig. 18) as *Oniscus cancellus*. This Dybowski in 1874 is content to retain under the name *Gammarus cancellus*, Pallas, adding a variety *Gerstfeldtii* of his own discovering. By Spence Bate, however, in 1862, the species was made the type of a new genus *Pallasea*, which must not be corrected into *Pallasia*, and thereby confounded with the Dipterus genus *Pallasia* instituted by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830.

*(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part. LIXII.—1887.)*

XXX 5
Pallas next discusses the synonymy of "Oniscus Locusta," and thus decides,—"Præter Rajem itaque, qui (hid. ins. p. 44). Pulicem fluviatilem, a marino distinguat, et forte Dodonæum (pentopt., p. 476, &c.) nominem ad Locustam citari posse arbitrat; quam enim Scopoli (Exom. carniol., p. 411). Locustam dedit descriptionem, sequenti potius speciei nostre, Onisco nemen Gammarellum convenit." In the description of Oniscus locusta, Tab. iv. fig. 7, he says "Podos septem parium (non octo, ut in Miscellaneis fugitivo calamo scriptum); priores anterorum versi, sex postici retrorsum. Par primorum crassius reliquias; secundarius pedes exiles, velut atrophia absunti; mutici." This is now accepted as Talitrus locusta, Pallas.

For the next species he refers, as above, to Scopoli's "Cancer Locusta," and also to his friend Gronov's Fasc. II. p. 232, nom. 900, where, however, he thinks that all the synonymy, except perhaps the reference to Baster, belongs to Polder. That Boeck is right in assigning the name Orchestia gammadimellus, Pallas, precedence over Orchestia littorea, Montagu, is clear from the following: "Descriptio Onisci Gammadimellus, Tab. IV. Fig. 8. Magnitudine Onisci Pulicei. Formae quasi media inter Pulicem & O. Locusmat. Priores scil. brevier, posterioris gracilior est; capitis tamen parvitate Pulici simillim. Antennæ exterioræ majores quam in utrolibet, secundus harum articulus presentim notabilis, majusculus, linearis, quadrangularium, superiori latere scaber. Antennæ intermedii minime; ut in O. Locusmat; quum contra in O. Pulice exteriore internum sequent. Pedes septem parium; primi parvis parvuli, exiles; secundarii chela magna, ventricosa, adactyla terminata; quum in O. Pulice quatuor priores sint cheliferi, et subequales. Pedes quarti parvis (non quinti, ut habet Miscellanea) omnium brevissimi, et cum sensim longioribus sex postici retrorsum versi; vel saltem ambigii quarti; postici vero, ut in affinis plano reclinati. Et hi quaeque femoribus planis, foliaceis, ovatis singulares, qualis in O. Cancellio supra observavimus. Stylis caudalis bifurci duorum parium, et macro duplex terminalium, pedunculique subcandales, setacei, ut in affinis. In spiritu vini alien habe species, viva subcinereosa; at sicca rubescit, ut coctae Crangones. Magnitudinem exprimit icon." The Boeck in his chronological review, p. 35, assigns the locusta and gammadimellus of Pallas respectively to the female and male of Orchestia littorea, while in the body of his work, pp. 101, 104, he takes "Oniscus gammadimellus, Pallas, (Cancer gammadimellus, Montagu)," as type of the genus Orchestia, Leach, but Talitrus (Oniscus) locusta, Pallas, as type of the genus Talitrus, Latreille. Moineart considers that the figures and descriptions by Pallas do not suffice to separate his Oniscus gammadimellus from his Oniscus locusta, and that therefore Montagu's Cancer (Gammadimellus) littorea should determine the specific name of Orchestia littorea, but surely the "chela magna, ventricosa" in gammadimellus sufficiently proves that that species is an Orchestia, while Montagu himself identifies the locusta of Pallas with his own saltator, which is a Talitrus. It may be noted also that for "Cancer gammadimellus, Pallas," Herbst gives Baster's figure, which pretty clearly refers to the Orchestia in question.

On Oniscus volutator, after repeating some of the observations already made in the Miscellanea, Pallas says, "Distincte satis Oniscum nostrum indicatus Reiss (hid. ins. p. 43.) Pulicem maris corami nomine. Vix enim dubium est Oniscum bicaudatum Linnae (Faun. Sw. ed. II. p. 2062. Syst. Ed. XII. p. 1060 sp. 8.) hunc ipsum nostrum esse, ubi Linnehus, e siccato forisitum specimen, antennas exteriores pro candidi nominavi. Anvisius Gronovius omnium novissime, ante edita Miscellanea mea, hanc speciem descripsit & Ascanum vocavit, Zoophylocos Fasc. II. p. 232. num. 988, ubi quem iconem a me communicantum, in tab. 17. fig. 7. addidit. Ex Gronovio Herem adoptavit speciem nostram Linnehus & vocavit Cancerum grossopolum (Syst. nat. XII. p. 1655, sp. 80.) " It is obvious therefore that the name volutator given by Pallas should take precedence, unless Linneus alone of all men had a right to change suitable names already given for unsuitable ones of his own devising.

On Oniscus ceti, Pallas says, p. 76, "Oniscus Ceti primus, quantum video, et accurate quidem
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descripsit FRID. MARTENS, (itin. Spitzberg, ed. germ. p. 85. n. 4.) adjecta etiam radiori icone (tab. 8. fig. d.). MARTENSII locum LINNÆUS olim (System. ed. X. p. 636. sp. 6.) ad Oniscum Ceti, quae graphicum exprimit, recte citaverat. Verum eundem in editione novissima nesses quo permotus argumento, perperam de Aracn polygnomos nostro, quem inter Phalaugia collocat (System. Ed. XII. p. 1028. p. 6. sp. 6.), perperam interpretatus est; Oniscum Ceti autem absque synonymo ullo reecensuit (pag. 1060. sp. 6.). Distinctissime tamen speciem delineat etiam Sehle thes. Vol. I. tab. 90 fig. 5. quae icones LINNEO ignote esse haud potuer. Of the young, he says, "Appriune minutas sum, quod corundem forma gracilis, scolopendroides exacte esset similis species sequentis, equis minima, vulgaribus Pedusius vix longiora specimina ita referunt, ut, nisi intra matris diversa alvum pene reperti, pro idem omnino haberentur." He gives a description of Oniscus ceti, Tab. iv. fig. 14, A. B. C., probably, in Lätken's opinion, referring to the species which Lätken calls Cyamus mysticeti.

This is followed by a discussion of Oniscus scolopentroides, in which he says, "Primam, ni illor, hujus Insecti distinctam notitiam debemus Celeber. Bastero. In honore tamen Optimi Steleeri momentum est, accuratam descriptionem hujus insecti marini, ad Kamtschatkam ab illo observavit, in schedia ejs usque.

"Oniscus scolopentroides quaem Basterus describit, quem LINNEUS (System. ed. XII. p. 1056. sp. 84.) satis paradoxo nomine et genere Caurcum atomon vocat, forte ab Eugenum Caucrum fasciati aequo filiformi, vel horum saltum priore, nonnisi esse differt. Certo quod F. MARTENS (itin. Spitzb., p. 83. n. 3. Tab. F. fig. 1.), nomine Squilla parve describi & delineat insectum, vix alium quam Oniscus scolopentroides notor videtur fuisse. Et adiunctiones, quas LINNEUS dedit de Caneis lineari & filliformi suis, ambo in nostro speciem sat bene quadrant; ut summa saltum horum trium insectorum debet esse affinitas.

"Quod vero hae Insecta ad Caucrum malo omine reduxerit LINNEUS, neque nature corum genus perspexerit, eo magis miror; quia Oniscum Ceti ad legiunm genus jamadunum judiciose retuit. Adeoque structuram praedicitrum specierum cum Onisco Ceti contulisse non videtur; Nemo enim, qui ocusit utitur, non videt eundem esse hujus Onisci scolopentroidis affinitas unum compositionem, & structuram quod omnes partes, truncum, autem, pedes perfectos, & pedunculos. Imo tanta, ut jam monui horum est similitudo, ut minuta ab Onisco Ceti edita proles, quae gracilis adhuc et macienda est, vix ab Onisco scolopentroidse discerni quas, . . . .

"Onisco Ceti etiam in eo convenit hae species, quod ovula femine sub medio corpore mem branulis inclusa circum ferant; inter aestate adlatos, copiosisimas semper observavi feminas hoc more gravidas; quae res a Diligentiss. Bastero adnotata hanc fuit; probatque corpora pedum mediorum vicaria minime esse ovula, quanvis sub ipsis illis globus ovulorum in fastificantibus haeceat. Figura Martensi supra citata id beni habet, quod exprimat situm, quod Oniscus scolopentroidis in aqua & spiritu vini convulsus movi constantur observatur."

The description which follows of Oniscus scolopentroides, and the figures, Tab. iv. fig. 15, A, b, c, do not suffice to establish its specific name. Lätken considers that Pallas presses rather too far the resemblance between the young of Caprella and those of Cyamus, though giving him due credit for having called attention to it, as well as for being the first to remark on the incubatory pouch of Cyamus, and on the difference between the young and adult forms, besides correcting Linnaeus' reference of Martens' Cyamus to Acrurus polygonopus (Pyenogonum).
1772. Olafsen, Eggert, born 1726, died 1768 (Biographie Universelle).


§ 687. Von den Insecten, unter VI., the Athera. E. Cancr., &c., gives “d) Marflo ist Cancer pulex Linnaei Fns. Sv. 1253. Sie verdient das Netz, welches nach den Forellen und Räppen nahe an dem Ufer gestellt wird, und frisst die darinnen gefangene Fische. Macht man die unteren Maschen aus Pferdehaaren, soll sie selbstige nicht vernagen.” This relates to the West-ford. In § 746, Marflosen are also recorded from North Iceland. The destruction of nets by some species designated as Cancer pulex is confirmed by Ödmann’s observations at this period, but that it attacks live fish he denies; the fish, on the contrary, he says, as any cook can tell you, devour the Cancer pulex.

1773. Yeats, Thomas Pattinson (born ?), died 1782 (Maunder’s).

Institutions of Entomology being a translation of Linnæus’s Ordines et Genera Insectorum; or Systematic Arrangement of Insects. Collated with the different systems of Geoffroy, Schaeffer, and Scopoli; together with observations of the translator. London, MDCCLXIII.

He says that Schaeffer in his Elementa Entomologica, Eatisbon, 1766, has followed Geoffroy. His own work opens with a glossary of the terms used in entomology. In his account of Cancer, Genus X. in Order VII., the Athera of Linnæus, Syst. Nat., p. 1038, he gives as the second family the Macroura or long-tailed crabs, with five subdivisions, of which the fifth may possibly refer to the Amphipoda. It is obscurely defined as “Those in which the shell of the thorax is shorter than that part, which it does not cover entirely.”

1774. Phipps, Constantine John (afterwards Lord Mulgrave, born 1734, died 1794 (Biographic Universelle).

A Voyage towards the North Pole, undertaken by his Majesty’s Command, 1773. London, MDCCLXIV.

In the Appendix, under the heading Insecta, pp. 189–193, pl. xii., Phipps gives two species which are not Amphipods; “Cancer Squilla, Linn. Syst. Nat., 1051, 68. The Prawn;” “Cancer boreas,” with a description and figure; and three Amphipods thus described:—

“Cancer Ampulla, macrurus, articulatus, corporae ovali, pedibus quatuordecim simplicibus, laminis femorum postei pari ovato-subrotundis. Tab. xii. Fig. 3. This singular animal was also taken out of the stomach of the same seal in which the two former were found. Its place in the Systema Naturae is next to Cancer Pulex. Description. Insectum ex ovali-oblongum, ghabrum, punctulatum, articulis quatuordecim compositum, quorum primum capitis est, septem thoracem montium, et sex cando tegunt. Capitis clypeus antice inter antenas in processum conicum, acutum descendit. Antennas quatuor, subulate, articulatae, simplices, corpore decuplo breviore. Pulex quatuordecim, simplices, unguiculatit; femora
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postremi parvis postice acuta, lamina dimidiato-subrotunda, integra, magna, quattuor lineas longa. Cauda foliata, foliolo unico brevi bisifo: Lacinia lanceolata, acute. Neusteri duodecim, duplicati, subulati, pilis longis ciliati, posteriores retroversum porrecti. Obs. Specimina magnitudine variant, uncialia et binicialia rurum. This is now the type of the genus Stegecephalus, Kroyer, 1842.

"Cancer niger, macrourus, articularis, pedibus quatuordecim simplicibus, lanimis femorurn sex posteriorum dilatatis subrotundo-cordatis. Tab. xii. Fig. 2. This animal, which has not before been described, should be inserted in the Systema Naturae near Cancer Pallas; it was taken in the trawl near Moffen Island. Description. Insectum oblongum, compressum, dorso rotundatum, glabrum, sesquinuculate, articulis quatuordecim compositum, quorum primus capitis est, septem thoracei mentientur, et sex caudam efficiunt. Capitis et genis simae obtuso antice pro antennis omarginatis. Antennae quatuor, subulate, multianiculata; superioris corpore sextuplo breviores, bisifo; articulo basico communis, magno; Rami interiori exteriori duplo brevior. Inferiores simplices, superioribus duo longiores. Pedes quatuordecim, simplices, unguiculati, unguibus parum incurvus. Femora sex posteros postice acuta. Laminae foliaceae, subrotundo-cordata, dimidiata, margine integra, magna, (tres lineas longa). Cauda spicis foliata. Polioli duodecim, oblongis, obtusis, parvis. Neusteri duodecim, duplicati, linear-lanciculata, posteriores retroversum porrecti, ut facile pro appendicidis caudae sumantur." Kroyer, Nat. Tidsskr. 2 R. í. p. 578 (1844), mixes up Cancer amputa, Phipps, and "Cancer niger, Phipps?" with his own Anonyx lagena and Anonyx appendiculatus under the title Anonyx amputa, Phipps. Cancer amputa, as already stated, belongs to Stegecephalus. Cancer niger, Phipps, is almost beyond the doubt as Anonyx lagena, Kroyer, and accordingly E. J. Miers, with good reason, gives precedence to the specific name niger.

Of his third Amphipod species, Phipps only says: "Cancer Pater, Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1955, 81. Taken up in the trawl along with the former."

1774. STELLER, GEORG WILHELM, born 1709, died 1746.


Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 4, remarks, "Pallas, dessen Spicilegia zoologica ich nur aus der Ubersetzung von Balbinger kenne, fasst 1777 die ihm bekannten Amphipoden unter dem Namen Oniscus zusammen und beschreibt als O. Scapodemulodes (Kehrpolypenlaus oder kennerte Afterasell) einen halbdurchsichtigen, gelben, nach der Abbildung zur heutigen Gattung Caprella gehörigen Krebs, den Steller schon als Pediculus marinus in Kamtschatka beobachtet haben solle." He appendes a note to explain that he has not himself had an opportunity of examining Steller's work on Kamtschatka. The only passage in it at all applicable, that I can find, is on page 129, where, in a note, Steller says, "An der See soll sich ein Insect befinden, wie eine Lause, welches durch die Pores der Haut in das Fleisch und immer weiter kriechet." This causes horrible pain, and can only be got rid of by cutting it out. Steller had not himself seen it, but promises to look out for a chance of doing so. His account of it so far is little suitable to Caprella. In the note on Pallas, 1772, it will be seen that he ascribes to Steller the credit of having accurately described Oniscus scaphodemulodes observed by him in Kamtschatka, but it is the description "hujus insectuli marini," not of a pediculus marinus, that he has left in his papers. See also note on Tilesius, 1815.
1774. GINNANI, Co. Francesco.

Storia civile e naturale della Pinetta Raetenatei, 1774.

G. D. Nardo says that this author mentions, on p. 137, "il Pulex d'aqua dolce, *Gammarus*." I have not been able to meet with his work.

1775. HAMMER, Christopher.


In the Fauna Norvegica, with which the work begins, under "Krabbe, Cancer," there are given:—


On page 17, to his mention of "Sletbag, Grønlandsk Hval. *Balena mysticetus;*" he appends a note: "Den naerer sig af smaa Orme, som af Hr Egede kaldes Hvalfiskaas."

The above Amphipoda are sufficiently explained by the references to Strøm and Egede.

1775. FÖRSKAL, Pehr, born 1736, died 1763 (Encycl. Brit., 9th Ed.).


Among the Insecta, in the genus Cancer, division R. Macrouri, he describes, pages 95–96, what is now known as *Phronima scutellaris*, as follows:—"59. *Cancer scutellaris*; *macrourus*; *articulavis*; *macrourus adactylis*.


On page xxi. it is briefly described with the words "pedibus utrinque 10; domifex."

1775. Müller, Philipp Ludwig Statius, born 1725, died 1776 (Hagen).


In this translation the account of Phthisica marina, i.e., Prote ventricosa, occurs on pages 41-43, tab. x. fig. 1, 2. The account of Oniscus arenarius or Sandsselwurm is on pages 48-52, tab. xi. fig. 3, 4. At page 52 the translator gives the following note on his own part, "I cannot find the relationship of this species to either of the genera above-mentioned [Squilla and Oniscus], since the remarkable structure of the feet must certainly be regarded as a characteristic. And I think the author might have regarded this little animal as forming a quite distinct genus, and under the name Haustorius arenarius, or Sandschöpfer, I would place it in a genus by itself between the Monoculi and Onisci. If it were not for the absence of a carapace (Schild), I should not hesitate to place it among the Monoculi; it is best therefore to place it in a genus by itself."

Bovalius, who adopts the name Pterygoecra arenaria assigned to this Amphipod by Latreille, after praising the figures and description of it given by the Dutch naturalist, makes the following observations:—"Although appreciating its numerous peculiarities, Slabber nevertheless abstained from creating a new genus for its reception, and placed it in the genus Oniscus L., one of the three great Linnean genera, into which the whole of the Crustaceans, known at his time, were distributed, thereby also indicating his impression of its affinity to the Isopods of the present day. Statius Müller, his German translator, observed that the animal might be the type of a genus of its own, for which he proposed the name Haustorius, but this appellation, being an adjective, and consequently contrarious to the rules of Linnean nomenclature, has been justly forgotten." On the other hand, I venture to suggest that the reason mentioned is not sufficient to justify the rejection of Haustorius in favour of Lepidactylus.

The British Association Rules, 1878, include that against "Adjective generic names" only among "Recommendations for improving the Nomenclature in future." Lepidactylus, scale-fingered, is itself an adjective. Anonyx, Eunonyx, Eurytene, and many other approved names of genera, are adjectives. Haustorius, on the other hand, not being an actual Latin word at all, can scarcely be an adjective, while the termination -ius is kept in countenance by the comparatively recent change of Calliopie into Calliopius. The excellent name Sulcator might well have been allowed to stand, but since that has been displaced, on grounds of priority, first by Pterygoecra and then by Lepidactylus, it seems only just to go back a step further to Müller's Haustorius.
1775. Fabricius, Johann Christian, born 1742, died 1807 (Biographic Universelle), born 1745, died 1808 (Enc. Brit., 9th Ed.), or died 1810 (see Hagen).

Systema Entomologiae, sistens Insectorum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, adjectis synonymis, locis, descriptionibus, observationibus. Flensburgi et Lipsiae, 1775.

In the Prolegomena, after commenting on the confusion which had prevailed in entomology before, and even since, the labours of "the immortal Linne," he says, "Novum idea viam tentabu, characteres et classium et generum ex instrumentis cibaris desumus. Prebent sane sufficientes, prebent constantes et genera multo naturaliora." He proceeds to describe in general the labia upper and lower, the maxilla upper and lower, the palpi, 2, 4, or 6, the lingua spiralis, the rostrum, proboscis, and haustellum. Specific differences he takes from colours (coccus) against his better judgment. The classes of insects are eight, "Os maxillris palpisque quatuor aut sex." They are named Elaterata, Ulomata, Synistata, Agonata, Ungulata, Glossata, Ryngota, Antiata. The Agonata are defined "Os palpis quatuor, aut sex. Maxilla inferior nulla." This class includes Scorpio, Cancer, Pagurus, Scyllarus, Astacus, Gammarus. Among the definitions of these are "125. Cancer. Palpi quatuor os oblegantes. Antennas quatro filiformes; posticus articulo ultimo bifido," and "129. Gammarus." "Antennas quatuor simplicissimae, sessiles; antice breviores, subulate, postice setaceae." This latter contains the species Gammarus locusta, Gammarus pulex, Gammarus linearis, Gammarus salinus, Gammarus stugnalis, of which the first three correspond respectively to the numbers 82, 81, 83 of the Systema Nature, ed. xii., the remaining two not belonging to the Amphipoda. It should be remembered that the name Gammarus, which had hitherto been a specific name among Stalk-eyed Crustacea, now becomes a generic name among the sessile-eyed.

Among the Synistata, "Os palpis quatuor. Maxilla inferior comata cum labio," on page 296, is given a definition of Oiscus: —"93. Oiscus. Labium quadriradium; incisi intermedialis palpigeria. Antennae setaceae." Among the Oisci, descriptions referring to Amphipoda (of Gammarina 1, Hyperina 3, Caprellina 1) are given as follows:—


spinosus. 13. O. oblongus, corpore spinoso, pellucidulo.


Habitat in Oceano Lusitanico. Fig. pict. in Mus. Beishiano.


 Corpus parvum, gibbum, glabrum. Caput retusum. Oculi maximi, mensa magna lunata,
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.


“Ceti. 16. O. ovalis, segmentis distinctis, pedibus tertii quartique parvis linearibus, muticis.


Among the Antlous the definition of Pediculus is as follows:—“184. Pediculus. Os haustellum atque proboscides. Haustellum retractile, recurvum. Antenna subulata.” Under this genus, on p. 810, though, as will be seen, with doubts, he retains the confusion which Linnaeus had introduced between Martens’ whale-louse and Brünich’s Pycnogonum, in the following entry:—“Balnunarum. 35. Pediculxxx dilitato, muricato, restro porrecto, subulato.

Phalangium balanarium, Lim. Syst. Nat. 11. 1028. 6.

Pediculus ceti, Mart. Spitz., 85, Tab. Q. fig. d.

Pediculus ceti, Bart. subs. v. 2. tab. [pars] 3. 146. [156] tab. 12. fig. 3.

Phalangium litonale, Stroem. Sdlin., 203. tab. 1. fig. 17.

Pycnogonum, Brünich. Ins. tab. 1. fig. 17.

Habitat in Oceano Norvegico.

Hujus generis videtur mihi hand rite notus.”

Cyathiona neptani, Guérin, 1842, which had anticipated Thaumops pellicida, Willemoes-Suhm, must obviously itself yield priority to Oniscus spinosus, Fabr., above-described.

1776. PALLAS, P. S.


On page 709 he describes Oniscus muricatus—“Magnitudo fere Squillae vulgaris, sed conformatio que Oniscis squilliformibus reliquis. Segmenta corporis separtae, cauda tria priora utrinque ad dorsum aequalis conico mucronata. Pedes 4 priores cheliferi, primi minores. Cauda stylis sex terminata, quorum duo medii breviores, crassiores. Color vivi cinerascens-albidus; sieati, coeti vel a liquore spirituoso conditi cocineus. In Angara inferiori circa morticia et quiesquillasque injectas colligitur copiose.” He appended a note that a description of this species is to be found in the ninth fasciculus of the Spicil. Zool., p. 52, but that the figure there is not a good one, in particular the dorsal spines being omitted. Its seems therefore clear that Oniscus cancellus is here for some reason renamed. Herbst mentions that in the German translation of the Spicilegia Oniscus cancellus is called Oniscus muricatus.

1776. BOMARE, JACQUES CHRISTOPHE VALMONT DE, born 1731, died 1807 (Hagen).


Under “Pou de Baleine, pediculus ceti,” p. 314, will be found an account, not of Gymnaus, but of a Cirripede, probably Coronula diadema. It is “un animal testacé, commun dans les mers du Nord.” “Quand on presse avec les doigts ce coquillage encore vivant, il répand une liqueur noirâtre. Sa tête ne se montre guère à découvert; elle est presque toujours cachée sous son enveloppe pierreuse.” “Cette coquille est percée dans le milieu d'un trou roulé; divisée en plusieurs cellules étroites et profondes.” Nevertheless a reference is given (Zool. Chall. exp.—Part XVII.—1887.)
to "Saba (Thos. 1, Tab. 90, n. 5.)" which is the figure of a Cyamus. The writer notices that Saba mentions also "poux marins de Grønland, qui font la nourriture des baleines."

On p. 361, "Puces de mer, pelillus marinus, est un petit animal carassier, qui se trouve en grand quantité sur les bords de la mer du Cap de Bonne Espérance." Its name is derived from its power of leaping. It is armed "d'un petit aiguillon," by which it fixes itself on to fish and drives them to desperation. Rondel's account of the ape-like shrimp is then given, with the concluding remark, "Peut être que les puces de mer sont le même animal connu à Amboine et à Banda, sous le nom de Fotok, voyez ce mot." Under "Fotok," Tom. 3, p. 550, he only says, "Voyez Pous de mer." There may be other information of importance in other parts of this work and in the three other editions of it. I have given specimens to encourage research. The Danish translation by H. v. Aphelen is dated, according to Hagen, 1767–1770, and must have been made therefore from the first or second edition.

1776. MÜLLER, OTTO FRIEDRICH, born 1730, died 1784 (Hagen).


Animals are here divided into six classes, the Insecta being the fifth. The Insecta include seven orders, of which the Aptera are the last. Among the Aptera (p. xxvii.) he gives "c. Crustacæ," with the genera Polyphemus, Cyclopa, Squilla ("Pedes 10 vel 14. Antennæ 4 integrae"), Cancer ("Pedes 10. Antennæ 2 integrae"), Oniscus ("Pedes 14. Antennæ integrae"), Scolopendra and Julus.

Under the genus Cancer, pp. 196–197, he gives:

"2353. C. gacialis, semicylindricus, corporis segmentis octo subequalibus.† LINN., Mant. 542.


"2355. C. Medusaæro antennæ brevissimis, corpore lato. GR. Urksærod. STR. S. 1. p. 188. t. 1. f. 12, 13.


Under the genus Squilla—

"2359. Squilla lobata pallida pellucida, lobis intermediae quatuor, pedibus decem ungualiatis. GR. Napporseriel vel Il Darth. CANE. linearis vel filiformis per illustriis a LINNÉ.

"2360. S. ventricosa rubra depressa, pedibus quatuordecim setaceis secundo pari elevato. A. Helv. 4. t. 4. f. 8, 9, 10*.

Under the genus Oniscus—

"2362. O. volutator antennis crassis abdominis longitudine. O. bicaud. LINN. antennas vero pro cauda sumit.

"2366. O. pallæ compressæ; pedibus quatuor anticus cheliformibus. N. MARFAT. GR. KINÈS STR. S. 188. APH. 2, 399; 5, 295. CANER LINN. In littore maris & in ripis annuim & hecuum frequens."
Aph. stands for "Domares Natur-historie af H. von Aphelen."


Of these species No. 2355 is generally accepted as Hyperia medusorum, Müller; No. 2356 remains obscure; No. 2357 repeats Ström's description from the Acta Havn., 1765, of what is probably Orchestia gannarellus; No. 2358 in like manner refers to Ström's species of 1770, now become Amatililla homari, Fabr.; No. 2359 is synonymous with Caprella linearis (Linn.), Bate; No. 2360 is now called Proto ventricosus, Müller; No. 2362 answers to Corophium volutator, Pall.; No. 2366 includes probably two or three species, such as Gammarus locusta and Gammarus pulex. No. 2353, Cancer glabriangulis, is probably not an Amphipod; No. 2354 may be a Caprella.

1776. Førskål, Peter.

Icones rerum naturalium, quas in itinere Orientali depingit curavit Petrus Førskål, Prof. Haum. Post mortem auctoris ad Regis mandatum eir incisas edidit Carsten Niebuhr. Hauniae. MDCCLXXVI.

In the Explicatio Tabularum, under Tab. xxi, is given the reference, "D. d. Cancer sedentarius. Pag. 95, n. 59." Figure "d" is a recognisable figure of Phronima sedentaria free; figure "D" represents it in its semitransparent case. For the description of this species, see note on Førskål, 1775.

1777. Fabricius, J. C.

Genera Insectorum corumque characteres naturales secundum numerum, figuram, situm et proportionem omnium partium oris adiecta Mantissa specierum nuper detectarum. Chilonii. (Prolegomena dated Kilie die xxxvi Decem. 1776.)

Here the genus Scorpio is transferred to Class V., the Unogata. The other five genera of the Agonata are retained in the same order as in his earlier work. The account of the genus Gammarus is as follows:—"Gammarus. Cancer Linn. Geoff. Oicusus Pallae. Os mandibullos palpisque abaque maxillos. Palpi sex, inequales, filiformes; anterioribus quatuor porrectos, os oblongitubus. Anterioros longiores, compressi, bifi. laeina interiori quadriarticulata; articulo ultimo inerevo, exteriori brevius, vix articulata. medius paulo breviores, bifi. laeinae subequales. interiori triarticulata, exteriori subulata, acuta. posteriores breves, filiformes, triarticulata mandibula dorso inseri. Mandibula brevis, cornae, crassa, fornicatea, obtusa, vix dentata, dorso palpiger. Labium triplex membranaceum. exteriors quadriarticulato; laeinae subequales, linearias. medium bifi. laeinae rotundatis, divisis, aquilinis. Inferioris bifi. laeinae aequilibus, rotundatis, extorsum erossibus, divisis. Antennae quatuor inequales, pedunculata, simplicissima. Anteriora breviores, subulate; pedunculo biarticulato, posteriores longiores, setaceae; pedunculo triarticulato. Metamorphosis completa larva puppake omnibus partibus completis, agilibus. Vitus e rapina miniorum aquatilium plantisque aquaticis," pp. 142, 143. The species grossipes is
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.


1777. PENNANT, THOMAS, born 1726, died 1798 (Webster).


In his advertisement he says, "In my arrangement of the present work, I have taken the liberty of making a distinct class of the Crustaceous Animals; and separated them from Insects, among which they are usually placed." Among the lobsters, Astacus, which he defines with the words "Cylindric body. Long antennae. Long tail," he places "Cancer linearis Lin. syst. 1056. Lesser garnel or shrimp. Martens, Spitzberg. 115. tab. P. fig. 1," "with long slender claws, placed very near the head." From the figures, pl. xvi. fig. 31, it is pretty clear that these "claws" are the antennae, and that Corophium volutator, Pallas, is intended, the two references being quite inappropriate. He next gives "Cancer atrosus. Lin. syst. 1056. Mirum animalculem in corallinis, &c., Baster, 1, 43, tab. iv. fig. 11." He mentions for this "a slender tail between the last pair" of legs, which would apply to Cereops, but the figure, pl. xii. 32, gives no plea. He gives "C. Pulex. Lin. syst. 1055, No. 81," "very common in fountains and rivulets," probably Gammarus pulex, and "C. locusta. Lin. syst. 1055, No. 82," "which leaps about with vast agility," and which may therefore refer to Orchestia or Talitrus, or both.

1778. DE GEER, CARL, born 1720, died 1778 (Biographie Universelle).

Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Insectes, Par M. le Baron Charles De Geer. Tome septième. Ouvrage posthume. A Stockholm, MDCCCLXXVIII.

On pages 525-533 he describes "Squilla (Pulex) aquaticus, corpore compresso, pedibus quatar antiosis, chelatis, oruida setis sex bifercis terminatis," with references to Gronovius, Zooph. 390., Linn. Syst. Nat., ed. 12, p. 1055, 81. Geoffr. La crevette des ruisseaux, Ray, Frisch, Klein, Roessel, and Baster. From the remarks which he quotes from various authors, we may suppose that he regarded Orchestia, Talitrus, Gammarus locusta, and the like as all agreeing with Gammarus pulex, which is apparently the actual subject of his description and of plate 33. On pages 540-544 he describes "Squilla (Balani) corpore ovale, depressum; segmentis distinctis, pedibus cheliferis; testii quarto parte linearis muticis," with references to "Oniscus (Ceti) orulis," &c., Linn. Syst., ed. 12, p. 1060, No. 6, and Martens Iter Spitzb., Tab. Q, fig. D. This he figures on pl. xii. figs. 6-10. In the detailed description, in regard to "les pattes de la troisième et quatrième paires," he says, "Elles sont longues, deliées, filiformes et très-flexibles, de grosseur partent égale et à l'extrémité arrondie, où l'on ne trouve ni ongle, ni crochet, en sorte qu'elles ressemblent plutôt à de longs filets qu'à des pattes." Nevertheless, the enlarged figure he gives them the appearance of being tricaricate, probably under the impression that if they were feet, they must be jointed. He also quotes the observation from Martens, that when the animal is sucking the skin of the whale, these four filiform feet are elevated over the back, so as to touch from opposite sides, and specimens, he says, in his own collection show them in this position.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

1779. FABRICIUS, JOHANN CHRISTIAN.

Reise nach Norwegen, mit Bemerkungen aus der Naturhistorie und Oekonomie. Hamburg, 1779.

At page 247 Fabricius says, "Unter den Insekten ist nichts selteres; doch fand ich eine Menge kleiner Krebse, in Weingeist aufbewahrt, die in Norwegen unter den Namen Aat bekannt sind. Dieses Aat schwimmet in Sommer bey warmer Witterung in unendlicher Menge in dem See. Man kann keiner Eimer voll Wassers schöpfen, ohne Millionen dieser Thiere mit hineinzulegen. Diese sind, welche den Fischen, insbesondere den Heringen, zur Nahrung dienen, sie unter das Land locken, da sie ihnen immer folgen, wie der Wind und der Strom sie treiben. Dieses Aat oder diese Krebsarten scheinen daher wenigstens mit die Ursache zu seyn, warum sowol die Menge der Fische, als das Glück der Fischereyen so sehr vom Strome und dem Winde abhängt. Ich beschrieb hier

"Astacus Homari" antennis posticis bifidis, corporis segmentis dorso subspinosis, caudae stylis serratis.


"Hummer Aat Norvagis."

This species Fabricius seems afterwards to have regarded as the type of his genus Gammarus, and since the references identify it with what has since been known as Amathilla sabini, Leach, with which the description fairly corresponds, there seems no reason for withholding from the specific name given by Fabricius its right of priority. The species should therefore be called Amathilla homari, Fabr.

On page 258, after mentioning the occurrence of Gammarus locusta in great numbers at small depths, he describes —

"Gammarus longisporus" manibus adactylis, antennis corpore longioribus cauda obtusa.


"Cancer ericopis" Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 1655. 80.


"Astarta mutica", pede antico subulato, edentulo longissimo, crassissimo Gronov. Zooph. 989. tab. 17. fig. 7.


Why he rejects the earlier specific names, he does not explain. In the synonymy he seems to have used the word crassipes twice by mistake for grossipes, misled perhaps by Gronov. See Note on Palphs, 1766. What is meant by "Gen. Ins. App." I have not been able to discover. It may refer to some appendix prepared but not published. In the Species Insectorum, 1781, the reference is not repeated.

On page 328, he says, "Unter den grossen Melanis hielt sich ein kleiner Gammarus auf, der mir noch gleichfalls unbekannt war.

"Gammarus melanurus", manibus quattuor monocolaclylis, capite obtusissimo.

This description is accepted as applying to Hyperia medusanum, O. F. Müller.
At page 385 he describes the new species:—
"Gammarus corniger manibus adactylis, rostro incurvo subulato, thoraces lateribus cornu duplici.
This has since been recognised by Boeck as identical with Epimeria tricristata, Costa, and is accordingly named Epimeria cornigera, Fabr.

1780. Fabricius, Otto, born 1744, died 1822 (Hagen).

Fauna Groenlandica, systematica sistens Animalia Groenlandiae occidentalis haec—
tenus indagata, quoad nomen specificum, triviale, vernaculumque; synonyma
auctorum plurimum, descriptionem, locum, victum, generationem, mores, usum,
capturamque singuli, provt detegendi occasio fuit, maximaque parte secundum
prorias observationes Othonis Fabricii. Hafniæ et Lipsiæ, MDCCXXX.

On pp. 212, 213, No. 179, he describes a Podura maritima from the sea shore, with a reference
to Ström, Act. Hafn. ix. p. 582, Tab. v. (?), which does not appear to be a Crustacean, and
must therefore be distinguished from Poda’s Podura maritima.
Squilla lobata, p. 248, for which he refers both to Squilla lobata, Müller, and to Cancer filiformis,
Linn., Pall., may be either Caprella septentrionalis, as supposed by Kroyer in 1838,
and afterwards by Boeck, probably on Kroyer’s authority, or Caprella linearis, as Mayer
seems to prefer, while half inclined to make septentrionalis itself a synonym of linearis.
The Oniscus ceti, No. 230, as Lütken points out, is not entirely free from the early confusion
about Cyamus. The definition is taken with slight change from Linnaeus, and the description
by Pallas is referred to as making further details needless, although both Linnaeus and
Pallas had to do with Cyamus mystaceus, while Fabricius was evidently concerned with what
Lütken has named Cyamus boops, as shown by the statement “mea exemplaria accepit
in balaena boope.” Lütken remarks also that Fabricius is wrong in the detail supplied
by the words “fumora postica biculata.”
Oniscus pater, No. 231, is no doubt, as Kroyer and Boeck say, Gammarus locusta. Fabricius
himself in the synonymy gives “Cancer Locusta, Syst. nat. 1, 1055, Faun. Suec. 2041,
indice Pallade l. c. locum pertinent; et certum est, descriptionem cancri coeundi It. Gothl.
260, ibi citatam Onisco pulici omnino convenire, licet ab autore ipso pro distincto
habitus.”
Oniscus medusanum, No. 232, is by Bovallius (1886), called “Hyperia Kroyeri.”
Oniscus cicada, No. 233, with “color totus pulchre rubiscundus, oculis sanguineis,” is considered by
Kroyer, in 1838, to be probably the same as his own Amphithoe inermis. Milne-Edwards,
in 1849, Hist. des Crust., III. p. 25, thinks that it is very likely the same as the Amphithoe
serra of Kroyer, which he would place in the genus Acanthocera, Owen and Ross. But
on p. 34 of the same volume he questions whether it may not be the same as Amphithoe
inermis, Kroyer. Kroyer himself, Thl. Sc., iv. 161, note, in 1842, repudiates Milne-Edwards’s,
first suggestion, and says, “Oniscus cicada is probably a species of the genus Amonyx.” In
Tidsskr., scr. 2, vol. i. p. 611, in describing the new species *Anonyx galosus*, he remarks in a note, "It is, however, possible that this species is not new. *Fabricius* *Onicus cicada* seems in many, if not in all, respects to come very near to it, and is obviously in any case an *Anonyx*. By means of the Greenland name this doubt seems capable of solution, at least if the name applies to but one species." With such testimony from Krøyer himself, it seems only just to reduce his *Anonyx galosus* to a synonym of *Onicus cicada*, O. Fabricius. It shares with the so-called *Gammarus arcticus*, Scoresby, the reputation of exercising extreme voracity upon dead seals.

*Onicus abyssinus*, No. 236, Krøyer in 1838 identifies, though very hesitatingly, with his own *Amphithoe corculata*. Subsequently Krøyer united *Amphithoe corculata* and *Amphithoe incrustis* as the two sexes of one species, which Boeck places in his genus *Pontogaea*, as *Pontogae a incrustis*.

*Onicus serratus*, No. 237, Krøyer, in 1838, renamed *Amphithoe serrata*, and afterwards *Acanthoanum serrata*. Boeck calls it *Acanthoanum serratum*, the generic names *Acanthoanum*, Owen, and *Vertamus*, White, to which this species had been successively assigned, being both preoccupied.

*Onicus arenarius*, No. 234, is defined as "*Onicus cancriiformis*, antennae impressusculi, pedibus 4 anticis cheiliformibus levibus, antennae subequalibus, &c." followed by Ström's definition in the synonymy, "Cancer macronura articulatus, manus sollicitus, dextra carinata serrata, opinis canalis bijulus, Act. Hafn. x. 5. Tab. ii. f. 1–8 et Müll. prod. 2358?" The references imply that *Amathilla hovari*, Fabr., 1779, is intended, a species to which Krøyer, Grøn. *Amph.,* expresses his surprise that one so large should not have been noticed by Otto Fabricius. The name *Onicus arenarius* is preoccupied by Slabber.

*Onicus Stromiannus*, No. 235, is defined as "*Onicus cancriformis compressus, pedibus 4 antici cheliformibus subdentatis, antennae summis brevissimis, &c." followed by Ström's definition, Act. Hafn. ix. 588, Ström being spoken of as the discoverer. Ström's species is identified by Boeck with *Orchestia (littorea) gawmarridus*.

1780. DE QUÉRONIC.


The "insect" from Morbihan which he figures, and describes as *Puce de mer arpenteur*, giving the latter epithet from its mode of walking, is clearly the skull-headed skeleton shrimp, *Caprella arenifera*, Leach. Boeck says that de Quéronic "figures a *Caprella* which seems to be the female of *Caprella linearis* and a variety of it, which has been made a separate species, *Caprella arenifera*." This latter Mayer identifies with *Caprella arenifera*, but inclines to regard de Quéronic's species as the two sexes of *Caprella tuberculata*, Leach and Westwood. It is, however, only the *Caprella arenifera* which has the peculiar skull-like head figured by de Quéronic. There is nothing in his paper, either in the description or the figures, which are here reproduced, that refers to more than a single form. He draws it, indeed, in two postures, but without any intimation that the figures are taken from more than one specimen. His actual words are, "Notre insecte est couvert d'une écôre semblable à celle des Puces de mer, de même consistance, et aussi d'un rouge lâvé, sur-tout après la mort de l'animal." C'est ce qui me porteroit à lui donner le nom de Puce de mer, auquel j'ajouterois celui d'arpenteur pour caractériser sa marche. La figure A représente l'animal de grandeur naturelle, et à-peu-près dans l'attitude où on l'a vu marcher.
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$B$, est le même insecte vu à la loupe, et dessiné avec toute l'exactitude possible. L'œil qu'on lui voit à chaque côté de la tête, est pendant sa vie, ainsi que lorsqu'il est mort, du rouge le plus vif, semé de petits points jaunes. Sa gueule est ouverte comme celle des poissons, et non comme celle des crabes, écrevisses, etc. On l'a vu remuer les mâchoires qui ont plusieurs plis tels qu'ils sont représentés; mais il n'a pas été possible d'apercevoir si l'intérieur est garni de dents, comme l'insecte de Ceylan. $CC$, sacs membraneux, velus, et blancs, dont il y a deux de chaque côté, en dessous l'un du second, l'autre du troisième annuaire. Ces sacs servent probablement à l'insecte, à se soutenir dans l'eau et à nager. $D$, bras garnis chacun d'un gros crochet, parfaitement semblable à celui qui termine tous les pieds de l'insecte de Ceylan. La comparaison de notre figure avec celle de M. le Commandeur Godet, page 276 du troisième volume des Savans Étrangers, fera voir en quoi ces animaux se ressemblent, et en quoi ils diffèrent l'un de l'autre.

1780. Lepechin, Ian. Lepechin, Ivan Ivanovich (or Lepechin, Ivan), born "vers le milieu du 18e siècle," died 1802 (Biographie Universelle), born 1737, died 1802 (Hagen).


Of these three species, the second, Oniscus scorpionis, Tab. viii. fig. 2, is not an Amphipod; the first and third are described as follows:—"Oniscus aculeatus. Tab. viii. Fig. 1. Oniscus
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thorace nudus, dorso tribus ordinibus cuspidebus notato. Descriptio. longitudo totius animalisculi, exceptis antennis, XI linearium. Caput hemisphericum, occuli magni, protuberantes, cocculi. Os inferior situm in fronte rotundata pone insertionem antennae, protubernans dentillicus quatuor, quorum duo superiores, maxillam efficientes, validiores sunt, instructum. Antennae IV, per paria dispositae; par inferior magis validum quam laevius et articulatum; articulis capitii proximis breuissimis, secundus longior crassior que complanatus, tertius brevior secundo et debilior, quartus longissimus setaceus. Thorax semionatus gibbus, segmenti VI, quorum vnumqueque in medio tuberculo, vix nudo oculo conspicuo, notatur; at in viiimo segmento inferior margo cuspidebus cuspidebus armatur; reliquum corpus tribus constat articulis, quorum latera sunt plana in formam semilunae efficit, in abdomine appendicibus trium parium pediformibus, articulatis, extremo setaceis, instrucrum; in dorso ante tribus ordinibus cuspidebus armatu, quorum debiliora medio dorsum, fortiore vero vicinam, latera, occupat. Pedes VII, parium, quorum duo anteriores echiliformia, vnum acuto terminata, breviora, reliqua longitudine crescent, ita vt viiimum sit longissimum, quadrilateratum, femora latera fere triangularia."


The first of these Arctic species was again described as a new species by Sabine in 1821, under the name Tidius ruptorhi, which Owen in 1831 changed to Cystophthodes solenobii Milne-Edwards, probably by an oversight, omitted it from his Hist. des Crustacés. Kroyer in 1841 fully described it, but without reference to Lepechin, under the name Cystophthodes solenobii, while Stimpson in 1866, without reference to Kroyer, transferred it to Costa's genus Amphitheronus as Amphitheronus solenobii. Goës in 1865 gave it the name Amphitheronus aculeatus. Bock in 1870 renamed it Tritopus aculeatus, under the impression that Costa's Amphitheronus, 1851, was preoccupied, for he says in his larger work, p. 510, "Jeg har i 1870 indekænket denne Sletts Omfang til de Arter, der staa nær A. cataphractus, Stimpa, og emblet tet Slettsavnet, da det alledre forhe, i 1843, er af Fitz benyttet til et Reptil." Curiously enough, it is Tritopus, not Amphitheronus, which not Fitz but Fitzinger uses for a genus of reptiles. In 1883 S. I. Smith changed Bock's Tritopus, because it was thus preoccupied, into Rhachotropis. In 1874, that is, before the second volume of Bock's last work was published, Buchholz restored the name Amphitheronus aculeatus, uniting with this species Bock's Tritopus Helleri, but retaining the name Tritopus fragilis which Bock had given to Paramphithodes fragilis, Goës. Amphitheronus, though not preoccupied, lapsed at its first institution as a synonym of Dexamene.
Oniscus euspidatus, the remaining species, was supposed by Boeck in 1870 to be identical with Owen's Acanthosoma hystrix, 1853, which was renamed Amphiphilus hystrix by Kroyer in 1838, and Paramphithilus hystrix by Bruzelius in 1859. The latter name was accepted in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue, the authors before Boeck not taking notice of Lepechin's Oniscus. Owen's name Acanthosoma being preoccupied, among Hemiptera in 1824 and elsewhere, was changed by Boeck into Acanthosoma, who therefore calls Lepechin's species Acanthosoma euspidatum. Under this name the species still stands, but upon the synonymy above-mentioned from Owen, Kroyer, and Bruzelius, which was accepted by Buchholz in 1874, E. J. Miers has since thrown doubt. See his Spitzbergen Crustacea, 1877, in which he points out that Oniscus euspidatus, Lepechin, Acanthosoma hystrix, Owen, and Acanthosoma hystrix, Buchholz, though all belonging to the genus Acanthosoma, are probably distinct species.

1781. Fabricius, J. C.

Species Insectorum exhibentes corum differentias specificas, synonyma Auctorum, loca natalia, metamorphosin adiectis observationibus, descriptionibus. Tom. I. Hamburgi et Kilonii, MDCCLXXXI.

The Agonata are here still the fourth class, with the genera, Cancer, Pagurus, Sepiilurus, Astacus, Synilla, Gammarus.

On page 511, Astacus includes the following entry:—


"Habitat in Oceano Norwagico." For the probability that this species is in fact an Amphipod, the type-species of Bate and Westwood's genus Amatilus, see notes on Fabricius, 1779 and 1798.


Among the Synistata, Class III., Oniscus includes, on pages 377, 378, the same Amphipods as in the Syst. Ent. of 1775. These are, 10. Oniscus biciculatus; 14. Oniscus spinulosus, which is Guérin's Cystisoma; 15. Oniscus gibbosus, transferred in 1877 to Gammarus, but properly, like the next species, belonging to the Hyperinæ; 16. Oniscus quadriradiatus, subsequently recognised as a synonym of Gammarus medusaram; 17. Oniscus ceti. While
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curtailing some of the descriptions previously given, Fabricius enlarges that of *Oniscus ceti* with the following synonymy:

"Squilla Balcanae corporis ovoidale depresso, segmentatis distinctis, pedibus cheliferis, tertii quartique paris linearibus mutatis. *Deprec Ins.* 7. 541. 6 tab. 42. fig. 6. 7.

"Pediculus Ceti. Martens Spitalh. tab. 8. fig. D.

"Sch. Miss. 1. tab. 90. fig. 5.

"Pall. Spizel. Zool. fasc. IX. 76. tab. 4. fig. 14.

"Eyesle Groenl. tab. 37.

"Habitat in Oceano boreali balanis molestis.

"Ah hoc genere differe videtur victus examinandus."

Thus Martens' whale-house is rightly placed, and not, as in the earlier work, erroneously referred to *Pediculus (?) Balcanarum*.

1781. Ödman, Samuel, born 1750, died 1829 (G. O. Sars).


Ödman was doubtful whether the Crustacean mentioned in Linnaeus Ölands-ssa, p. 42, and Gothlands-ssa, p. 260, should be called *Pulex* or *Locusta*. It is clear from the account he gives of his own species that it is marine, and therefore not *Gammarus pulex*, but in all probability *Gammarus locusta*. See his further account 1790.

1781. Schrank, Franz von Paula, born 1747, died 1835 (Hagen).

Enumeratio insectorum Austrie indigenorum. Avgvste Vindelicorum, MDCCCLXXXI.


"Cancer macrourus articularis compressus, manibus quatuor adactylis, pedibus decem.


"Habitat in aquis, rivis, fонтibus; albissimus, dum natat; eincerus, dum in aere essisse: si vel molius accessit calor, rubescit.

"Nomen germanicum Austriaci usitatissimum."

From the habitat "in rivis," it may be inferred that Schrank was acquainted with *Gammarus pulex*. From the habitat "in fontibus," coupled with the remark "albissimus, dum natat," it seems fair to suppose that he had also seen one of the well-shrimps, such as *Niphargus aquilex*.

Johann Franz van Berckley's Naturgeschichte von Holland, aus dem Holländischen übersetzt," has the first volume dated Leipzig, 1779, the second, Leipzig, 1782. This German translation of the work is the only one I have been able to obtain, and in the second volume the translator gives notice that he has taken the liberty of considerably curtailing the original. In point of fact, all the zoology seems to be omitted. From local notices in the work it may be inferred that the author's name was certainly van Berkhey.

"He published in Dutch a history of Holland, geographical, physical, natural, and civil, of which a French translation appeared in 1782. He was the first to change the Linnean classification of the Crustacea, forming them into a separate class, which he placed immediately before that of the Insecta. But besides that he only characterised his divisions in a complicated, vague, and often unmeaning way, he departs from the natural order, by placing the Testacea below the insects, so that the Crustacea come next to the bony fishes." Lartillé, Consid. gen., pp. 18, 19, 1810. Compare note on Brisson, 1756, in regard to the question of priority, since in regard to arrangement the classifications by Brisson and Berkhey seem to have been practically the same.

1786. Mohr, Nicolas.

Forsøg til en Islandsk Naturhistorie, med adskillige økonomiske samt andre Anmærkninger. Kioøenhavn, 1786.

Among the Apterous Insects he gives, on page 107, "243, Cancer pulex (Faun. Scic. 2041). Marflue," which, he says, is not only in very great numbers on the strand, but also out in deeper water, where it does great damage, as well to the nets as to what is caught in them. He thinks that it would be difficult to get a sufficient supply of horse-hair for making the under part of the nets, which was the preventive believed in against these depredators.

For "244, Cancer medusarum," he refers to "Strom's Sc. Skr. 188, Tab. 1, fig. 12, 13," and considers that the description and figures given by Strom are very accurate, he himself having had the opportunity of comparing them with specimens taken from Medusa aurita.

246 is given as "Cancer macrorum articularis manibus adactyle femoribus posticis orbicularibus spinis caude bifidis (Act. Soc. Sc. Hafn. 9, D. 588, Tab. viii.), Og. Nat." It is like a little Marline, but nearly white, with red eyes, and is much fatter, though smaller than the Marline. Another species, like it, but much larger, is called by the inhabitants, Grænlands-Og. Ogn, the presence of which indicated the speedy arrival of fish and whales. 247 is "Cancer filiformis (Syst. Nat. 1056), Squella lobata (Müll. Prodr. Zool. Dan. 2359)."

The Latin description of 246 relates to Strom's Orchestia, 1765, whereas Mohr's own account of it probably refers to some species of Anonyx, at any rate not to an Orchestia. 247 is identified by Boeck with Caprella septentrionalis, Kroyer, but for this identification there seems to be no adequate ground. Mohr's own references have to do with Caprella linearis, Lin.
1787. Fabricius, J. C.

Mantissa Insectorum sistens corum species nuper detectas adjectis characteribus genericis, differentiis specificis, emendationibus, observationibus. Tom. I. Hafniae MDCCCLXXXVII.

The Agonata here comprise seven genera, Cancer, Pagurus, Hippa, Scyllarum, Astacus, Squilla, Gammarus. Gammarus contains the same list of species as in the Species Insectorum of 1781, with the addition of Gammarus gibenous. The reference to its synonym Oniscus gibenous in the earlier work is misprinted 577 for 377. Cancer linearis, Pennant, is given as a synonym of Gammarus longicornis. Oniscus bicaudatus is retained among the Synistata, where also Cyamus is still represented by Oniscus cetti.

1788. Müller, Otho Fridericus (Otto Friedrich), born 1730, died 1784 (Hagen).

Zoologica Danica seu Animalium Danic et Norvegiarum rariorum ac minus notorum Descriptiones et Historia. Volumen secundum explicacioni iconum fasiculi secundi ejusdem operis inservientibus. Ad formam tabularum denovo editid frater auctoris. Hafniae, MDCCCLXXXVIII.

On pp. 20–21 is described Squilla ventricosa, "Squilla rubra depressa, pedibus quatuordecim setaceis secundo pari clavato. Zool. D. pr. 2360." On pl. lvi. this is figured together with Squilla quadrilobata. For the latter, on pp. 21–22, references are given to "Zool. D. pr. 2359." "Faun. greeii. 225." "Act. helv. 5. p. 368." "Cancer atomos, Linne. Syst. p. 1526." "Brit. Zool. 4, p. 17 f. 32." "Baster subsecis, i. t. 4 f. 2." "Oniscus Scopoliendi, Pall. spicil. 9. p. 78." The description is followed by these remarks: "Descriptio Canceris linearis et filiformis Linnei, synonymique a Martinus petitum nostrae Squillae aequi convenient, at citata Basteri figura Cancrum atomum esse jubet; in aquis dulcis fluctuantis habitare hallucinatione dictum est; cur in fluctuantis non percipio. Cauda in figura Basteri certe errore delineata Linneum, ut has species cauda prorsus carentes macrourus seu longe elongata dicet, seduxit. Exactissimam clariss. viri Pallis, Gronovius et Otho Fabricius descriptionem dedere; ille a Cancero jure solemnem Oniscus junxit, hic messum Squilla vindicavit. Gronovius his insecta olim Squillae, Linnei deim Cancri, Pallas Oniscii nomen constituerant: minus bene igitur in systemate entomologico novum Gammaurum nomin et quidem insecti maximi valde minuit actum est. Vesiculis Gronovius pedes, pedum vicarias claris. Pallas quidem nominant, ut nec pedes sunt, nec homina vices gerunt. Animal Zeylonicum G. de Rivile in Mem. de Mathem. et Physique vol. 3 et Bel. Samml. vol. 9. p. 42, t. 1, f. 6 nostram vesiculis orbatam sistit." Müller’s indignation at seeing the name Gammarus, which belonged specifically to that "very large insect," the common lobster, applied to a genus of "very minute" shrimps, does not appear wholly unreasonable. But if Fabricius committed an error of judgment in this respect, it is too late now to correct it.

1788. Gmelin, Johann Friedrich, born 1748, died 1804 (Hagen).


In this edition the Insecta Apter a are to be found at the end of "Tom. I. Pars. V." On page 2963, to the definition of Cancer is added, Pulpi sex inaequalis, Mandibula cornua, erassa,
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Labiatus triplex. Under this extensive genus "Cancer," in the groups of species corresponding to the "Astaci Fabricii," is given, "homari. 155," with references to Fabricius, Müller, and Stroem, and the observation "Habitat in Oceano norwegico, minutas" (p. 2987). The epithet minutas would be inapplicable to Abaculina sabini as an Amphipod, but would very well apply to it when grouped among the Astaci. It gives, therefore, an additional reason for supposing that Astacus homari was originally misplaced. See the note on Fabricius, 1779 and 1798. Under the same genus "Cancer," the group of species headed "arenae pedunculatus simplexsimius, Gammae Fabricii," (p. 2991), includes, with the addition of atomus and filiformis, the same list as that given for Gammae by Fabricius in his Mautiss, 1878. The Linnean name grossipes is reinstated for the species Gammae longicornis. For "Cancer Pulex," besides the references to Fabricius, Spec. Ins., the following are given "Geogr. ins. par. 2. p. 667. t. 21. f. 7. "Edna. nov. act. Stockh. 1782. 11. 9. Habitat ap. Pull. n. nord. Beogr. 4. p. 396. Habitat frequentissimius ad Oceani littora, atiam in fungibus, fossis, lucubus adae Siliviria salsis, dorso immatuis, salices, in piscium branchiatis ulcera excitando piscibus, et incisis retia destructndo piscatoribus tujetis, a recurrenstra conestus, roest lucena." After Cancer linearis, 83, is given "Atomos, 84. C. lineatis, manubius adactylis, pedibus undecim. Brit. zool. 4. t. 12. f. 32. Habitat in Europe aquas fluctuantes dulcisimius, modo occultis visibilis, et vero a linearis distinctus?" and "filiformis, 85. C. linearis, pedibus decem, medias majoribus. Amon. acad. 6. p. 415. n. 99. Habitat in Malaccia, politicis longissimis, debilis." For Cancer medusarum reference is made to "Fibr. spec. ins. 1. p. 378. n. 16. Oniscus (quadricornis) oblongus, stylis candidulis senis, antennis quaternis," as well as to "Fibr. spec. ins. 1. p. 518. n. 12. want. ins. 1. p. 355. n. 13. Muhl. zool. dad. prodr. 2355," and "Stroem surnan. 118. t. 1. f. 12. 13. Pulex cauchiformis." The genus Oniscus contains the Amphipod, Oniscus ceti, 6, with references to Linnaeus, Fabricius, Degger, Marcus, Seba, Pallas, Egle, and the remark, "Habitat in Oceano boreali, borealis modestus, an longus generis?" p. 3011. It contains also Lepechin's two Amphipod species, Oniscus aculeatus, 23, p. 3013, and Oniscus capillatus, 28. p. 3014, and concludes with the following notices, of which the first, not being an Amphipod, is only here inserted for the sake of comparison with Turton's Linnaeus:


"Stroem surnan. 1. p. 188. t. 1. f. 12. 13. Cancer medusarum.

"Habitat sub medullis capillata foliamentis, 10 lineas longa.

"Cicada. 34. O. compressus sublinearis, manubius quatuor spuriis, antennis summis brevioribus, caudae dorso levii. O. Fabr. fn. groenl. p. 258. n. 235. Habitat in mari Groenlandian altissimae, polyisum ad ostia rivorum, 5 lineas longe.


"Habitat in Groenlandiae littoribus arenosis, supra alczum umbilicalem, cum 2 precedentibus et 3 insequentibus conceris, presentem pulci affinis.


1789. RÖMER, JOHANN JACOB, born 1761, died 1819 (Hagen).

Genera Insectorum Linnaei et Fabricii iconibus illustrata a Johanne Jacobo Roemer. Vitæduri Helvetorum. MDCCCLXXIX.

In the Systema Linnaei here given the Aptera are on pages 32-36, not including any Amphipoda. In the Systema Fabricii, the Agonata, pages 61-63, include "437, GAMMARUS, antennæ quater simplicissime pedunculata: antica breves subulata: postica subacuta. Longicornis, Fabr. Sp. Ins. I. p. 516, n. 4. Manibus aliséatis, antennis corpore longioribus, caudis obtusis. Tab. xxxiii. f. 6. Habitat in Europæ oceano." This is Corophium volutator, Pall. The Antitetara, pages 82-86, include "193, PYCNOGONUM, Haustellum tubulosum, conicum, absque setis, Palpibus duo ad basin haustelli. Balanarum, Fabr. S. Ent. 810, 33. Sp. Ins. II. p. 475, n. 1. Phalangium Linn. Pediculus Fabr., in Syst. Palpis dubius, corpore ovato. Tab. xxxvi. f. 17. Habitat in Oceano Norwagico." The figure is obviously borrowed from Brümich, although that author is not mentioned. In the figures of Cyamus by Martinus, Egede and Adelung, the head is represented pointing downwards, as though the artists did not know which was the head and which was the tail, since the general rule in older, as well as in recent, times is to give vertical figures with the heads uppermost. Brümich figures his Pycnogonum head downwards, perhaps for purposes of comparison with the old figures of Cyamus, since he at any rate well knew the structure of the creature he was drawing.

1789. MÜLLER, OTHO FRIDERICUS. ABILDGAARD, PETER CHRISTIAN, born about 1740, died 1808 (Nouvelle Biographie générale).


He figures, pl. cl., and on pp. 33-34 describes, Gammarus pedatus, "Gammarus linearis corporis articularis sex, pedibus quatuordecim unguiculatis ultimis quatuor longioribus, cauda nulla..."
distincta," referring to "Squilla acuata pedibus quatuordecim Gronovius in Actis Holc. 4, p. 39, t. 4, figs. 8, 97" and "Cancer linearis, Linn. Syst. nat. p. 1066, n. 831." To the fuller description he appendeth the observation, "Ad genus Gammarorum Celeb, J. C. FABRICIUS hoc insectum refero, quia primus certis caracteribus cancerum familium ab onisce distinctum; proprium tamen genus cum Squilla quadrabiloba et ventricosa Mulleri, quius cauda nulla et pedes omnes unguiculati constitutur videtur." It is now recognised as *Proa ventricosa*, O. F. M. On pl. cxiv., figs. 11, 12, and p. 58, he figures and describes *Gammarus quadrabiloba* 2, with references to "Squilla lobata, Zool. Dan. prodr. n. 2339."

"FABRICIUS Faun. Groenl. n. 225." "Squilla quadrabiloba, Zool. Dan. fasc. 2, p. 21, tab. 56, fig. 4-6." On pl. cxvi., figs. 1-6, and p. 59, *Gammarus podurus* is given, considered by Milne-Edwards to be an *Amphithoe*, by Spence Bate a *Pharsus*, by Boeck with more probability an undoubted *Gammarus*. It has a red spot on each of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth segments. Dorsal spines are shown on the penultimate and antepenultimate segments. *Gammarus mutillus*, figured on pl. cxvi., figs. 1-11, described on p. 60, in Boeck's opinion is like but not the same as *Gammarus locusta*. Milne-Edwards compares it with his *Gammarus suivi* (called *Meca suivi* by Spence Bate), but thinks it distinguished by the long accessory flagellum, the narrow first joint of the hind legs, and the large rami of the last uropods. He says, Hist. des Crust., iii. 53 n., "La première figure représentant cette crevette de grandeur naturelle est très-mauvaise, et a été reproduite dans l’Encyclopédie, Pl. 336, fig. 43; mais les autres, qui peuvent réellement être utilisées pour la détermination de l’espèce, n’ont pas été données dans cet ouvrage." The name *mutillus* is itself not very easy to understand. It agrees, indeed, very well with the fig. 1 which Milne-Edwards censures, for in that the animal abruptly ends with the third pleon-segment. It might have been suggested that the other three segments were accidentally missing, but that Abildgaard has carefully figured the first, second, and third uropods. In the enlarged figure of the antennae, the flagella of the upper and lower are drawn as equal in length, and the accessory flagellum has about four and twenty joints. If this figure can be trusted, it should be of essential service for determining this still doubtful species. There are dorsal spines or teeth on the hind margins of the last segment of the pleon and the first three of the pleon, which constitute an additional mark of distinction between this species and *Meca suivi*. *Gammarus spiniarius*, pl. cxix., figs. 1-4, pp. 66-67, is known now as *Lencatho spiniarius*. *Oisicus ceti*, pl. cxix., figs. 13-17, pp. 69-70, with references to numerous authors and the synonyms "Oisicus Ceti, Linn.,” "Pediculus Ceti, Martens,” "Squilla Balene, DeGeer,” corresponds with *Cyamus nodous*, Lk., according to Lütken, the synonymy being erroneous.

1791. OLIVIER, ANTOINE GUILLAUME, born 1756, died 1814 (Hagen).


The article Crevette extends from page 182 to page 190. The genus is thus defined:—

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regardées comme des mâchoires. Elles sont au nombre de six, trois de chaque côté. Elles sont larges, aplatis, un peu ciliées à leur extrémité interne.

"La lèvre inférieure qui se trouve en-dessous, est longue, recourbée, et couvre presque toute la bouche. Elle est membraneuse, échancrée, et terminée par deux petites antennes.

"Les antennes sont au nombre de huit; elles sont courtes, presque sessiles, et composées de trois ou quatre articles peu distincts. Les deux antennes sont insérées au dos des mandibules. Les quatre qui suivent, ont leur attache au dos des mâchoires, et les deux dernières sont placées à l'extrémité de la lèvre inférieure."


Some of the subsidiary observations show that the author was not fully aware of the distinction between the Orthestiâde and the Gammaride, nor is any special criticism exercised upon the synonymy. Faxon, Bibl. Embryol. 1882, calls attention to his "observations on young Gammarus, p. 183."

1791. WULFEN, FRANZ XAVIER L. BARON von, died 1805 (Hagen).


From the subjoined account of "Cancer Pulex," it would seem that this author has carried to the highest point the confusion of species under this title, which to his apprehension probably included almost all the Gammarina. At page 312, he gives:

"52. Cancer Pulex.

"Cancer macrourus incurvus articularis compressus; pedibus quattuordecim; antieis duorum parium subcheliferiformibus, retractili-uncinatis; stylis caudae bifurcatis trium parium.


"Vulgatissimus ad maris littora sub lapidibus; adhaerens etiam passim Fucis Ulvis Spargis. In dulciibus ita fluviorum lacuum stagnorum aquis frequentissimus. Non difftt Cancer Linnæi Seopolique Locusta, ab eorumdem Cancer Pulece specific. Magnitudine, colore, etc. varitat admodum. Vidi aquo saltem, excoliorem alias, et transparentem, nunc album, jam et aquo fuscescens, subnigricarem interdum etiam; commune fu aquae griseeet; escissione plus minus flavescimp. Nunc non nisi tres quatuor lineas est longus; alia octo, decem, pollicaris reperitur etiam, ac eum proportione magis, minusve corpulentum. Bini quoque extimi caudae styli longiores quandoque, alias contra ulce parvi, ut vixdum liberis

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LVII.—1887.)

XXX 8
videantur oculis, et duo tantum ornamenti paria, pro tribus, adesse credantur. Ex quo forsas
precipua Locusta inter et Pulicem desumpta fuerit diversitas? Corpus anomalo huic
Cancer est oblongum, semitereti-compressum, lunato-incurvum, nudum, leue, nitens, semi-
diaphanum, articulare; costam capitae absque thorace, tum saturas quatuordecim, utrique
ad latera delaxis; quarum anterieores, septem abdominis, longius tantisper utrique pro-
currentes, marginibus lateralis rotundate; posteriores septem caude, magis, magisque
attendant, caudam formant longiusculam, incurvam, apice acutiusculam, sususque subre-
curvum; dorso ceterum, longitudinaliter convexum quem teriusculum est corpus, subbus
concavo-canaliculatum. Caput inflexum, oblongum, decline, fronte longitudinaliter convexa,
compressum, os versus obtusum, nec rostratum; oculis binis, oblongo-ovalibus, atris, nitentibus,
ad summa capitis latera, inter superiores, et inferiores postice antennae, sitis. Antenne
duorum parium, seu quatuor, ex summo frontis vertice, antrostum porrecte et incurvae,
setacee, paribus approximatis; singulis quadriarticulatis; superiores longiores, tertie parti
coerpris subaequales; articulis tribus inferioribus crassioribus, teretibus, inequaliter oblongis,
rumulo laterali mouiliformi-setaceo ad apicem appendiculatis; articulo eftimo reliquis
omnibus longiore moniliformi-setaceo, ciliis adperso. Inferiores breviores, non nihil
superioribus crassiores, iis easter similium, dempto ramulo laterali. Os inferius, maxilloso-
dentatum. Palpi duo, os versus porrecti, articulati, apice unciati. Pedes quatuordecim,
urtinque septem, sub saturas abdominalibus, quorum quatuor antica paria antrostum, tria
vero postica, caeque longiora, retardum versa. Prima omnium duo paria brevissima, quadri-
articulata, articulo extimo subelliformi, tumidiusculo, ovato, extrorsum compresso, apice
ungue hamato-uncinato retractili armato; binis inaequalibus paribus sexarticulatis, articulis
oblongis, inaequalibus, extimo in anguem subulatum acutum. Tribus denique postieis
paribus, et ipsis sexarticulatis, articulis oblongis, teretii-compressis, femoribus solis inaequalis,
ovo-oblongis; ungue extimo subulato. Pedes omnes per latera ciliati. Suture trec caude
antieriores singulae subbus pari pinunculorum pediformium, teretium, semibodium, brevium
instructe; extinque contra itidem tres, et ipsae quoque ad lateralem utrique margine pinuncula
pediformi natatoria terete bifurca longiuscula retrovers versa, et velut adscendentc, ciliisque
adperso, instructe.

The above carefully detailed account probably refers to Gammarus pulex alone, without taking
any notice of the other Amphipoda, differing in colour, size, and shape of tail which Wulffen
supposed to be merely varieties of it. The Crustaceam which he next describes, he calls
"Cancer Locusta," the largest of all the Cancri he had ever seen, and a specimen of which
had cost him two florins in the market of Trieste. He thought Linneaus unlucky in having
attributed the name Locusta "non tam peculiari Cancri alicujs speciei, quam exiguae verius
Cancri Pulicis varietati."
three dissertations "De Apon. Thermis Patav. 1758." G. D. Nardo, 1869, explains it by "Orchestia littorea," a designation which he also applies to the Cancer locusta, L., of Chiereghin, but the figure which he gives of that species shows that the doubts which he expresses about it are well founded, since it is certainly not an Orchestia. Olivi is not sure of the specific determination of the little marine animals which he had found akin to Cancer linearis, but he takes the opportunity of stigmatising the method of Linnaeus as artificial, better suited to facilitate the knowledge of the student, than to show the progression of nature. Hence in the present instance he approves the separation of these insects from the other Graschj, either as was done by Pallas in a separate order of Onischi cancroformi, or as by more recent naturalists in a genus expressly instituted, which he thinks still more convenient.

1793. Fabricius, J. C.

Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta. Secundum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species adjectis synonymis, locis, observationibus, descriptionibus. Tom. II. Hafnire. mdcxxviii.

The Agonata are here the eighth class, with eleven genera, Limulus, Monoscelus, Cymothea, Cancer, Pagurus, Scyllarus, Hippa, Galatheca, Astacus, Squilla, Gammaurus. Gammaurus has fourteen species, Gammaurus carinatus being now included, of which the present name is Astacus carinatus. The account of Gammaurus gibbosus does not vary from that which Fabricius gave of the same species in 1775, under the name Oniscus gibbosus. It belongs to the Hyperina, possibly Bock suggests, to Amphipronoë, Sp. Bate, a genus which Claus, 1879, though with much hesitation, supposes to be perhaps the same as his own Parapronoë. Opposed to Bock's suggestion are the facts that in Ampipronoë and Parapronoë the peron is not especially gibbous, its first segment is not very short, and the pleon has five distinct segments besides the telson, with which the fifth and sixth are not coalesced as in Dithyrus or Henityphie. To Cymothea, a new genus among the Agonata, Fabricius in this work refers "Oniscus ceti, Mant. Linn. p. 509." The genera Oniscus, Scolopendra and Julus form the class Mitosata. For "Astacus Homari" of this work, see notes on Herbst, "58," and on the Supplementum Ent. Syst. 1798.

1796. Herbst, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm, born 1743, died 1807 (Hagen).


In this volume, pages 2, 3, Herbst quotes the definitions given by Fabricius in his Mantissa of Cancer, Gammaurus, and the intermediate genera, and rejects them on the ground that they draw marks of distinction only from the antennae. He himself makes six divisions of Crustacea (das ganze Krebsgeschlecht), the sixth of these divisions being the Garnaclasse, with the definition "diese haben mehr als acht Füsse, und oft gar keine Scheeren."

On page 105 the Garnaclasse are also called "Onisci gammarelli," the name given by Pallas. Of these he forms two families, the first "mit ungeheiltem Brustbilde" containing no Amphipods, unless, as seems most probable, Amadillia aubini, Leach, be in reality the
subject of No. 58, which Herbst, combining scraps of information after his usual method, thus describes:

58. Der Hummerkrebs. Cancer (Gammarellus) homari.


The second family of Garnelasseln "have a more aus mehreren Gliedern bestehenden Brustschild, gröstenthileis festzitzende Augen und 7 Paar Füsse." These appear in the Table of Contents as "Zweyte Familie, mit gegliedertem Rückenschilden," the generic name Cancer being in that table applied to all the species not only of this but of all the other divisions. Pages 116–116 contain the "Garnelasseln mit getheiltem oder gegliedertem Rückenschilden," as follows:


63. Der Pfützenkrebs. Cancer (Gammarellus) paludosus," O. Müller; not an Amphipod.

64. Der Poduraskrebs. Cancer (Gammarellus) podurus," Müller. See Abildgaard, 1789.


68. Das Krebschen. Cancer (Gammarellus) cancellus," with the references "Fabric. Spec. Ins. 510. 3. Gammur, manibus quatuor monodactyliis, pedibus sedecim. Mant. 1. 334. n. 3," and "Pallas Spéc. Zoof. Fasc. 9. 59. tab. 3. fig. 15. Oniscus cancellus;" und in der deutschen Übersetzung Oniscus muricatus." Steller, he says, calls this Siberian fresh-water species "Syllla fluviiotilis or physiana fluvii Angara." Dybowski, in 1874, mentions that the form from the river Angara differs from that out of Lake Baikal by having shorter upper antennae and the lateral spines on the fifth segment of the trunk less developed.

69. Die Heuschreckengarnäle. Cancer (Gammarellus) locusta," with references to "Fabric. Spec. Ins. 510. 5;" "Mant. 1. 334. 5;" "Pallas Spéc. Zoof. 9. 56. tab. 4. fig. 7;" "Gesner aqualis, 834." Upon this species he remarks: "This kind (Gattung) is Bellon’s, Mougel’s and Gesner’s sea-flea, in Ray. hist. Ins. 43, and is reckoned by Liné with the common water-flea (water-flesh) of the German rivers among the Krebse. In Linneus’s Syst. Nat. he has attempted to distinguish the two kinds by the number of the feet, and to the species which he calls locusta he attributes, including the four gnathopods (Fangfüsser), eighteen feet, a number due probably to some mistake, and thus far not discovered to exist in any single related genus. Still more incorrect are the citations of authors under the same heading of locusta; for Rösel’s figure T. 3 Tab. 62, here cited, obviously represents C. pulex, as also
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Frict. 7. Tab. 18; indeed, in the twelfth edition Rösel's figure is actually referred to two species, to locusta and to pulex, and yet it can only represent one species; as also the figure referred to in Sulzer's Kennz. Tab. 23. Fig. 152. represents Rösel's C. pulex. Klein's bad description and figure in his Dub. circa Lin. class. quadr. et amphib. p. 36. tab. fig. 8. * ζ. might appear doubtful, but because in the Baltic (Ostsee) only pulex but not locusta is commonly noticed, Klein's figure will have to be referred to pulex, as well as that in Klein hist. pisie. Miss. V. p. 9, tab. 4. A. B. C. Consequently not one of Linnaeus's references is left for locusta; he must therefore either have taken the larger Pulex-species occurring in the Baltic (in der See) for Locusta, or have intended a quite unknown Locusta. I therefore here describe under the name Locusta not Linnaeus's, but the species found in Pallas Spicileg. Zool. Fase. 9, and really distinct from C. pulex; of which no author makes mention unless it be Ray, hist. ins. p. 44; who distinguishes a sea-water flea from that in fresh water, and refers to a figure in Daudunx pemptol. p. 4, 76." The species here discussed is now known as Talitrus locusta, Pallas. Ray's Daudunx should be Daudunx, i.e., Rembert Daudunx.

70. Die Gammaride. Cancer (Gammaridæ) pulex," with references to Pallas, Gronovius, Baster, and Scopoli. This is the Ostsee gammadæus of Pallas, now known as Orchesta c. pulex. Herbst gives Pallas the credit of having distinguished it from Cancer pulex, and it will be noticed that he emits the generic (Gammaride), perhaps not knowing exactly what to do with a generic name the same as the specific.

71. Der Seeblöte. Cancer (Gammaridæ) pulex," with references to fifteen authors and eighteen different works, beginning with "Linn. Syst. Nat. 81," and ending with "Scopoli. Ent. Carn. 1137." He ends his description by saying, "whether the Cancer pulex of Linné be the same as C. pulex of Scopoli, may rightly be doubted, since the latter lives always in fresh water." Herbst borrows his figure from Rötel, but neither makes his description tally with the figure, nor takes notice of the differences.


76. Der Mönch. Cancer (Gammaridæ) seolentarius, Forskål.


79. Die Modusengarneele. Cancer (Gammaridæ) modusorum," with references to J. C. Fabricius Ström. O. F. Müller, Otto Fabricius, and Bomare. n. 235. He here therefore combines the species now named respectively Hyperia modusorum, O. F. Müller, and Hyperia kroegeri, Bovallius.


82. Der Fadenkrebs. Cancer (Gammaridæ) linearis," with references to the species linearis

The section or family concludes with three species which are not Amphipoda.

"84. Die Salzgarnecke. Cancer (oniscus) salinus.


"86. Der Heringfreund. Cancer (oniscus) esca."

Figures are given on plts. xxxv. and xxxvi., from various sources, for all the species except those numbered 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, and the last three."

Herbst's work is spoken of with great commendation by Milne-Edwards, but it must be confessed that, however great its merits may be in regard to Crustacea in general, on the Amphipoda this compilation throws but little light.

1796. LATREILLE, PIERRE ANDRÉ, born 1762, died 1833 (Hagen).

Précis des Caractères génériques des insectes, disposés dans un ordre naturel.

Par le Citoyen Latreille. À Paris, et à Brive, an 5 de la R.

In the preface Latreille defines the word _insecte_: "Animal sans vertèbres, dont le corps et les pattes sont de plusieurs pièces." The work opens with a Tabular "Division générale des insectes," showing fourteen classes, the first seven belonging to the Athé, the remaining seven to the Aptères. Classe xii. is formed by the "Entomostraca, Mull," corresponding to "Synistates, Agonates, Fab." Classe xiii., containing "Crustacés, Crustacea. Agonates, Fab," is defined:—"Tête confondue avec le corps renfermé ordinairement sous une capsule. Antennes. (Quatre)

"Plusieurs rangs de feuillets maxillaires et d'antennules, dont deux insérés et couchées sur les mandibles. Lèvre inférieure. o.

" Dix pattes communément."

Classe xiv. containing "Myriapodes, Myriopoda. Synistates, mitovates, Unogates, Fab," is defined:—"Tête distinguée du corps, antennifère.

"Mandibles ayant un avancement conique à leur base; des dents émoussées implantées sur le contour de l'extrémité.

"Deux rangs de mâchoires au plus. Une lèvre inférieure. Quatorze pattes et plus."

On pages 193–201 the genera of the two last classes are given. Under "Crustacés. (Cancer Linn. Geoff.)," are given Cancer, Pogurus, Squillaros, Hippa, Galathée, Astacus, Squilla, Gammarus, Carcinus, Entomon. Of these the eighth and ninth are thus described:—

**Creyette.** Gammarus, Fab. Oliv., Squilla, Fab.

"Antennes pédunculées, très-simples; antérieures courtes, subulées; postérieures séparées. Antennules bifides. Feuillets maxillaires extérieurs ayant plus de divisions que les intérieurs.

"C. H. [Caractères habituels.] Corps petit, long, comprimé, glabre, agile, de plusieurs segments. Tête distinguée du coracolet; yeux souvent petits, arrondis et sessiles. Antennes rapprochées, insérées dans l'entre-deux. Pattes de dix à seize; antérieures quelquefois en pinces on en faux. Quatre terminée par plusieurs poils ou styles.


In the Myriapodes the genera are *Aelurus*, *Cyamus*, *Oniscus*, *Julus*, *Scolopendra*. The second of these is thus described:

"*CYAME. CYAMUS. Oniscus*, Linn. *Fab. Squilla*, Géé."

"Quatre antennes très-courtes ; antérieures coniques, de quatre articles, dont le dernier fort court ; postérieures insérées inférieurement, plus courtes que la tête, de trois articles. Antennules absentes."

"C. H. Corps ovale, déprimé, crustacé. Tête distincte. Six anneaux. Quatorze pattes ; les deux premières plus petites, insérées sous la tête ; les 1, 2, 5, 6, et 7e paires terminées par un crochet."

The genera called in French *Carcin*, *Entomon*, and *Cyane* are marked each with an asterisk to show that they are new, instituted by Latreille himself. The first two have not maintained their ground against earlier designations.

1797. Anonymous.


This work refers to another apparently of the same character, entitled "Nomenclator entomologicus secundum entomologiam systematicam ill. Fabricii. Conscriptiona a Friderico Weboro. Chiloni et Hamburgo. 1795."

Among other derivations it gives, together with the definitions, for Synistata, "palpi quasnor maxilla connata cum labio. *Kiefersippen a ovierden*," to unite ; for Mitosus, "palpi duo, maxilla filiformis membranacea, *Fadenmäuler a piros*," a thread ; for Unogata, "palpi duo porrecti, maxilla conneta magniculata, *Haakenmauler ab ovri*; a nail ; and for Agonata "palpi sepius sex, maxilla omnino nulla. *Kinnlose ab dyövono*, which properly means without a knee or without joints, but is here seemingly taken to mean without a jaw, as though from *γέρανο* instead of *γέρον*.

Among the Agonata are given *Astacus homari* on page 117, *Cymoethoa oeti* on page 119, and on the same page a list of the species of *Gammarus* in accordance with the Ent. Syst. emend. et auct., of 1793. In another list, among the "Agonata sec. Dalilorium," on page 125, "G. Homari (Ast. F.)" is added to the previous catalogue of Gammari.

1797. Cuvier, Georges (alias Léopold-Christien-Frédéric-Dagobert), Baron, born 1769, died 1832 (Encycl. Brit. 9th Ed.).


In the seventh book, which treats "des insectes et des vers," at page 450 Cuvier says, "Sceunmerdat divise les insectes d'après la métamorphose ; *Linnæus*, d'après la présence
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

ou l’absence des ailes, leur nombre, et leurs téguments; Fabricius, uniquement d’après leurs organes de la mastication ou de la déglutition. Nous adopterons une méthode combinée d’après ces trois points de vue, de manière à faire connaître les classes établies par ces trois auteurs, et nous les subdiviserons jusqu’à ce que les réunions de genres nous paraissent entièrement naturelles.” This notice is followed by a chapter headed “Des insectes pourvus de mâchoires, et sans ailes.” In this order he includes—“A. Les crusctés, qui ont plusieurs paires de mâchoires. (AGONATA, Fabr.);” “B. Les MILLERIÉDS, qui ont le corps composé de beaucoup de segments, portant des pieds, mais qui n’ont pas plusieurs mâchoires. (Mitosata, Fabr.);” “C. Les ARACNÉIDES; une seule pièce pour la tête et le corps, portant huit pieds; l’abdomen sans pieds. (UNOGATA, Fabr.);” “D. Les PHYTREIDES; à tête distincte; l’abdomen portant six pieds; abdomen sans pieds.” Section L. comprises—“I. LES MONOCLES. (Monoculan). “II. LES ECREVISSES. (Cancer).” “III. LES CLOPORTES. (Oiseus, Lin.).” These divisions are again divided and subdivided, but in none is any reference of any kind made to the Amphipoda, a curious omission on the part of an author on terms of intimacy, as he explains in his preface, both with Fabricius and Latreille. Among “LES ECREVISSES proprement dites. (ASTACUS, Fabr.),” are included “Le homar. (Cancer gammarus, Lin.)” and “La crevette ou salique. (C. squilla, Lin.),” two stalk-eyed Crustacea, in describing which, the names gammarus and crevette might naturally have called Cuvier’s attention to the sessile-eyed section, especially as in regard to the insect he says that Fabricius has helped him with the mouth-organs, “et, en général, il a bien voulu parcourir toute cette portion de l’ouvrage, et m’aider de ses conseils.”

1798. Fabricius, J. C.

Supplementum Entomologiae Systematicae. Haefniae, mdccxviii.

In the preface Fabricius says “Agonatorum classem inprimis et omnino et charactere e speciminibus bene conservatis ab amicissimo Daldorffio ex India orientali allatis mutavi, divisi et classes magis naturales characteresque firmiores obtinui.” He is here referring to Baron Dagobert Carl de Dalderff.

The Agonata no longer appear, but in their place Classis VIII. Polygonata, “maxilla plures intrabium,” containing Oiseus, Ligna, Idota, Cymathon, and Monoculan; Classis IX. Kleistagnosta, “Maxilla plures extrabium et labiales;” the genera beginning with Cancer and ending with Limnus; Classis X. Exochanta, “Maxilla plures extrabium ventricose palpis,” the genera included being Albeana, Scylla, Palmarus, Palmoen, Alphei, Astacus, Penaeus, Crangon, Pagonus, Galatheus, Squilla, Posidou, Gammarus. The old definition of Gammarus is given, based only on the antenna; and a single species, “Gammarus Homari,” is thus described:—“15. Corporis segmentis dorso sulcatisimis, caudâ falciculata: stylos serratis. Astacus Homari Ent. Syst. 2. 481. 10. Stroom. Act. Hafn. 10. 5. tab. 2. Myll. Zool. Dom. 197. 2358. Habitat in Oceano Norwegico. Antenna simplices haud bifidae.” These references to Ström and Müller’s Zool. Dan. prod, as earlier notices have stated, are probably concerned with Anomella Sohini, Leach, while “Astacus Homari,” Fabr., has apparently nowhere found admittance into the ranks of the Amphipoda. Milne-Edwards and Spencer Bate do not include it in their lists, Bock definitely, de Skand. et Arkt. Amph., p. 38, rejects it from his. But from the fact that Fabricius here singles it out as an example of the genus Gammarus, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he has changed his mind about its systematic position, especially as we find him adding the remark, “antenna simplices haud bifida,” as though to correct an error in his previous description, which contains the expression, “antennas posticae bifidas.” By antenna posticae Fabricius apparently means the upper antenna, not, as might more naturally be supposed,
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the lower. *Amoldilla subina*, it is true, has an accessory flagellum on the upper antenna, but of that feature Fabricius took no notice in his definition of the genus *Gammarus*.

On page 570, in Clasis XIII. Antilia, “Os haustello inarticulato,” the genus *Pycnogonum* is given and defined as having “Haustellum tubulosum, conicum abaque setis. Palpi ad basin haustelli.” The only species mentioned is *Pycnogonum ceti*, with *Cymothoa ceti*, Ent. Syst., and *Onciscus ceti*, Linn., as its synonyms. In the Systema Antlia torum, 1805, *Pycnogonum* no longer appears.

1799. ÖDMANN, SAMUEL (alias Ödman).


On the much disputed question whether the Crustacean in question does or does not injure fishing nets Ödman pronounces most decidedly that it does, on the ground of repeated experiments. With equal decision he denies that it attacks live fish. “Ipsos autem a piscibus minoribus copiis de gluti, in culina discurus quotidie. Pre primis vero genus anatino sapidas exhibent dapere.” He says that at the beginning of November they come in from the deeper sea to the sheltered parts of the shore in incredible numbers, and that it is from then till May that their destructive industry chiefly needs guarding against by steeping the nets in a decoction from the bark of the elder (Betula Alnus). In January and February he repeatedly saw the *Starnus Cicacos* spend the morning hours, from 7 to 10, in catching these *Caneri Pulices* before his windows in the island of Ingaró.

1799.-1800. CUVIER and DUMÉRIL.

Leçons d'anatomic comparée, tom i. Paris, An viii.

The tableau septième of this work, as quoted by Desmarest, *Cons. gén.*, 1825, shows “C RUSTACÉS. Classe VII. Animaux invertébrés, ayant des vaisseaux sanguins, une moelle épinière noy euse, et des membres articulés,” including “1. MONOCLES. Limulés, Caligés, *Apy, Cyclops, Polyphemus*. 2. ÉCREVISES. Crust. *Inachus, Pagurus, Astacus, Poliurus, Scyllalus, Spilla.*” These are followed by “INSECTES. Classe VIII. Animaux invertébrés, dépourvus de vaisseaux sanguins, ayant une moelle épinière noy euse, et des membres articulés,” of which section A are provided with “mâchoires.” Of these a subsection are “sous ailes,” one division of which are “GNATHARTHÈRES. Plusieurs paires de mâchoires,” containing the “POLYXANTHES. A pelis ou Physocles, Oniscus, Cymothoa.”

On this classification Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crust., i. p. 207, observes that the progress of science has withdrawn the Polyxanthes from the Insecta, and has necessitated the employment of additional characters to distinguish the Crustacea from the Arachnids, which also have blood-vessels.

1801. PALLAS, P. S.


Of Crustacea in the Crimea he says, page 475, “in den Flüssen endlich häufige Krebs von gutem Geschmacke, und in der See zwey Arten von Taschenkrebsen, deren die eine im (Zool. chaff. exp.—part lxvii.—1857.) XXX 9
1801. **Lamarck, Jean-Baptiste-Pierre Antoine Demonet, Chevalier de**, born 1774, died 1829 (Hagen).


Lamarck here divides invertebrate animals into seven classes, the mollusques, the crustacés, the arachnides, the insectes, the vers, the radières, the polypyes. The Crustacée he divides into Crustacés pédiocles, forming two groups, and Crustacés sessiliocles, also with two groups. For the class at large he gives this description, "Caract. Le corps et les membres articulés. Peu crustacée that the animal quite and renouvelle à certaines époques. Organ. Un cerveau et des nerfs. Des branchies pour la respiration. Un cœur musculaire et des vaisseaux pour la circulation." "Il engendrent plusieurs fois pendant leur vie." He considers that "les balanites et les anatifë" form the passage from the Mollusque to the Crustacée in a remarkable manner. The respiration by branchie instead of by stigmate and trachée, the muscular heart, and the capacity for repeated procreation strongly in his opinion distinguish the Crustacée from the Insecta.

He thus defines the Crustacés sessiliocles, his second order of Crustacée:—"Il ont deux yeux distincts ou réunis en un seul, mais constamment fixes et sessiles." In this order the Première Section, pp. 161-163, is defined:—"Corps couvert de pièces crustacées nombreuses, soit transverses, soit longitudinales." It includes:—


déprimé, à six segments pédifères. Six paires de pattes; chaque patte terminée par un crochet.


1802. Bosc D'Antic, Louis Augustin Guillaume, born 1759, died 1828 (Hagen).


The first edition of this work has some historical interest, as being perhaps the first popular treatise ever written in the vernacular on Crustacea. The introduction remarks on the extreme and unjust neglect which had been shown by science to this branch of natural history. The author remarks that the Greek and Latin writers, as Aristotle, Athenœus, Pliny, had all considered the Malacostraca as fish, or intermediate between fish and shell-fish, that the earliest modern naturalists who had written upon them, such as Rondelet, Bélon, Gesner, Aldrovandus, Jonston, had placed them immediately after fish or Mollusca, that even the great Linnaeus, who classed them with apterous insects, had left their genera and species in its primitive chaos, merely distinguishing Crustacea brachyura from Crustacea macronura, and leaving out of sight almost all the minute species. The improvements in classification introduced by Fabricius, Daldorf, Müller, Geoffroy, Cuvier, Lamarck and Latreille, are then explained. An account follows of the different organs of the mouth and the limbs, of the muscles as described by Cuvier, of the viscera after Roesel, of the renovation of limbs, and the phenomena of exuviation after Réaumur. In regard to the fierceness and size of Crustacea in warm countries there is a remark worth citing in the words of the original, "on dit qu'ils sont d'une grandeur si démesurée, qu'ils attaquent les hommes, et on ont mangé plusieurs, entre autres le fameux navigateur François Drake, qui, quoique armé, ne put éviter ce sort." Of this great sailor's death on the Isthmus of Darien, Hume says, "Drake himself, from the intemperance of the climate, the fatigues of his journey, and the vexation of his disappointment, was seized with a distemper, of which he soon after died." A rationalist would perhaps attempt to reconcile the two accounts by suggesting that Drake may have died of cancer.

Of Amphipods Bosc gives four genera, Gammarus, Fabr., Talitrus, Latr., Coprella, Lamarck, and Cyamus, Latr., with coloured figures of one species of each genus on pl. xiv., xv., and xvi. He describes one new species from North America, Talitrus grillus, with the reference "figes pl. 15. et 2." At the foot of pl. xv. we read, "1. 2. Talitrus terrestre." In accordance with the suggestion of Milne-Edwards, Spence Bate, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., names this Orchestia grillus, with a synonym "Scambella Sayana, Leach, MS."

Bate and Westwood, vol. i, p. 14, note that the name Talitrus first appears in the year 1802, both in Latreille's Hist. Gen. des Crust. et Ins., vol. iii., and in Bosc, vol. ii. the latter writer giving Latreille the credit of the invention, while Latreille subsequently, in 1806, refers the genus Talitrus to Bosc as its author. This may be explained by the fact which Bosc mentions, vol. i, p. 48, that Latreille had given him permission to use the classification of Crustacea which the lender had prepared for a new edition of his own work. Thus Latreille's Talitrus makes its first appearance in Bosc's treatise. It is defined as follows:—"Quatre antennes simples; les intermédiaires, supérieures, plus courtes que le pédicule des inférieures. Corps allongé, couvert de pièces crustacées, transverses, presque égales, et appendiculées sur leurs côtés. Dix à quatorze pattes; les antérieures terminées par des mains. Des appendices bifides à l'extrémité du corps."
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

Under Crevette, Gammarus, Fabricius, Bose gives the species ampulla, Phipps; 
vugax, Phipps; carinatus, author not named; cancellus, Pallas; longicornis, with references to 
Grunw., Pallas, Pennant, Herbst; pulcer, Crevette des ruisseaux, defined as having "Quatre pinces 
sans doigts; dix pattes," with references to "Bester. Subs. 2 tab. 3 fig. 7. Geoff. Ins. 2. 
tab. 21. fig. 6. Deguer. Ins. 7. tab. 33. fig. 1, 2. Herbst. Canc. tab. 36. fig. 4, 5," and 
to his own fig. 4 on pl. xiv., which is in fact a representation of Röel's species; the account 
concluding with the remark "se trouve en Europe dans les eaux douces, elle est fort 
commune aux environs de Paris"; corniger, no author named; gibbosus, no author named; 
eeca, no author named; mediornum, with reference only to Stroem, Sundm. tab. 1, figs. 12, 
13, where the word "Sundm." is spelt as it is in Herbst's account of mediornum; and badly 
komari, also with reference only to "Stroem, Act. Afr. 10. tab. 2."

Under Talitru, Talitrus, Latreille, Bose gives locusta, with references to "Pallas, Spicil. Zool. 
fig. 1;" and grilles, his own species, figured pl. xv. fig. 2.

Under Chevrolle, Caprella, Lamark, he gives Caprella limitaris, "Quatre mains à un seul ongle; 
dix pieds dans le mile," with references to "Cancer linearis. Linn.—Gammarus linearis. 
Martin. Spitz, tab. 7. fig. 1. Herbst. Canc. tab. 36. fig. 9 et 10, A. B.," his own figure, 
pl. 15. fig. 5, being presumably borrowed from Herbst, who copies from the Zool. 
dan. tab. 56. fig. 5; he also gives Caprella ventricosa. "Deux mains avec un seul ongle; quatorze 
fig. 8, 9, 10."

In his general remarks on "les chevrolles" he says, "La première espèce, 
qui a été observée par Muller, présente un phénomène remarquable; le mâle est fort différent, 
et a un plus grand nombre de pattes que la femelle." Bose thinks that Muller must here 
have confounded two species. The confusion, however, must be laid to the charge of Bose 
himself.

After chapters on Asellus, Iloda, Spharoma, Ligia, Calliges, Bisoculina, Bose comes to Cyane, 
Pygmonomum, Fabricius, for which he borrows from Lamarck without acknowledgment the 
following definition:—"Quatre antennes inégales; les deux antérieurs plus longues, 
sétées. Un suçoir simple, retraitable, sortant d'une fente courte, située sous la tête. 
Deux antennes insérées à la base de la bouche. Deux yeux. Corps ovale, déprimé, à six 
segments pédières. Six paires de pattes; chaque patte terminée par un crochet." Liitken 
criticises the inapplicable expression suçon, and is of opinion that by the two antennules at 
the base of the mouth, the first gnathopods, not the maxillipods, must be understood here; 
he notices also the attribution of a crochet to each foot of six pairs. In the specific account 
Bose clearly distinguishes the shape of what he supposed to be the third and fourth pairs 
of feet from that of the other five pairs. He speaks of the species as le pou de baleine, and 
figures it, pl. xvi. fig. 2, as the Cyane of Cétacés, representing, according to Liitken, a 
figure (?) of Cyamus mysticeti. Bose himself gives no Latin name either for this species, 
or for the Pygmonomum that has been confused with it. To the Pygmonomum he refers as 
"le cyane des baleines," and after finishing his account of "le cyane des cétacés," he 
says, "La seconde espèce a été placée par Linnæus parmi les phalangium; par Pallas 
parmi les acarum; par Fabricius, d'abord parmi les poux, et en dernier lieu, avec la première, 
parmi les pygmonomum, sous le nom spécifique de balearem. Brumier la regarde comme 
formant un genre nouveau, et probablement il a raison; car cet animal paroit bien différencé 
pour la description du pou de baleine."
Jagttagelser over tvende sieldne og ligdet bekiendte Krebsarter. (Oplæst den 24 May 1799.) Skrivter af Naturhistorie-Selskabet. 5te Bind. 2det Hefte. København, 1802.

The two Crustacea in question are here called *Dromia alpaca* and *Gammarus sedentarius*. The latter, Forskål's now well-known species, is fully described and fairly figured. Of it the author says, "In mari Tingidem aluenae unica tantum vice plura specimena inveni mense Febr. 1793." He criticizes Herbst's rendering of Forskål's account, and his copy of Forskål's figure, as not quite accurate. He suggests that some unknown Mollusc may have been the first and original owner of the dwelling in which the creature is found.

1802. **Turton, William.**

A general system of Nature, etc., etc. Translated from Gmelin’s last Edition of the celebrated Systema Naturae, by Sir Charles Linné. Amended and enlarged by the improvements and discoveries of later naturalists and societies, with appropriate Copper-plates, by William Turton, M.D. Vol. iii. London, 1802.

Among the Insecta Aptera, following “118. Scorpio,” comes “119. Cancer. Legs, 8 (rarely 6 or 0) besides 5 chelate hands or claws furnished with a moveable thumb: feelers 6, unequal: eyes 2, distant elongated moveable, and generally placed on peduncles: mandibles horny thick; tip triple; tail articulated and unarmed.”

Under Cancer, Section “F. Antennæ pedunculæ and very simple. Gammarus,” contains the following information:

"**Ampulla.** Hands without fangs: legs 14: hind-thighs compressed dilated.
Inhabits the Northern Ocean. *Phipps, tab. 12. fig. 3.*
Body nearly white; probosces short incurved and very sharp: tail with 6 leaves, the last joint bifid.

"**Nugax.** Hands without fangs: legs 14: 6 hind-thighs compressed dilated.
Inhabits North Seas. *Phipps, tab. 12. fig. 3.*

"**Carinospinosus.** Hands without fangs: legs 14: back carinate and spinous.
Inhabits—— In the British Museum.
Body whitish subcompressed; the hind segments a little spinous.

"**Cancellus.** Hands 4 without fangs: legs 16.
First pair of antennae incurved.

* * Grossipes.** Hands without fangs: antenna longer than the body: tail obtuse.

Inhabits Europe on sandy shores and in stagnant waters; leaps about with great agility.

* * Pulex.** Hands 4 without fangs: legs 10.
*Degcr. Ins. 7. tab. 33. fig. 1. 2. *Dast. tab. 3. fig. 7.*
Very common in fountains and rivulets, and swims in an incurved posture upon its back: is very troublesome to fish by getting between their gills, and is said to shine by night.
"Corniger. Hands without fangs: proboscis incurved subulate: sides of the thorax with a double horn.
Inhabits the Norway Seas.

Body of 11 short segments, whitish edged with red, the 5 hind ones carinate and spinous on the back: under the thorax each side are 2 horns united at the base: tail with numerous bifid styles.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 9. tab. 4. fig. 15. Baster, tab. 4. fig. 2.
Inhabits the shores of Europe and America.

"* Atomos. Hands 4 with a single fang: legs 14, with two oval vesicles each side between the fourth and fifth pair.
Inhabits Europe, in running water, and is very minute as to be seldom visible to the naked eye.

"* Salinus. Legs 20 spreading: tail subulate, &c. (not an Amphipod).


"Gibbous. Oblong, gibbous; antennae folded and very long.
Inhabits Portugal; small.

Body smooth yellowish speckled with brown: head thick obtuse with a large green spot: antennæ bent under the body, folded and 3 times as long as the body: tail with 3 sharp cleft leaves.

"Esca. Hands without fangs: tail jointed subulate and cleft at the tip, &c. (not an Amphipod).

"Medusarum. Hands 4 with a single fang: head very obtuse.
Stroem. Sundin. 188. tab. 1. fig. 12, 13.
Inhabits Norway, under Medusa.

"Filiformis. Linear; legs 10, the middle ones larger.


Under section "A. Peeler 0: antennœ often 4, sessile: Cymothoa," are given among many others:—

"Ceti. Ovate with distinct segments: third and fourth pair of legs linear and unarmed.
Sela. Mus. 1. tab. 90. fig. 5. Dyeer, 7. t. 42. p. 6, 7.
Inhabits the Northern Seas, on Whales."

"Aculeatus. Thorax naked: back with 3 rows of spines.
Inhabits the White Sea. Body carmine.

Inhabits the White Sea. Act. Petrop. 1778. tab. 8. fig. 3.
Antennæ 4: tail tufted at the sides."

"Fuscus. Brown; shell carinate with a white spot on the thorax.

"Medusarum. A little compressed: front obtuse; antennœ very short and pendant: hands 4 compressed and cut.
Stroem. Sundin. 1. p. 188. tab. 1. fig. 12, 13.
Found under the folds of the Medusa Capitata.

"Gicata. Compressed, sublinear with four spurious hands: upper antennæ shorter: tail smooth on the back.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.


Inhabits the Sandy Shores of Greenland, on the Ulva umbilicata.

"Stroeminus. Compressed; 4 fore-legs cheliform and slightly toothed: upper antennae very short.


Inhabits the Shores of Greenland. Body violet.

"Abyssinus. Subcylindrical; 4 fore-legs cheliform and 1-toothed: antennae subequal setiferous and serrate at the base on the inner margin.


Body with white and saffron bands: darts with great velocity in the water.

"These 6 last might probably be referred to the genus Cancer."

In this list, Cancer (Gammarus) carino-spinosus, being without references, is apparently intended for a new species. In the Brit. Mus. Catalogue, Spence Bate names it Amathia carino-spinosa, distinguishing it from Amathia sabini: more in deference to the opinions of Rathke, Liljeborg, and Bruzelius, than from a conviction of there being any real distinction between them. Boeck accordingly makes "Cancer carino-spinosa, Turton, Linn. Syst. Nat. III. p. 760. (ifolge Spence Bate)" a synonym of Amathilla sabini, without observing that Boeck and Westwood, vol. i. p. 362, declare that Turton's species is Atylus carinatus. On page 365, they say further, "it is quite evident that the latter [Turton] never examined the animal of unknown habitat in the British Museum, which he cites, but that his knowledge was derived from the Fabreian description of Atylus carinatus, the name of which he unnecessarily altered." The species, Cancer (Gammarus) cariniger, though also without references, is clearly the Gammarus cariniger of Fabricius, now called Epimeria carinigera. It will be observed that for Cancer (Gammarus) melusarum and for Onicus (Cymothoa) melusarum, Turton gives the same reference to Stroem without any attempt at explanation.

1802. LATREILLE, P. A.


In vol. i. p. 45, he recognises that the Stalk-eyed Crustacea or pédiodes of Lamarck have an organization evidently distinct from insects, but the Sessile-eyed Crustacea come so near the insects, by the form of the vessel regarded as the heart, that he would have been well content for the present to leave the Crustacea at the head of the insects, only forming a subclass of them.

Vol. ii. opens with a table giving "Divisions générales des animaux invertebrés et pourvus de pattes." The Crustacea, Class I. have "Mandibules palpigrènes. Des pièces articulées doubles ou bifides, disposées sur plusieurs rangs, et formant la bouche. Quatre antennes." These form two orders, Les Décapodes, "Tête confondues avec le corps. Branchies cachées," and Les Branchiopodes, "Tête distinITTLE. Branchies extérieures." The Insectes, Class II., include four subclasses, the first of which is named les Tétracéres, and the fourth les Entomostracés.

An explanation of earlier classifications is given pp. 292–365. After Aristotle he considers that Aldrovandus was the first systematicist to make any advance, then Willughby
[Willughby], whose method is more commonly attributed to Ray, who adopted and developed it.

In vol. iii. p. vii. n. 1, Latreille remarks that, since the publication of his Précis in 1796, the name insect had been restricted in its application, he therefore now says, "je nomme Condyliopodes les animaux que Linnæus appelle insectes, et qui forment, dans la méthode du professeur Lamarck, trois classes; les crustacés, les arachnides et les insectes."

He alters the classification of the preceding volume, making the Entomostacca now the first subclass of the Crustaceae, the second subclass being the Malacostraca. In these latter the Branchiogastria, p. 35, are the second order, with two families; 1. Squillares; squilla, including the genera Squilla and Mysis; 2. Crevettes; gammarus, thus defined:—"Corps formé d'une suite d'articles de longueur à peu près égale, ou dont le premier du moins n'est pas beaucoup plus grand que les autres. Yeux sessiles. Extérité postérieure du corps sans appendices, ou à appendices styliformes, "and including the genera Phronima, Talitrus, Gammarus, Caprella, Cymamus.


Next he defines "Genre, Talitri; talitrus. Antennes simples: les intermédiaires supérieures et plus courtes que le pédicule des latérales et inférieures. (Dix à quatorze pattes.) Une queue; des pièces articulées au bout. Exemples. Gammarus locusta, Fab. Oniscus gammarus, Pall." He then proceeds to define the genus "Crevette; gammarus," adding a remark on this and the preceding genus:—"Othon Fabricius a décrit plusieurs crustacés qu'il faut, je pense, rapporter à ces deux genres. On placera parmi les talitres les suivants: oniscus serratus, cicuta medusarum; avec les crevettes les autres: oniscus arenarius, streumianus, abysinicus."

He defines "Chevrolle; caprella, Lam," with Gammarus linearis, Fab., and Squilla lobata, Oth. Fab. as examples.


Then follow the Insecta as Classe Seconde, with the Tetracera as first subclass, containing the two families "asellota" and "oniscidea."

At the opening of vol. iv. Latreille repeats his reasons for using, instead of the Linnéan insectes, the denomination Condyliopodes, condylopa (pattes noueuses), and for placing the Crustaceæ at the head of the division. As before, he relies on the observations especially of Swammerdam in olden times, and of Cuvier and Lamarck, his contemporaries. Among other remarks on classification he says, p. 8, "Si j'examine attentivement, en effet, la série naturelle des genres, je vois que les crabs ne conduisent aux écrevisses, que de celles-ci j'arrive presque sans saut aux crevettes (gammarus F.); de là aux aselles, aux eloporte, enfin aux ourres et aux scolopendres; et comme je découvre dans ces derniers animaux des stigmates, je dois penser que les arachnides, les insectes proprement dits doivent leur succéder."
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

1803. LATREILLE, P. A.

Histoire naturelle, etc. Tomes V.–VI. A Paris. An XI.

This volume opens with the Histoire des Malacostracés, notices how little attention was paid them from the time of Aristotle till we come to Belon, Rondot, Gesner, Aldrovandus, with whom they still remain between the Mollusca and the Testacea. Johnston was only a compiler. Swammerdam in *Bernard Tornaill* discovers a heart or at least a principal organ of circulation “différent du vaisseau dorsal et noueux des insectes. Ce crustacé trouve son rang avec eux; il est compris avec les insectes du premier ordre, ou ceux qui sortent de leur œuf parfaitement formés et pourvus de tous leurs membres.” Kleiu rejected Linnæus’s arrangement of Aptera. “Les animaux multipliés sont partagés en deux sections. La première est destine à ceux qui sont eutastés, *bicornis*; elle est remplie par six ordres, dont les cinq premiers appartiennent aux crustacés, et le sixième aux scorpions. La seconde section est celle des insectes; là se voient les scolopendres, les lutes, les cloportes, et les araignées, etc.” Latreille then gives the system of Lefrancoq de Berkley, who, he says, “de nos jours, a le premier séparé les malacostrèmes ou les crustacés des naturalistes des insectes.” But this seems to be an error, as, except that he places Man in a first division by himself, the nine groups of his second division correspond with those of Brisoon.

1803–BOSC and LATREILLE.
1804.

Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire naturelle, appliquée aux arts, principalement à l'agriculture et à l'économie rurale et domestique. Par une Société de naturalistes et d'agriculteurs, avec des figures tirées des trois régnes de la nature. Paris, 1803–1804. (Twenty-four volumes).

In this work the Crustacea are described by Bosc, who, it is said, merely repeats what had already appeared in his Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Desmarest says that "Latreille a inséré dans le dernier volume un tableau méthodique de ces animaux." The work must not be confounded with the so-called new edition in thirty-six volumes, Paris, 1816–1819, for which the Crustacea were described by Latreille.

1804. MONTAGU, GEORGE, born 1751, died 1815 (W. Pengelly, e Biblio. Cornub.).


In this paper three Amphipods are described:—

"Cancer Phasma. Tab. vi. Fig. 3. Cancer linearis, Linne. Syst. p. 1056. Gmelin Syst. p. 2992. / Bost. Op. Syst. 1, p. 32, t. 4, f. 11. Turton Linn. iii. p. 761. / Onisus scolopendroides. / Pall. Spic. Zool. 9, t. 4, f. 15. Cancer atomus. Linne. Syst. p. 1056. Gmel. Syst. p. 2992. / Brit. Zool. iv. t. 12, f. 32. / Turt. Linn. iii. p. 761." Montagu thought he had good reason for uniting the species mentioned in the synonymy with his Cancer phasma, but nevertheless thought it well to retain the new specific name to prevent further confusion. This species was named Astacus phasma by Pennant in 1812, referred to Caprella by Leach in 1814, and to Protella by Spence Bate in 1862, where it still stands (see Mayer, Caprell. p. 29) at the head of a long list of synonyms, though one quite different from Montagu's list. His imperfect description is as follows:—"With a slender body of six joints, independent of the head: on the first joint are two spines, a third on the fore part of the second joint, and a fourth on the head, all pointing forwards: the rest of the body smooth: antennæ four, the upper pair nearly as long as the body; lower pair half that length, and the extreme joint of each pectinately clothed with bristles: eyes fixed, reticulated, usually of a red or brown colour: close to the mouth are two very short palp, or feelers, with hooked claws; behind these are two others much longer, armed with single moveable fangs: on the first joint of the body are two long arms, with very large oblong oval hands, furnished with a strong spine on the inside, and a long moveable fang, which is capable of closing upon the spine, in order to secure its prey: the front of the hand in some is also narrowed and elongated into a spine; the second and third joints of the body are each provided with a pair of flat oval fins; the three posterior joints are each furnished with a pair of long slender legs, with a single hooked claw; the hindmost are the longest, and originate from the extremity of the body, the animal being destitute of tail. Length rarely exceeds three-quarters of an inch, and seldom so much: colour various, sometimes red, but more commonly pellucid olive green. The female differs in possessing several plates or valves beneath the body, situated between the two pairs of fins: the office of these is to carry and protect its eggs or young, at which time they extend very considerably, and form a kind of pouch. We have seen this receptacle distended with eggs, from fifteen to twenty, readily distinguished through the transparent plates. In this part a very strong pulsation is observable."
"Cancer palmatus" Tab. vi. Fig. 4. With a smooth, somewhat compressed body, with thirteen joints: colour, when dead, pale yellowish brown; antennae four, superior pair longest, half the length of the body; each pair composed of three large joints, with several small articulations at the end; eyes large, fixed: arms two; hands remarkably large, flat, triangular, furnished at the upper angle with a moveable fang, capable only of closing upon the middle or palm, which is formed a little concave; the back of the hand convex; joint of the wrist deeply cut or indented on the lower side: legs six; thighs broad, flat: caudal fins two pairs, subulate, with two joints each; the extreme joint of the tail is furnished with two small appendages; the next joint with two minute spines; the third joint with a single spine. Length, three-eighths of an inch. This is now called Melita palmata.

"Cancer articulosus" Tab. vi. Fig. 6. With an oblong, smooth, glossy body, a little compressed on the sides, with eleven joints, of a cream colour when dead: antennae four, the upper pair longest, but not half as long as the body: eyes large, of a garnet colour, immovable: arms four, of a very singular form; the foremost pair with a subglobose, cheliform hand, with the fixed claw very slender, and the moveable one, or thumb, long and double-jointed, or furnished with an additional hooked fang at the end; second pair with an ovate, oblong hand, furnished with one long moveable hooked fang; at the wrist arises a compressed slender plate, projecting forward, and almost meeting the fang when closed: legs five pairs, small, subulate: tail terminated by several slender, flat, caudal fins. Length, half an inch. Inhabits the deep: taken by the dredge amongst shells and algae. This, having since been identified with Gammarus spinicarpa, Abildgaard, 1789, and made the type of a new genus, is now called Leucothoe spinicarpa.

1805. Viviani, Domenico.

Phosphorescentia maris quatuordecim lucescentium animaculorum novis speciebus illustrata a Dominico Viviani. Genus, 1805.

In his discussion of the causes of the phosphorescent appearance of the sea, Viviani says: "Lucescentibus animaculis immixtis, nonnullae reperientur in mari species, quae licet ob parvam
corpus molam, et reliquam ejusdem compagem, maxima adfinitate uniantur, nulla vero phosphorica facultate gaudent. (Gammarus crassimanus nob. Gammarus Pulex, stagnalis,
Brayichiales segmentis anterius magnitudine ultra Fig. Gammarus articulus 4) internodia articulatione apice Gammarus remarque Color The articulo Gammarus annulo inferiores suhsequens 76 .... Gammarus "Gammarus"Gammarus Gammarus articulatione breviores, latera hispidi, triarticulati, antennas corporis truncatum, flavesoens. brevissimis tribus extuberantes, ellipticis subsequentes angustius. Capitis Eeperi flavescens. pedibus emarginatura caudalibus segmento medium turgidi, pair. phosphorescente." .... Gammarus longicornis (Tab. II. Fig. 3, 4). Gammarus Antennis (4) brevissimis, subsequalibus: annulo caudali medio setigero. Reperi ... in aquis Portus Genum: Sotto il Molo Vecchio. Corpus oblongum, rubescens, decem segmentis compositum, capitis segmento obsuse [obtuse] conico. Ocelli duo nigrescentes, turgidii, secus antennas siti. Antenae quatuor, quadruplo corpore breviore. In antennis superioribus, articuli duo primi elongati, medium earundem longitudinem sequentes; ultra medium setaceae. Inferiores basi a superioribus ita tecta, ut nunquam earundem structuram perlustrare potuerim, ultra medium tamen et ipsae setaceae. Pedes duodecin, 3-4 articulati; in articulatione verticillato setigeri; apice uncinulo recurvo armati. Laminae natatoriae ovatae, margine setigere, utrinque subtus secundum, et quinque segmentum erumpentes, in segmento octavo utrinque geminai. Cauda segmentum superne squamulosum, quadrilobum, emarginatam mediis setalium fasciculo valde mobilium munita. Color pallide rubescens."


"Gammarus truncatus (Tab. II. Fig. 5, 6). Gammarus capitis segmento antice truncato, caudae recurvo, antennis superiosioribus duplo breviore. Reperi cum precedenti. Corpus subcylindricum, postico attenuatum, segmentis duodecin, caudalibus recurvis, caput antico truncatum, subtus concursum. Antenae quatuor: inferiores superiores duplo longiores, corporis totius medium longitudinem non excedunt; in utroque pari articuli primi paulo exstibantes, reliquis breviore, sensimque tenuiores, ut articulationibus setigeri. Ocelli pone antennas inferiores siti. Tentacula duo cylindrica, filiformia, inarticulata. Pedes decem, triarticulati, brevi uncinulo muniti, hispidi: Branchiates sex, est tuberculo prodeuentes, cylindrici, apice setalium longo fasciculo muniti. Cauda appendices, cylindrii quatuor recurvi, hispides, pesulimum inter, et antieros caudae segmentum inserti. Color dilutissime flavescens."

"Gammarus circinnatus (Tab. II. Fig. 9, 10). Gammarus subcylindricus, segmentis 2-6 ad latera utrinque in appendicem circulararem exuuentibus, caudalibus reliqua subsequantibus. Reperi cum precedenti. Corpus subcylindricum, segmentis decem conflatum, tribus caudalibus latere inferiori postico angulatis, reliqua fere magnitude subsequantibus. Capitis segmentum cylindricum, antice rotundatum. Antenae superiores, corpore duplo breviore, ultra medium setaceae. Articuli tres primo sensim minores, spinulis setul兼职 in articulatione armati. Par inferiori, superiori duplo breviore; post primum articulum elongatun antennae setaceae evadunt. Tentacula duo triarticulata: articulo primo cylindrico, altero
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

cordiformi, tertio ovato, uncinulo instructo. Segmenta 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 utrinque in appendicem rotundum exunt pelliculum ovulum glomerem tegentem (Fig. a). Caudales appendices: cylindrula duo recurva, quibus duo tenues, inarticulata spinulosa, longitudine subequalia, adiicientur. Pedes decem, quorum duo antiores, articulo primo cylindrico, dixobus subsequentiibus majoribus apicis emarginatis, ultimo oblongo, uncino armato componuntur. Pedes reliqui triarticulati, longo uncinulo aucti: Branchiades sex, unico articulo formati: apice setigero. Color ex flavescenti dilutissime rubescens.

"Gammarus heteroclitus (Tab. II. Fig. 11, 12)" appears to be a species of Tanais. Of it

Viviani says "Antennarum formâ et insertione species hæc novum fortasse genus exposceret. quod habitus totius corporis a Gammaris diversissimus confirmandet."

"Gammarus crassimanus (Tab. II. Fig. 7, 8), Gammarus ventricosus: caudâ reflexâ; anterioris pedum pars tarsi incrassatis, chelâ granulata. Reperi cum precedentibus. Corpus oblongum, ventricosum, antice truncatum, in cauda attenuatum curvum, segmentis 17 compositum. Capitis segmentum subcylindricum, subus veluti in rostrum breve concurrit. Antennas quattuor, medium totius corporis longitudinem paulo excedentes, setaceas, articulo primo brevi ventricosae, subsequentem elongatum tenue, reliquis sensim tenuioribus brevissimis.

It might be possible for some one residing at Genoa to identify these Genoese Amphipoda. The figures given to represent the natural size are so minute as to suggest some error. Fig. 4, pl. i is suggestive of Hyperia mediterranea, though the eye is represented only by a small o. Fig. 6, pl. ii may represent Hypera sp. Fig. 4, pl. ii ought to be capable of identification by the extreme length of the antennae of both pairs, but of the upper pair especially. The name Gammarus longicornis is preoccupied among the synonyms of Corophium volutator. Spence Bate has suggested the identity of Gammarus crassimana with Merx trunca. Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la Cl des Crust., p. 265. n. also thinks it probable that it belongs to the same genus as Merx grossimana. Bocck thinks it is perhaps a Gammarus. In his view, Gammarus cirratus seems to be a species of Amphithoe. Mine Edwards and Spence Bate alike omit Viviani’s species from their general lists of Amphipoda, and in the special lists of Mediterranean species by Costa, 1830, by Hope, 1851, by Stasik, 1877, and by Carus, 1885, no notice is taken of them.

1866. Duméril, André Marie Constant, born 1774, died 1860 (Hagen).

Zoologie Analytique, ou Méthode Naturelle de Classification des Animaux, rendue plus facile à l’aide de tableaux synoptiques. Paris. m.dccc.vi.

Duméril rejects the precept of Linnaeus and Fabricius to draw the characters of classes, orders, and genera from one and the same part, as inapplicable to zoology, however suitable it might be to botany. He prefers the natural method, which studies all the parts of an organism, with a view to its classification. In regard to the Crustacea he follows Latreille and Lamarck. He makes nine “general divisions” or classes, the Crustacea being the sixth, between the Mollusca and the Insects. The Crustacea are defined as “Animaux sans vertébres, munis de vaisseaux et d’organs respiratoires sous forme de lames ou de branchies; pattes le plus souvent au nombre de dix.” They form two orders, Entomostracés and Astacoïdes. The latter, “à creole calcaire,” contain four families, Meroures, Carcinoïdes, Oxyniques, and Arthrocephalés. These last, “à tête séparée du corselet,” correspond to the Branchiogastres of Latreille. The name is derived “De Aphrod membre qui se meut, et de Kephalo tête.” An alternative name is Capités. The following definition and table is given:—“Crustacés à pattes ordinairement au nombre de quatorze; à branchies apparentes vers la queue et à tête articulée sur le corselet.

<table>
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<th>Genres.</th>
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<td>Mysis.</td>
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<td>Squilla.</td>
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<td>Phroniphes.</td>
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<td>Crevette.</td>
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<td>Thaliacea.</td>
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<table>
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<th>&quot;A yeux.</th>
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<td>six paires de pattes en nageoires,</td>
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<td>point de pattes en nageoires,</td>
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| simple; antenues inter-
| médiaries plus, |
| longues, |
| courtes, |
| Genus. |
| Mysis. |
| Squilla. |
| Phroniphes. |
| Crevette. |
| Thaliacea. |
He makes the following remarks upon the Amphipoda—"Le genre phronime (phronima) est encore du même naturaliste [Latreille]. Il comprend un animal très-singulier, qu'on a observé dans un corps gelatineux transparent, qui n'a que deux antennes et dix pattes dont la troisième paire, plus longue que les autres, est armée de deux pinces; le corps se termine par plusieurs filets fourchus. Le genre thalitre (thalitrus, du même auteur) ressemble beaucoup à celui des crevettes. Les crevettes (pammarus, Fab.) diffèrent de tous les autres astacoides par la forme du second segment du corps, lequel n'est pas plus long que ceux qui viennent immédiatement après, par les appendices fourchus qui se remarquent à l'extrémité et sur les côtés de la queue; enfin par l'immobilité des yeux, qui sont à-pet-près disposés comme ceux des aselles et des cloportes, insectes avec lesquels les crevettes semblent se lier. Ces crustacés vivent dans les eaux douces et salées; ils nagent fort rapidement et toujours sur le côté."

The sixtieth or last family of the Insects, among the Aptera, is called Quadricornes or Polygnates, and contains three genera, Physode, Cloporte, Armadile, with the remark that physode (physode, Fab.) answers to the asellote family of Latreille. He considers that the "Polygnates semblent faire le passage des insectes aux crustacés, dont ils différent seulement par le défaut de branches."

1806. Latreille, P. A.

Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum secundum ordinem naturalen in familias disposita, iconibus exemplisque plurimis explicata. Tomus Primus, Parisiis et Argentomati, 1806. (The other three volumes 1807, 1809.)

Of the twelve classes into which Latreille here distributes animals, the Crustaceae are the eighth, invertebrates with distinct nerves, "Cor; branchiae; medulla spinalis gangliai plurimis; pedes." Of the Crustaceae, the Malacostraca form the second Legion; containing two Orders, the Decapoda and the Branchiogastra, the latter thus defined, "Caput thorace distinctum; branchiae externae, infere; pedes sepissime quintodecim." Of the Branchiogastra, the first Family are called Squillares, the second Gammarinss or Crevettines. These latter include the genera Phronima, Talitrus, Gammarus, Corophium, Caprella, Cygnus. The new genus Corophium is thus defined:—"Cauda appendicibus articulatis, subcylinandrinis. Antennae inferae crassissime, articulis quinque, seta nulla articulata apicali. Pedes duo antici nanum purva (ungue mobilis, police instructus)." The type species is Corophium longicornis, taking its specific name from the synonym, Gammarus longicornis, Fab., instead of taking it, as it should do, from the earlier synonym, Oicus volutator, Pall. A final note remarks, "Genera Sychnethis, Pseudon, mihi ignota." Phronima sedentaria and its habitation are figured on pl. ii.

The Tetracera are the first Legion of the Ninth Class, Apterous Insects, and comprise two Families, the Asellota and the Oniscides.

1808. Montagu, George.


antennae is not noticed, this is clearly *Gammarus locusta*, Linn., and as Montagu professedly mentions it only to clear it from confusion with other species, it is singular that he should place in the synonymy *Oniscus gammarellus*, Pallas, which is an *Orchestia*. He describes the eyes as "lunate, fixed," with an explanatory note, "Not pedunculated, or moveable, but fixed under the shell of the thorax; a circumstance common, I believe, to all this family." The epithet in "hands sub-cheliformes" he also explains in a note, as "A term adopted for a single fang capable of closing upon the hand, answering the purpose of a fixed claw, in contradistinction to cheliformes, or such as are formed with double claws."

On page 93 he gives "Cancer *Gammarius* Pulex. Tab. iv. fig. 2. Cancer Pulex. Gmel. Syst. p. 1055. Tab. Linn. iii. p. 780. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 21. No. 33." This, he remarks, "is as incapable of living in salt water as the *C. Locusta* is in fresh, although we have the authority of Linnaeus and many of his disciples to the contrary. It is also incapable of leaping, and very soon dies when taken out of water."

On page 94 is "Cancer *Gammarius Saltator*. Tab. iv. fig. 3. Cancer Locusta. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 21. No. 34. *Oniscus Locusta*. Pallas Spec. Zool. 9. t. 4. f. 7. Misc. Zool. t. 14. f. 15." Of this Montagu says, "The *C. Saltator* is without doubt the animal referred to by Pallas, and this confirms the opinion that Gmelin has confounded it with his *Cancer Locuta*, having quoted both the *Oniscus Gammarellus* and *O. Locusta* of that author for it. That it is Pennant's *C. Locusta* there can be little doubt, as he particularly mentions the quality of leaping, a power denied to the other species." Montagu's figure very clearly depicts what is now known as *Talitrus locusta*, Pallas. As he makes no reference to Klein's *Squilla saltatrix*, 1743, the specific name *saltator* was probably not borrowed from that source.

On page 96 he gives "Cancer *Gammarius littoreus*. Tab. iv. fig. 4. Pulex marinus. Boeck Op. Subs. ii. p. 31. t. 3. f. 7. 8." "The *C. littoreus*," he says, "is doubtless the species figured by Boeck as above referred to, and which Gmelin has erroneously quoted for the Linnean *Cancer Pulex*." This is pretty clearly the *Oniscus Gammarellus* of Pallas, which Montagu himself has erroneously quoted for the Linnean *Cancer locusta*. Its name, therefore, should be, as Boeck gives it, *Orchestia gammarellus*, Pallas.

On page 97 he gives "Cancer *Gammarius grossimanus*. Tab. iv. fig. 5." This is a new species. It is now called *Maja grossimana* (better, *grossimanus*).

On page 98, "Cancer *Gammarius Talpa*. Tab. iv. fig. 6." now called *Aplysia talpa*, belongs to the Tanaidae.

On page 99, "Cancer *Gammarius rubricatus*. Tab. v. fig. 1." is a new species, which was referred by Leach to his genus *Amphithoe*. It includes, I believe, *Amphithoe littorina*, Sp. Bate, and three or four other synonyms from species founded chiefly on immaterial distinctions in colouring.

On page 100 is given the new species "Cancer *Gammarius falcatus*. Tab. v. fig. 2." This Leach considered to belong to the genus *Jassa*, which he instituted with the species *Jassa pulchella* and *Jassa pelagica*, establishing at the same time the genus *Podocerus* with the species *Podocerus variogatus*. Milne-Edwards gave *Cancer falcatus* and *Jassa pelagica* to *Ceranus pelagicus*, to *Podocerus variogatus* he left its name, and changed *Jassa pulchella* into *Podocerus pulchellus*. Spencer Bate gave the four as separate species of *Podocerus*, to which more recently all four have been assigned as a single species. Boeck united the names *pelagicus* and *pulchellus* as synonyms to Montagu's *falcatus*, no doubt correctly, but it seems curiously perverse that he should assign Leach's three species of *Jassa* to *Podocerus* and Leach's species of *Podocerus* to *Jassa*, altered without due reason from *Jassa*. *Jassa* may well fall to *Podocerus* as being too near for generic distinction, but, if not, the species in question would have to be named *Jassa falcata*, Montagu, and *Podocerus variogatus*, Leach. It is rather singular that Montagu should finish his account with the words "This curious and rare species inhabits the deep, amongst *Sertularia*, and *Algyx*, and has
only been taken by dredging at Torcross.” As a matter of fact now-a-days at Torquay and Ilfracombe, in shore-pools, the *pelagicus and paludicellus* forms are extremely, not to say tiresomely, abundant.

After describing two species of *Phalangium*, on page 102 Montagu gives “Oniscus Testudo Tab. v. fig. 5. Body sub-ovate, composed of eight joints rising to a ridge on the back; the plates elevated at their edges; the four first fall very low on the sides, and obscure the anterior legs; along each side of the body a row of small tubercles; the front sub-bifid; antennae four, very short, lower pair hid beneath: eyes prominent, black; posterior end obtusely pointed; caudal fin beneath, obscure; legs fourteen, short and strong, the three posterior pairs longest; all furnished with a simple claw. Length two lines. Colour dull red, with a white spot on the anterior part of the back, but as the insect dies this mark is lost. Rare.” By Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. part 5, p. 228, 1862, this is made the type of a new genus *Pereionotus*. See also Brit. Mus. Cat., p. 375, 1862. These authors recognise that “this genus bears a near relationship to that of *Phlius* of Guérin,” 1836. They only find indeed one distinction of importance, that while *Pereionotus testudo* has the last uropods uniramous, *Phlius serratus*, taken on the voyage from the Falklands to Port Jackson, has these uropods biramous. A specimen from the Mediterranean which Spence Bate has named *Phlius rissoanus*, he unfortunately left unexamined in regard to the last uropods. Grube’s genus *Icridium*, 1863–4 would seem undoubtedly synonymous with *Pereionotus*, but that its author declares that his *Icridium fuscum* has no telson. Carus, Prodr. Faun. Medit., 1885, gives under “Icridium Grub (Phlius Gué.)” “I. Rissouanum Catta (Phlius Rissoua Sp. B., I. fuscum, Gr.).” That further investigation will unite *Phlius*, *Pereionotus*, and *Icridium* in one genus seems not improbable. In that case *Phlius*, Guérin, will take precedence, with *Oniscus testudo*, Montagu, for the type species.

1810. LATEILLE, P. A.


The first part, pages 9–87, reviews in general the work that had been done up to that time in regard to the classification of the groups mentioned in the title. In the second part, the Crustacea are divided into two Orders, Entomostraca and Malacostraca. The Malacostraca are divided into seven families, the first five with “tête confondu avec le corcelet,” the sixth and seventh with “tête distincte du corcelet.” The sixth, or *Squillares*, has “Yeux pediculés.” The seventh, *Crévétinaxes*, *Gammarinae*, has “Yeux sessiles.” In this last, two groups are formed, the first containing but a single genus, the second much subdivided, as follows:—


On pp. 422–3, species are given for these genera as follows:—“*Phronyme, Cancer selentarius, Forsk.* Crèvette. Gammarus pates, Fab. Talitra. Oniscus gammarinus, Pall. *Corophie, Gammarus longicornis, Fab.* Chevroll. *Cancer linearis, L.* *Cyame, Pycnogonum ceti, Fab.* The asterisks indicate the genera instituted by Latreille himself.

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1857.)
1811. Stewart, Charles.


Among the Aptera, under the genus Cancer, he gives the names Gammarus, Pulex, and Loeusta. Cancer gammarus of Linneus, it should be remembered, is not an Amphipod.

1812. Thomas Pennant.


1813. Montagu, George.

Descriptions of several new or rare Animals, principally marine, discovered on the South Coast of Devonshire. Transactions of the Linnean Society. Vol. xi. First Part. mdcocxiii. Pp. 1-26, pls. i.-v. Read April 7, 1807. (The bound volume is dated 1815, but the separate first part as above.)

On page 3 Montagu gives "Cancer Gammarus spinosus. Tab. ii. fig. 1," which Leach afterwards called Dexamine spinosa. He hints that Turton's briefly described Cancer gammarus carinospinosus may be the same species, but this is decided by Bate and Westwood to be Atylus carinatus, Fabr.

On page 4 is given "Cancer Gammarus galba. Tab. ii. fig. 2." Body ovate, somewhat elongated at the tail, smooth, glossy, and when alive of an olive-green minutely speckled with brown, but by drying becomes rufous-brown; antennae of the male remarkably short; in the female two pairs extremely long and slender, nearly equal to the length of the body; joints of the body, independent of the head, and the joint to which the caudal fins are attached, eleven; the head is large, and much resembles that of a maggot, and in the male appears to have no division between the eyes, but a continuation of the same transparent membrane covers the whole; the eyes of the female are very large, but distinctly marked by a division; the two pairs of anterior legs, like those of C. spinosus, are small, and not subcheliferous, but occupy the place of arms, and scarcely differing in any respect from the other five pairs, all of which are furnished with a very small claw; abdominal fins three pairs; caudal fins
five, flat, and bicol; the middle one very broad, concealing the others which are capable of spreading laterally. Length, half an inch or more. The female is rather more slender in the body, and does not so suddenly decrease towards the tail. The eyes, as before-mentioned, are distinct, and are of a bright red when alive, reticulated, and marked with two streaks of black, one on each side of the eye, probably the reflection of a pupil. This is another species of Cancer that very nearly approaches the genus Oniscus, and is readily distinguished by the larva-like appearance of its head. It is not uncommonly taken with the last. It should be noticed that this description differs strikingly in some respects from that given of Hyperia galba by Tate and Westwood. Their species is fawn or faint yellow speckled with red, and has green eyes. Montagu's species is olivaceous speckled with brown, and has red eyes. Boeck unites both of them as synonyms of Hyperia (Cancer) medusearum, O. F. Müller, but does not notice the colouring, nor that in the expression five caudal fins. Montagu attributes to his species only two instead of three pairs of uropods, nor that he gives the long antennae to the female instead of the male. Montagu's remark that his species is not uncommonly taken together with Deçarme's spinosa, if applied to Hyperia medusearum, seems scarcely in accord with common experience, although various Gammarina are occasionally taken upon Medusea. In the figure, it is the first uropods, not the last, that extend furthest backwards.

On page 5 he gives "Cancer Gammarus Monoculoides. Tab. II. fig. 3." "This species," he says, "seems to connect the Cancer with the Monoculus, but is more allied to the former in the conformation of its members." Its name at present is Stenothoe monoculoides. On the same page is given "Cancer Gammarus obtusatus. Tab. II. fig. 7," now known as Militum obtusatum.

On page 6 he gives "Cancer Gammarus pedatus. Tab. II. fig. 6. Gammarus pedatus, Mull. Zool. Don. iii. t. 101." He does not seem to have been aware that this had been earlier described by Müller as Squilla ventricosa. It is now known as Proto ventricosa, Müller.

1813-1814. Leach, William Elford, born 1790, died 1836 (Webster).

Crustaceology. The Edinburgh Encyclopedia, conducted by David Brewster, L.L.D., &c., &c., with the assistance of gentlemen eminent in science and literature. In eighteen volumes. Vol. vii. Edinburgh, m.dccc.xxx. (The issue of the work lasted from 1810-1830, but the title page for each volume bears the date 1830. The earlier numbers ran through several editions. Leach's article, Crustaceology, is referred to by Desmarest, 1825, and others, with the date 1813-1814. Whether it originally appeared with or without the appendix seems uncertain.)

Leach in this article considers that Crustaceology treats of two classes, Crustacea and Arachnides, as distinct from Insecta. Of Brison he does not as yet seem to have heard, as he thinks that Pennant first separated the Crustacea from insects, although capriciously. Leach himself takes from the Arachnides the orders Tetracera and Myriopoda of Latreille to add them to the Crustacea, and Latreille's Parasita to add them to the Insecta. He divides the Crustacea into three orders, Entomocrraca, Malacostraca, Myriopoda; the Malacostraca into three tribes, Brachyura, Macouri, Gasteruri. The Gasteruri are thus defined, "Eyes sessile. The joint of the body which receives the head, of the same size with the rest." This tribe contains the following families, Gnathonii (also spelled Gnathionii), Gammarii, Corephoni (also spelled Corephini), Caprelli, Apsyindii. Of these the first, with the genus Gnathia,
since called Ancus, and the last with the genus Asterias, are not usually considered Amphipod families.

In this system we have the following arrangement of the genera and species which came soon after to be called Amphipoda.

"Family XIV. Gammarinae.

"1. Superior antennæ shorter than the peduncle of the inferior antennæ. Feet fourteen."

"Genus LII. Talitrus."


"Sp. 2. Littoralis."

"Talitrus littoralis, Leach's MSS." This was afterwards dropped. "Genus LIV. Orchestia."

"Sp. 1. Littorea."

"See Plate cxxvi, fig. 6. Pulex marinus of Baxter [Basler]; Cancer gammarus littoreus of Montagu; Orchestes littorea, Leach's MSS.; Talitrus gammarellus, Latreille?"

"Latreille quotes Baxter's figure which renders it highly probable that this may be his Talitrus gammarellus; but as he quotes also the Oulocus gammaris of Pallas, it still remains in some doubt." This confusion on Leach's part probably originates with Montagu. See Note on Montagu, 1808.

"2. Superior antennæ longer; or at least as long as the inferior. Fourteen feet, the third and fourth pair smallest."

"Genus LIV. Gammarus."

"Fresh water. Sp. 1. Pulex."

"Cancer pulex of Linne and Pennant; Gammarus pulex of Fabricius and Latreille."

"A species which Mr. Leach considers as distinct from pulex" is then mentioned, but not numbered. It came from a well in London. "It differs principally from Gammarus pulex in having the upper process of the tail much longer. The colour, when alive, was cinnereous, but so translucent, that the eyes could not be discovered; it stands in Mr. Leach's cabinet, under the specific name subterraneus." This is probably the same as Niphargus aquilex, Schicht. The species of Gammarus are continued under the heading "Marine." "Sp. 2. Locusta."


"Sp. 3. Cymolopas."

"This is probably only a casual variety of Gammarus locusta."

"Sp. 4. Rubricatus."

"Cancer gammarus rubricatus of Montagu. Amphiöæ rubricatus, Leach's MSS."

"It is a rare species, and possibly does not belong to this genus."

"Genus LVI. Aemera."

"Anterior pair of feet with a moveable nail; the second pair with a compressed hand and moveable thumb. Peduncle of the antennæ with three joints; the superior antennæ longest."


"Cancer grossimana of Montagu. Mara grossimana, Leach's MSS."

"Genus LVII. Melita."

"Anterior pair of feet very small; second pair with a compressed hand, and moveable nail which bends on the palm. Superior styles of the tail very long and large."

"Sp. 1. Palmata."

"Gammarus palmatus, Montagu. Linnae Transact. vol. vii. tab. 6. Melita palmata, Leach's MSS."

"Genus LVIII. Leuctrothoe."

"Anterior feet with a finger and thumb; the thumb jointed; second pair with a moveable thumb but no finger. Peduncle of the antennæ with two joints. Superior antennæ longest."

"Sp. 1. Articulosa."

"Cancer articulosa of Montagu. Leuctrothoe articularis, Leach's MSS." This is now known as Leuctrothoe spinicarpa (Müller) Abildgaard.

Leach then observes that Phommis solentaria of Latreille, "Cancer solentaria Forsk. F. Arab. page 95," probably forms a distinct family, but as he had never seen a specimen, he merely quotes some remarks of Latreille upon it, and then proceeds to give:

"Family XV. Corophini."

"Genus LIX. Corophium."

"Sp. 1. Longicornis."

"Cancer grossipes of Linne; Oulocus solutator of Pallas; Gammarus longicornis of Fabricius; Astacus linearis of Pennant; and Corophium longicornia of Latreille."

"Family XVI. Caprellinae," with a note:—"The body of these animals, exclusive of the head, is composed of six joints, all except the second and third bearing feet. The second and third segments furnished on each side with two processes, which probably serve as fins.
Feet ten, all armed with a moveable nail; the anterior pair very small, and originating from the head. Mouth with two jointed palpi, armed at the point with a little hook. The female is furnished with a pouch, situated between the fins, in which she carries about the eggs and her young after their exclusion, until they are enabled to shift for themselves. "Genus IX. Caprella." "Sp. 1. Linearis." "Head with one little tubercle. Hand of the second pair of feet with three teeth on the inner edge. Cancer linearis of Linné; Astacus atomos of Pennant; Caprella linearis of Latreille; Oniscus scolopendroides of Pallas." This Mayer is unable to identify, but the tridentate hand points pretty clearly to Müller's Spicilia quadrilobata, Zool. Den., pl. lvi. figs. 4–6. "Sp. 2. Phasma," Montagu, Lin. Trans., vol. vii., which is now Prodelia phasma, Montagu. "Sp. 3. Pemantis," "Astacus atomos of Pennant." This has since been identified with Caprella acetifrons, Latreille. "Sp. 4. Acanthifera." "Caprella acetifera, Leach's MSS." "Genus LXI. Panope." Body depressed. Eyes situated on the vertex of the head. Antennæ four-jointed; the upper pair, with the basilar joint, largest; the second and third equal, but rather shorter than the first; apical joint very small; inferior pair also composed of four joints, shorter than the first joint of the upper pair. Feet compressed and armed with strong nails; the anterior pair situated on the base of the head, the wrist jointed. Hands of the second pair armed with teeth on their inner edge. Fins of a leathery-membranous substance, cylindrical and elongated. Anus produced, having a few obscure small tubercles on each side and under. The pouch of the female with four valves. "Sp. 1. Calli." "Oniscus calli of Linné; Pycnogonum calli of Fabricius; Panope calli, Leach's MSS." Latreille's authority is quoted for the (erroneous) statement that it attaches itself to fishes of the genus Scember, as well as to whales, but no notice is taken of Latreille's name for the genus, Cyamus.

Under 'Order III. Myriapoda.' Family XVII. Asellides," upon "Genus LXVI. Cymothola," the observation is made:—"It is highly probable that Oniscus testudo of Montagu (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, vol. ix. page 102, tab. 5, fig. 5) is referable to a genus akin to this." Leach having never himself seen the species, merely quotes Montagu's description.

1814. LEACH, W. E.

Article Crustaceology. Appendix. The Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Vol. vii. pp. 429–437. (That the date of this Appendix is not later than 1814 may be inferred from the fact that the genera Pherusa and Proto appear in it as new, without any reference to the mention of them in the Tabular View read before the Linnean Society in April, May and June of 1814.)

Leach has here "divided the Tribe Millipeda from the Crustacea, and considered them as a distinct class, under the title of Myriapoda, and has placed the Oniscides and Asellides with the Gasterurid. The two orders Entomostraca and Malacostraca are now considered as subclasses. The three Tribes of the Malacostraca are called orders. The Gasterurid now include seven Tribes called Gnathides, Gammerides, Phoronides, Caprellides, Apsocides, Asellides, Oniscides. Of these we find that the second, third, and fourth, belong to the Amphipoda. The Tribe Gammerides, answering to the previous Family Gammarini, is thus divided:—"Family I. Orchestidae." "Genus I. Talitrus," in which Leach has discovered that Talitrus littoralis is only the other sex of Talitrus locustus; "Genus II. Orchestidae."

"Family II. Decameridae. Antennæ three-jointed, the last joint composed of several other minute articulations; upper ones longest," with two sections, "Two anterior pairs of feet..."
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monodactyle. Genus III. DEXAMINE. Four anterior feet nearly equal; hands sub-ovate, compressed and filiform, type species Dexamine spinosa, Montagu; "* * Anterior pair of feet didactyle; second pair monodactyle. Genus IV. LEUCOTHOR." "Family III. GAMMARIDE. Last joint of the antennae composed of several minute articulations; upper pair longest, four-jointed; under ones five-jointed," with three sections, "* Second pair of feet larger than the first, with a compressed hand. Genus V. MELITA," "Genus VI. MAFRA." "* * Four anterior feet nearly equal in size and form with ovate hands. Genus VII. GAMMARUS." "Genus VIII. AMPHIHE, superior antennae, without a seta at the base of the last joint; lack of the tail without fasciculi of spinules." "* * * Four anterior feet with a filiform hand. Genus IX. PHERUS," left otherwise without definition, the type species *Phersonia* variegata receiving this description — "Colour whitish, nutted with reddish. Found on the rocky shores of Devon, under stones at low tide, on fuci."

"Family IV. PODOCERIDE. Superior antennae shortest four-jointed, the last joint solid or obscurely articulated; inferior antennae five-jointed, with the last joint solid, or very obscurely articulated." In the first section, "* Superior antennae very short, the last joint composed of many minute articulations," he places "Genus X. Corophium [i.e., Corophium];" in the second, "* * Superior antennae shorter than the under ones; the last joint scarcely articulated," he places "Genus XI. Podocerus," "Eyes hemispherical and somewhat prominent; four anterior feet didactyle, anterior pair smallest with an elongate sub-ovate hand; second pair with an ovate hand, and the internal side nearly straight," type-species, Podocerus varicopus; "Genus XII. JASSA, eyes not prominent; four anterior feet didactyle with ovate hands; the anterior pair smallest; the hand of the second pair with the internal edge furnished with teeth," with two species, Jassa pitchella, var. a, var. β, and Jassa petalica, both these species being referred to as already established in the genus Jassa, Leach, "Mem. Wern. Soc. vol. ii." He adds that "Cancer gannicurus falcatus of Montagu, Lin. Trans. vol. ix. tab. 5. fig. 2. seems referable to this genus." Modern opinion groups all the four last-mentioned species under the name Podocerus falcatus, Montagu. Jassa or Jassa would claim priority as the generic name, only that there seems to be nothing in the Mem. Wern. Soc. corresponding to Leach's reference. Tribe III. PHRONIMARIDES, only contains the genus PHRONIMA. Of Tribe IV. CAPRELLIDES, Leach says, "This includes our family CAPRELLINI, to which we can add another genus, differing from Caprella in having true legs instead of the gelatinous fine [fin]-like legs, which is named Gen. Proto. Sp. 1. Podata. Cancer gannicurus podatus, Montagu, Lin. Trans. vol. xi. p. 6. tab. ii. fig. 6." This is Proto ventricosa, O. F. Müller.


The Article "Animal Biography" concludes in July 1814, on page 354, with giving in Class V., Insects, "Order VII. aptera, or insects without wings. The genera are: — 1. Podura, spring-tail. 2. Pediculus, louse. 3. Pulex, flea, chigger. 4. Acarus, tick, mite. 5. Aranea, spiders. 6. Scorpio, Scorpion. 7. Cancer, crab, lobster, crawfish, shrimp. 8. Monocelus, water-lea. 9. Ovisucus, wood-lea. 10. Scabocent, centipede." This contribution, "by the most celebrated modern authors," or some one of them, is a high compliment to the enduring influence exercised by Linnaeus, whose earliest views on this portion of the animal kingdom are here reproduced, in spite of all that had been done in the interval by his distinguished successors throughout Europe.
1814. Rafinesque-Schmaltz, Constantin Samuel, born 1783, died 1849 (Hagen).

Précis des découvertes et travaux Somiologiques entre 1800 et 1801, ou choix des principales découvertes en zoologie, et en botanique. Palerme, 1814.

Somiologie is explained by this eccentric author to mean "la Science des Corps vivans," applying both to botany and zoology, to each of which he assigns ten classes, which he sets one over against the other. The Crustacea are placed in the fifth class, the Plaxologia, in which he had observed about 180 species, nearly half of them new, to be described and figured in his Plaxologie Sicilienne. He describes a new genus *Pisitoe*:—"Antennes nules, yeux irréguliers, bouche sous la tête, recourbée postérieurement, munie de crochets; Corps à 6 articles et 6 paires de jambes inégales, la quatrième paire la plus grande, queue à 4 articles, les 3 antérieurs à appendices.—Obs. Il appartient à l'ordre Brongniartia, et famille Phruminia, il diffère particulièrement du G. Phirmina par son moindre nombre de jambes," with the species, "*Pisitoe bispinous*, Front à deux épines antérieurement, les trois premières paires de pattes à un seul angle," and "*Pisitoe levifrons*. Front lisse, sans épines, les trois premières paires de pattes à deux angles." Boeck thinks that this genus may be the same as *Phroenia*, Risso. Costa makes *Pisitoe levifrons* a synonym of *Phroenia solenaria*, and regards *Pisitoe bispinous* as equivalent to Risso's *Phroinea secalinuma*, though apparently not thinking it right to displace Risso's name in favour of Rafinesque's inaccurately described genus and species.

1815. Tilesius von Tilenau, Wilhelm Gottlob, born 1769, died 1857 (Hagen).


This author divides the Crustacea into three orders—1°) *Entomostraca*, "2°) *Astacoidea*, quorum corpus et cauda elongata et crura calcaria obtectum est," 3°) *Caricoidea* seu Brachiuri. A note to the *Astacoidea* says, "Pulinarus, Astacus, Hippa, Squilla, Gammarus Pulemon Crago Penaeus et plura genera ad formandum familiaria Astacoideorum microscopicius vel Arthrocephalorum Dumerilli ad maximam partem noctilucentus marinorum subjungenda, v. g. Caprella Lamarckii, Mysis Latreillii ejusque Phronime vel Canecr sedentarius Forskalli, Thalitrus Latreillii, Amblyrrhynchos vel obtusirostris, Erythrocephalus, Acanthocephalus, Anarhthus, Symphysopus et alii, quorum sermo erit in Secundis VIII. de Entomostracis inscripta."

At page 369, section IX. is devoted to the Oniscii, in regard to which he prefers the views of Pallas to those of Linnaeus. He gives a description of "*Oniscus sodopodoniodes*, Pallas, spicil. Zool. fasc. IX. tab. 4, fig. 15. Martens, Spitzb. t. P. f. i. a.b.c. Longitudo digitii transversi, rarissime pollicaris. Corpus filiforme varicosum, septum articulorum, e quibus posteriores sensim minores. Antenneae majorae dimidia corporis longitudine, intermediae sub majoribus dimidio breviarioribus, exiliores. Palpi ad os exites et propo os brachiodia minuta echilios, qui primum par eicientium pelum. Ad finem articuli secundii prolongi brachia duae insignia chelis maiisque ventricosis instructa. In terio et quarto articulo utrinque vesicula ovata loco pelum, et in femellis ovariorum receptacula foliaca. Articuli posteriores pedibus ambulatoriais instructi in postremo articulo longioribus parva chela.
terminatis. Hæc oniscorum species a Cancro linearis atomos et filiformi Linnæi vix differt, jam a Stellero nostro 1741 in portu divi Petri et Pauli Cantochastico observata et a me in fruticosi Sertulnarium longissimæ et spinose fasciculis per auriculæ dentes avulsis, et cum ancora sublatis vis.

1815. Rafinesque-Schmaltz, C. S.


In the "Tableau des Classes Somobiques," the Règne Animal is divided into ten classes, of which four belong to the first Sous-Règne, "Zoëtols;" the remaining six to the second Sous-Règne, the "Anastis, Anastisien," which have "Point de squelette osseux, ni d'épine dorsale vertébrée, un cerveau ou une moelle longitudinale noyau du système nerveux." The first "Sous-Classe" is the "Condylopia, Condylopes," with "des membres articulés et une tête; jamais de coquille." This contains Class V., the "Plazolite, Crustacés," with "des Branchies, un œur et des vaisseaux sanguins," and Class VI., "Entomia, Insectes." He disapproves the classifications of the Crustacea made respectively by Fabricius and Latreille, preferring Lamarck's division of them into Pédioles and Sessiliodes.

The subclasse Sessiliolæ he thus defines:—"Yeux sessiles, non mobiles, ou effacés ou un seul ou aucun; tête articulée; ordinairement plus de 10 pattes exagonulées et chaque paire inscrite à un article." He includes in it the orders "4, Ostracina;" "5, Pseudophia;" "6, Branchypia." The sixth order, "Branchypia, Les Branchypes" contains the following:—


2. Pisibe R.

5. Protosia R.

15. Famille. GAMMAIA. Les Gammaïriens. Quatre antennes, quelques pattes chéliformes ou pincifères, corps ordinairement cylindrique ou comprimé, la tête plus longue du dernier article caudal.


16. Famille. ONISCIA. Les Onisciens. Quatre antennes, quatorze pattes, dont aucunes chéliformes ni pincifères, corps déprimé, le dernier article de la queue plus long que la tête et à appendicibus articulés.

7. Prosetrhe R.

2. S. F. Lygias, in which all the genera mentioned are Isopods, as indeed also are those under Aselloïa, although Cymothoa at one time included Cynamus and the name Primino was subsequently used by Guérin for one of the Hyperina.

It will be understood that the letters S. F. stand for sous-famille, R. for Rafinesque, G. for genre or genus.
1815. Leach, W. E.


On page 21 Leach defines the new genus Atylus:—"Antennæ 4-articulatae segmento ultimo e plurimis articolis minutorum efformata; superiores sub-breviores articulo secundo tertio longiores; inferiores articulo secundo tertio sub-breviores. Oculi sub-prominentes rotundati inter antennas in capitibus processum inseriti. Pedes 14; paria 1 et 2 monodactyla manu parvula, compressa, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7 ungue simplex instructa. Cauda utrinque stylos duplicis tribus et supernae stylo utrinque mobili instructa. Corpus (capitii includente) 12-articulatum." Stylos duplicis tribus is translated "with a triple series of double stylos," and (capitii includente), "(including the head)." The type species Atylus carinatus is figured the natural size, and the description is taken from the specimens of Gammarius carinatus described by Fabricius, Ent. Syst. 2. 515. 3, so that Leach feels justified in correcting that author's statement that the hands are simple, "G. manilus adactylis." On page 23 the genus Dexamine, already established in the Edin. Encycl., vol. vii. p. 432, is here more fully characterised:—"Antennæ triarticulatae segmento ultimo e plurimis articolis minutorum efformato, segmento primo secundo breviore; superiores longiores. Oculi oblongi hand prominentes pone antennas superiores inseriti. Pedes 14; paria 1 et 2 monodactyla manu parvula, compressa, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7 ungue simplici instructa. Cauda utrinque stylos duplicis tribus, supernae stylo stylo utrinque mobili instructa. Corpus (capitii includente) 12-articulatum." The type-species is Montagu's "Caner Gammarius spinosus," now Dexamine spinosa.

1815. Leach, W. E.

A Tabular View of the external Characters of Four Classes of Animals, which Linne arranged under Insecta; with the Distribution of the Genera composing Three of these Classes into Orders, &c., and Descriptions of several New Genera and Species. The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. vol. xi. Part the Second, mdcxxv. pp. 306–400. (Read April 19, May 3, and June 1, 1814.)

He here proposes to include in a new class the Syngnatha and Chilognatha of Fabricius [the Myriapoda], which Latreille and Lamarck had arranged with the Arachnides. He therefore distinguishes into four classes the Crustacea, Myriapoda, Arachnides and Insecta. The Crustacea with "Branchiis pro respirazione," form two subclasses, the Entomostraca and the Malacostraca; to the latter he unites the Tetracera, which Latreille had placed with the Arachnides, and divides the subclass into two Legions, the Podophasma and the Eriophasma, the latter being defined as having "oculi sessiles." This Legion comprises three sections, the first with "corpus laterali inferior compressum. Pedes 14. Antennæ 2 in frontem inserita, una utrinque. (Cauda stylos instructa)," one genus. The second section has "corpus laterali inferior compressum. Pedes 14 coxi lamarilliformes. Antennae 4 per paria inserita. (Cauda stylos instructa)." It includes five divisions with thirteen genera. The third section has "corpus depressum. Antennæ 4. Pedes 14." with four groups, seven divisions and twenty-four genera, the first division with two subdivisions and three genera belonging to the Amphipoda.

Sectio I. contains only "Gen. Phronima, Latr.," which is fully described, and has "Spec. 1. Phronima sedentaria."

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXXVII.—1887.)
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**REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.**

_Squilla pedata_, forte stiam ventricosa? Müller. “Gen. 16. CAPRELLA.” with the note, “ad hoc genus Asterias atomos, Pennant, Squilla lobata, Müller, et Cancer Phaea Montagu pertinent,” but Leach declines to disentangle the confused synonymy.


There are thus no new genera properly speaking in this paper, but Leach probably regarded those which had just been instituted by him in the appendix to his Article Crustaceology in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia as practically new. These are Decamnus, Amphipoda, Phorma, Poecocerus, Jassa. In the Encyclopedia he refers to Mom. Wern. Soc., vol. ii., for Jassa, but apparently by mistake, as the genus does not appear in that volume, and the reference is not repeated in the Linnean Transactions. _Attylos_ was instituted in the Zoologist, Misc., vol. ii. _Proto_ appears here as a new genus, or at least without reference to any previous work. It appears indeed in the appendix above-mentioned, but that appendix may have been in fact contemporaneous in its production with the present “tabular view.”

Leach does not give any reasons for rejecting the earlier name Cyamus, Latreille, or his own Panope, in favour of Larunda. Panope he may have thought too near to Panopea or Panopea employed among Mollusca in 1807. Cyamus he perhaps rejected as a name already employed in botany, but Lütken points out that, so far as the Linnean era is concerned, its zoological use takes precedence of the botanical.

1816. Leach, W. E.


The Annulosa are explained to comprehend five classes—Crustacea, Myriapoda, Arachnida, Insecta, Vermes. The Crustacea are distinguished as having “Branchiae or gills for respiration. Legs for motion.” By “legs” are meant “those organs which actually perform the functions of legs.” A review is given of the earlier systems of classification for the Crustacea, concluding with that adopted by Leach himself in the Linnean Society’s Transactions, vol. xi. part 2, which was read in 1814, and published in 1815. This system is here repeated, in English instead of in Latin, but otherwise as far as the Amphipoda are concerned, practically unaltered; two or three immaterial observations are added, and in Section III., the definitions of Divisio I. and its two subdivisions are omitted. In both papers Phormina is sometimes spelled Phormyna, and in the English notes on Phormina sedentaria Leach observes that “all authors have erred in giving but ten legs to this animal.” This is unjust to Forskål who attributes to the species “pedes utrinque decem; paria enim septem thoracis septem articolis aderent.” ToGammarus pales of his earlier work, Leach, in this and the preceding paper, gives the name Gammarus aquaticus, as a new species distinct from the Gammarus pales of Latreille and Boe, arguing from their borrowed figures, which represent the hands much dentated within. That, however, is very little to the purpose, since their figures are only taken from Rösel’s Squilla fabrica without regard to the creature described. On Plate XXI., Moesta palmata, Phorusa fucicola, and Larunda eti are figured.
Savigny tells us in the preface that he based his theory on the examination of some 1500 species of insects and crustacea, most of them scarcely four or five lines in length, and some far smaller. These were carefully dissected, and complete descriptions drawn up and accurate drawings made of the organs of nutrition, motion, sensation, respiration, &c.

The theory in brief is, that whatever form of mouth the insects may take, it is always composed of the same elements. In the second mémoire he divides the Insecta of Linnaeus into two classes, 1. insects Hexapodes, which in the perfect state never have more than six feet attached to the first three rings of the body, including all the winged insects with "la Puce, le Pou, le Rien, les Forbicines, les Podures," the latter two more doubtfully added; 2. insects Apiropodes, with more, sometimes many more, than six feet, including "les Entomostracés, les Crustacés, les Pycnogonum, Scorpions, Araignées et autres insectes sans antennes, les Scolopendres, les Iules." He shows that in the mouth of the crab are to be found the elements which constitute the mouth of the Hexapod insect, but in addition other elements which must of necessity be analogous to the six feet of the Hexapods. All doubt on this point, he says, is removed by what we find in Gammarus. This, like the crab, has two compound eyes, four antennae, a large upper lip, a tongue deeply bifid (the labium inferius), two mandibles, two first maxillae, two second maxillofem with four nails. After them come ten but fourteen feet, four more than in the crab, a number just equal to the auxiliary maxillae which Gammarus has fewer than the crab. In truth, he says, all Crustacea properly so-called have sixteen feet, of which more or fewer are converted into auxiliary maxillae. He noticed that in removing the head from some of the smaller Crustacea, the Cyamus for example, the maxillipeds remain attached to the first ring of the body. This I have found with some of the Amphipoda.

The mistake which Fabricius made in placing in the same genus the Pycnogonum without antennae, and the Cyamus which have four, Savigny attributes to the real relations "in the habitation, mode of life, and above all, the general form of body of these parasitic insects." But in a note he says, "les Pycnogonum ne sont point parasites à la manière des Cyamus, il paraît qu'ils s'attachent principalement aux coquillages bivalves." In comparing Cyamus, a close relation of the Gammaria, with Nymphon of the Pycnogonum family, Savigny hopes to show how Nature passed from the mouth of the Crustacea to that of the Arachnides. He states that the head of Cyamus is "pourvue de gros yeux composés," and in describing the eyes of Nymphon, "tres-petits, lisses et groupés près de la tête sur le dos," he adds "ce qu'il y a de singulier, c'est qu'on trouve aussi deux petits yeux lisses au Cyane. Ce sont même les seuls que les naturalistes aient aperçus." The singularity, however, is on the part of Savigny, who, Lütken says, introduced the fiction of the large compound eyes. He does not figure them either in the upper or under view which he gives of the animal. In the "Rapport fait à la première Classe de l'Institut," by the "commissaires MM. Cuvier, de Lamarck et Latreille, rapporteur," Savigny's mistake was accepted without question, to
judge by the quotation he gives from it on page 72, "On n'avait encore aperçu que deux petits yeux lisses des Cymus, et M.S., en découvrant les yeux ordinaires ou composés, nous montre un fait dont nous n'avions pas encore d'exemple parmi les Crustacés, et qui indique un nouveau rapprochement des Cymus avec les Arachnides sans antennes."

In Plate IV. "Gammarus . . . Cyamus filosa," n.s., now called Amphithoe filosa, and "Gammarus . . . Lycesta furina," n.s., now called Leucothoe furina, are figured in part; and on Plate V. Cyamus ceti, Latreille, which is Cyamus mysticeti, Lütkem. In the description of details it may be noticed that the lower lip or labium is called "bouche", the maxillipeds "Yeux annexe", and to the six free joints of the legs are given the designations, 1. hanche, 2 and 3. cuisse, 4 and 5. jambe, 6. tarse.

1816. POLLINI, CIRO.

Viaggio al Lago di Garda e al Monte Baldo in cui si ragiona delle cose naturali di quei luoghi aggiuntovi un cenno sulla curiosità del Bolca e degli altri monti Veronesi. In Verona, 1816.

He remarks, pages 22, 23, "Oltre del Gambere comune, Cancer Astacus, rinvenesi al nostro Lago due granchetti. L' uno è il Cancer Sfintia (Gamberozoli volg.), che abita infra l'erbe palustri tanto del Benaco, quanto delle risaie nostro, ed è la varietà a rostro dritto. L'altro è il Cancer Pulce (Salterello volg.); ritrovasi nel greto a quattro dita, dove si multiplica prodigiosamente. Dalla sua bocca esce un umore corrosivo, alto a sciogliere la terra. E poiché nelle ore calde suole essere dal covaceolo, reca sommo danno alle tele di lino e di canape, che si stendono dai benacensi ad asciugare ed imbiancare sulla spiaggia, mentre le foracchia di mille modi con l'amore onde si prepara l'alimento. Fu scoperto anche in alcuni pozzi di Verona, e nelle terme di Caldiero." G. D. Nardo, in 1868, states that the "Gamberozolo" is Anchystia palustris, Heller, but of the Cancer pulce so destructive to linen on the beach, when it issues from its burrows in the heat of the day, he gives no explanation. It may be conjectured that this burrower is one of the Orchestide, and that when Pollini speaks of its being found also in wells and warm springs, he is confounding it with other Amphipods, such as Niphurus putacaus and Gammarus pungens.

1816. BLAINVILLE, MARIE HENRY DUCROTAY DE, born 1778, died 1850 (Hagen).


De Blainville declares his object to be to group animals "d'après l'ensemble de leur organisation." For the purposes of his system, he says, "Je suis arrivé à mettre en première ligne la disposition des différentes parties ou la forme générale des animaux, ce qui se trouve concorder avec celle du système-nerveux quand il existe. Puis l'organe qui soutient cette forme ou la peau et ses annexes. Après cela les appendices qui s'y ajoutent, et s'y développent. Enfin, les différentes modifications et combinaisons de ces modifications des appendices, c'est-à-dire des organes des sensations, de la locomotion, dans ses différentes espèces, de la mastication, et jusqu'à un certain point de la respiration."

In the Tableau Analytique he divides "ANIMAUX" into "1° Sous-règne Pairs ou Actinomorphes. 2° Sous-règne Rayonés ou Actinomorphes. 3° Sous-règne sans forme régul-
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Within the Heteromorphs, the first subkingdom is again divided into "Type I. Vertébrés or Ostéozoaires. Type II. Invertébrés or Anostéozoaires." This second type has three subtypes, I<sup>st</sup> Sous-type, non-articulés; Mollusques Malacozoaires. II<sup>nd</sup> Sous-type, Sub-articulés ou Sub-Entomozoaires. III<sup>rd</sup> Sous-type, Articulés à Append. Entomozoaires." The second of these contains Classe VIII. Polyplophores. Classe IX. Cérripodes. For the third subtype the following Table is given:—

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<th>Class</th>
<th>6 pédia</th>
<th>Héxapodes ou Insectes</th>
<th>Sous-Cl. I&lt;sup&gt;er&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Tétraptères,</th>
<th>Sous-Cl. II&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Diftères,</th>
<th>Sous-Cl. III&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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In the notes, he says, "Dans cette nouvelle distribution des animaux articulés, qui fait le sujet d'un Mémoire communiqué à M. Latrille, le 19 Juin 1815, et lu à la Société philomathique le 24 du même mois, on voit que le principe a été de ne tirer les caractères que des organes de la locomotion, on mieux, de la combinaison des différentes espèces d'appendices dont peut être accompagné chaque annexe du corps." Note 4, to les Epizoaires, says, "Cette sous-classe, dont j'ai fait le sujet d'un travail particulier, contiendra, outre les Lernées et plusieurs genres nouveaux que le Dr. Leach et moi avons cru devoir établir, les Calyces, Cyanes, Chévroles, etc., de manière à passer insensiblement aux Tétrapodes."

1816. BLAINVILLE, M. H. D. DE.


This is merely a report of Leach's paper in the Linnean Society's Transactions, as the title intimates.
Nouveau Dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle, appliquée aux arts, à l'Agriculture, à l'Économie rurale et domestique, à la Médecine, &c. Par une Société de Naturalistes et d'Agriculteurs. Nouvelle Édition. A Paris. m dccc xvi. (Thirty-six volumes, of which the first seven belong to 1816, the remainder to 1817, 1818, 1819. The Crustacea are by Latreille.)

In the first volume, pp. 467-469, Latreille institutes the order of Amphipoda, with the following divisions:


In the fifth volume under "Chevrolle, Caprelia, Lam.," Latreille refers to the genus "Proton," as containing "les espèces qui ont dix pieds attachés successivement par paires, et sans discontinue, à autant d'anneaux," while "le genre des Leptomères" contains the species "où les pieds sont au nombre de quatorze." Of Caprella he makes two groups:

"I. Tête ovale point on peu rétrécie postérieurement," containing Caprella acutifrons, Leach, and Caprella acuminifera, thus described:—"Les quatre antennes presque sans cils; corps ayant en dessus de petits tubercules pointus; premier segment roulé, en forme de neud, vers son extrémité postérieure, à l'insertion de la seconde paire de pieds, avec deux tubercules en dessus; les pieds allongés, avec leur somme échancre en forme de croissant et armée d'une forte dent en dessous; leur doigt ayant aussi une dent au même côté. Je l'ai reçu de M. Leach sous le nom d'acuminifera." This is probably Caprella acutifrons, Leach.

Group "II. Tête allongée et rétrécie postérieurement" contains Caprella linearia, Linn., and Caprella mantis, n. sp., thus described:—"La seconde paire de pieds est plus courte; ses articules inférieurs sont comprimés et anguleux; leurs fesse ont à leur base et à l'extrémité opposé, une dent assez forte; on en distingue une troisième, mais plus petite, sous celle de bout. Sur nos côtes baignées par l'Océan."

He adds that "il faut encore rapporter à ce genre le cancer fliformis de Linnaeus. Forskål en a décrit une autre espèce, comme une larve d'un genre incertain, Pam. arab., pag. 87."

In the eighth volume the article Crustacés extends from p. 487 to p. 494. It contains a brief history of Carcinology, and definitions of the five orders into which Latreille at this epoch divided the class. The situation and form of the branchies, the manner in which the head articulates with the trunk, and the masticatory organs, have, he says, furnished the principal characters for his classification. He explains the name Amphipoda, which he gives to the third order (see Glossary). He supposes them to have two kinds of branchies, the one set vesicular, placed at the inside of the base of the leg, the other set setaceous, under the tail ("en forme de pois ou de soies, annexés à des espèces de fausses pattes, situées sous la queue.")

The article "Cystibranches, Cystibranchia, Latr." receives what are now called the Caprellina as a "section des crustacés, de l'ordre des isopodes," but distinguished from other Isopods by so many characters that Latreille thinks they might well form a separate order. Hence in the seventeenth volume, 1817, we find the article "Lemonourones, Lemonocéphala. (Gorge à deux pattes.) Ordre de crustacés qui, dans l'ouvrage de M. Cuvier, sur le règne animal, compose la section des cystibranches de l'ordre des isopodes, mais que j'en ai ensuite séparé..."
pour en former un ordre spécial. Ses caractères ont été développés à l'article Cystibranches.
V. ce mot." Already to the article on the Isopods, his fourth order, he had appended a note, "On pourrait former un ordre particulier, sous le nom de lamapidodes (lamapidode), des isoopes cystibranches. Leurs quatre mâchoires sont disposées sur le même plan transversal, en forme de livre, comme celles des myriapodes; la première paire de pieds proprement dits est annexée à la tête; ils n'ont point de branches sous la queue; de petits corps vésiculeux, analogues à ceux qu'on voit à la base des pieds des amphipodes, paraissent en tenir lieu."

These Lamapidodes, he thinks, lead towards the Myriapods or the Pycnogonides.
Throughout the work the various genera of Amphipoda and Lamapidodes accepted at this period are discussed in the alphabetical order of their French names, but without, so far as I have seen, any novel information being contributed. In most instances the French and Latin names begin with the same letter, but Gammarus is an exception, being in French Crevette or Chevette. Of the "Crevettes, Gammarines," Latreille says, "J'ai, dans mes ouvrages précédents sur l'entomologie, désigné sous ce nom une famille de crustacés composée de ceux qui forment aujourd'hui l'ordre des amphipodes et la division des isoopes, que j'appelle Cystibranches."

1816. Risso, A., born 1777, died 1845 (Hagen).


Risso begins with a quotation from Cuvier, "La détermination précise des espèces, et de leurs caractères distinctifs fait la première base sur laquelle toutes les recherches de l'Histoire Naturelle doivent être fondées," &c. Risso's own intention, doubtless, was to act in accordance with this maxim. Nevertheless, the species he established have in several cases caused great perplexity, owing in part, perhaps, to the want of repeated researches in those localities in which Risso's specimens were taken. In discussing the habitats of Crustaceae, he regards Talitrus as amphibious, delighting in the rocks; Caprella (les chevrolles) hides under stones covered with fucus; Gammarets attaches itself to cartilaginous fishes; Phronima floats on the surface, leaps lightly out, or penetrates to small depths below. Typhis is found beyond the Zostera zone.

He divides the class Crustaceae into two orders, the first "Cryptobranches. Tégunums durs; branches cachées sous le corelet; yeux pediculés; sans palpes ou antennes; dix pattes foliacées ou mutiques," subdivided into two sections (1) Brachuries, with two families containing between them eleven genera, and (2) Macroures, with three families containing among them seventeen genera; the second, "Gymnobranches. Téguments coriaces; branches cachées ou inconnues; yeux le plus souvent sessiles; mandibules palpigères; dix pattes ou plus; terminées par des crochets," subdivided into three sections (1) "Squillines. Tête distinct du corelet;" (2) Tétracères; (3) Entomostracés. The Squillines include two families, "Squillares. Queue munie de lames ou de filets; yeux pediculés," with the genera Squille et Mysis; "Crevetines. Queue avec ou sans appendices foliacées, yeux sessiles," with the genera, "31. Phronime. 32. Typhis. 33. Ephée. 34. Talitre. 35. Crevette. 36. Chevrolla. 37. Cyane." The second section, Tétracères, contains two families, Ascolotes and Céloportides, each with six genera; the third section, Entomostracés, contains two families, the Clypéacés with one genus, and the Ostracodes with two genera.

The Isopod Anceu, it may be noticed, is here given as a new genus, among the third family, Paguriens, the first of the Macroures. It is, in fact, a synonym of the genus Gnathia,
named by Leach in his Article Crustacology, 1813–1814. Leach himself appears for some unexplained reason to have allowed his genus Gnathia to drop, but the name retains its right of priority notwithstanding.

Pages 119 to 132, and Pl. II. figs. 3, 9, are concerned with Amphipoda, arranged as follows:—


Espèces.

(1) "P. Sediens, R.quot; "(2) P. Sentiellle, N. P. custos, N. Planche. 2, fig. 3. P. Corpore lineari, albissimo ; pedibus decem, tertia pari longiore sequi, didactylis, N. Cette phronme a le corps lineaire, cylindrique et blanchatre. Son corcelet est formé de trois-petits segmens. Sa tête est conique, plane sur le devant. Ses yeux sont noirs et sessiles. Ses pattes sont oviformes; la troisième paire est un peu plus longue que les autres et armée de pinces égales, les postérieures sont courtes et grêles. L'abdomen est composé de quatre longs segmens. La queue se termine par une petite plaque qui sert de support à des appendices bifurqués. Dimens. long. 0,040, larg. 0,004. Séjour: dans les écorces et graviers. (Genres de mulesces)." This species is, in Claus's opinion, the same as the preceding. "G. xxxii. Typhs. N. Typhis N. Corps arrondi, abdomen plié sous le corcelet dans le repos; pattes de la première paire didactyles; celles des deux dernières en forme de lames avec un ongle crochu à l'extrémité. Espèce. T. Ovoide. N. T. Ovoide."

N. Planche. 2, fig. 9. Cette espèce ne peut entrer dans aucun des genres connus de la classe des Crustacés. Son corps est ovoide, lisse, d'un beau jaune clair et laissant, parsemé de petits points rougestres; sa tête est oblongue, très-large et trouée sur le devant. Ses yeux sont petits ainsi que ses antennes. Sa bouche est garnie des pinces soyeux. Son corcelet est composé de segmens très-rapprochés, qui sont munis sur leurs bords de lamelles, sur lesquelles les pattes s'articulent. La première paire est presque aplatie, à cinq articles dont le dernier est didactyle; la seconde et la troisième paires sont petites, monodactyles, et les deux dernières, consistent en deux grandes et larges lames terminées par un crochet. L'abdomen est convexe, composé de cinq segmens. Les écailles caudales sont arrondies, ciliées; la pièce du milieu est conique et aiguë. "Dimens. long. 0,024. larg. 0,012. Séjour: dans le golfe de Nice." This species has been called Thyropus ovoide by Spence Bate, and Eutypis ovoide by Claus, but Ditlyrus, Dana, being the earlier synonym of the preoccupied name Typhis, will take precedence for the genus, and the species will be Ditlyrus ovoide. Risso's own figures are drawn with very fine lines and give the details more clearly than might be supposed from my copies of them.

Risso continues as follows:—"2. Antennes terminées par des filets. A. Queue ayant des appendices. G. xxxii. Euphyse. N. Euphena. N. Corps cylindrique, terminé par de longs filets; pattes de la première paire didactyles." This genus is now generally regarded as belonging to the Isopoda, and its one species, Euphena ligoides, as being identical with the earlier Cancer (Gammareus) talpa of Montagu, Leach's Aspaeus talpa. "G. xxxiv."

(2004. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.


C. not Deses caliges. Orchestia Gammarellus, the Gottiugen, les rouges. To memes T. evidently be Pedihu sur Punctata. 1. Tacheté Gammarelle. Baleine. Walfischlaus. does Ponctue. le Dimens, 3. seconds T. dans incapable Dimens. to

1816.-Treviranus, Gottfried Reinhold, born 1776, died 1837 (Hagen).

Abhandlungen über den inneren Bau der ungestülen Insekten. Siebente Abh.


Beeck says that the anatomy of Cyamus is given, with figures of the male and female, the mouth- organs, and intestines. The mouth-organs are considered to resemble those of Oisicus, but to be simpler in construction. The author was uncertain as to the form of the second maxilla, and could not make out whether the mandibles had a pulp or not. The stomach he found to be quite simple, without salivary or biliary duct. To the nerve-cords he attributes seven knots or ganglia; the heart he describes as an organ broad in front, narrow behind. He also describes the cylindrical branchiae. He considers that the genus may stand in the same family with Oisicus, and that it does not belong to Squilla, as de Geer, or to Cancer.
puder, as Latreille supposed. In full accordance with Boeck's account of this paper, Lichten
says that the figure and description given of the exterior of the animal are good, the account
of the mouth-organs very incomplete, and the contributions to the knowledge of the internal
structure, if on the whole correct, not very far-reaching.

1817. Latreille, P. A.

Le Règne animal, distribué d'après son organisation, pour servir de base à
l'histoire naturelle et d'introduction à l'anatomic comparée. Par M. le Ch".
Cuvier. Avec Figures, dessinées d'après nature. Tome III contenant les Crustacés,
les Arachnides et les Insectes, Par M. Latreille, de l'Academie des Sciences, &c. A
Paris, 1817. (pp. 44-53.)

Latreille here divides the class of Crustacea into five orders—Decapods, Stomatopods, Amphipods,
Isopods, and Branchiopods. In regard to his order of Amphipods, after giving a general
description of the structure and habits, he says we might embrace this order under the
generic name of Gammarus. He then proceeds to distinguish Les Phronimes (Phronima,
Latr.), the Chevrettes (Gammarus, Lat.), which include, with various characteristics, les
Lecocides and les Dessinius de Leach, les Melites, les Marx, the Chevrettes, properly so-
called, or Gammarus, les Phorases and les Amphiloe, all of Leach, and la Chevrette des
ruisseaux of Geoffroy. These are followed by les Talitres (Talitrus, Lat.), which, he says,
Leach subdivides into his Atyes, Talitres, and Orchestes. Finally, les Corophies
(Corophium, Lat.) are mentioned, with Cancer grossipes of Linnæus for the type, and to this
group he refers "les Podocera et les Jassa de M. Leach."
The Isopods he divides into three sections, according to the form and position of the branchiae.
The first section, les Cystibranches (compare page 95), contains the genera Leptomera,
Latr., and Protos, Leach, which are in fact identical, Caprella, Lam., and Cypusus, Lat., with
Larvula, Leach, given apparently as an alternative name. In the second section, the
Pterygibranches, Typhlops, Risso, is included with other genera usually reckoned as Isopods.
The third section, the Pterygibranches, contain only Isopods. In a note on page 7, he
recognizes that the branchiae in Cypusus, Caprella, and Protos were not thoroughly under-
stood, but makes a good guess as to their true position.

1817. Rafinesque-Schmaltz, C. S.

Synopsis of four New Genera and ten new Species of Crustacea, found in the
New York, 1817, pp. 40-43.

The portion of this paper apparently referring to the Amphipoda is as follows:—
"III. Psmopyla. (N. Order Branchypod, N. Family Gammarid.) The two upper antenas,
with two long segments at the base, and many small articles at the top; lower antenas very
short; all the feet with one nail, the last pair much longer and larger: each segment of the
body with a lateral appendage, tail with four bifid unequal filaments.—Obs. The name is
abbreviated from Psmopopa, which means sand-dea. The family Gammarid is the
fifteenth in my natural classification, and is distinguished by fourteen feet, four antenas, body
not depressed, etc.
"1. Peanymylla littorali. Longer antennae doubly than the head, short antennae not longer than their first segment; last pair of feet double in length; body rufous above, white beneath.—Obs. I have found this animal in great numbers on the shores of Long-Island and New-York, and on the Hudson river, jumping about like fleas, whence its vulgar name Sand-flea; it jumps by means of its hind feet and tail, like locusts. Length about half an inch, often less; eyes large and round.

"IV. Pephredo. (Natural order and family of the foregoing.) The two upper antennae longer and with six long segments; all the feet with one nail, and nearly equal, the two first pairs with thick swelled hands; body without lateral appendages, tail with simple filaments.—Obs. This genus was noticed in my Analysis of nature, and formed on an European species; the name is mythological. It may be deemed a singularity in this family, that this genus should be a freshwater one, and the last a land one!

"1. Pephredo potamogeti. Long antennae, scarcely longer than the head and double of the short ones; body fulvous, transparent, with a central brown or longitudinal stripe.—Obs. It lives on the Potamogeton perfoliatus in the Hudson and the Fishkill, near Newburg. Length three lines, creepers, eyes very small."

Peanymylla littorali is obviously one of the Orchestidae, a "beach-flea." The upper and lower antennae of Rafinesque's terminology would be respectively the lower and upper antennae of ordinary language. If the two genera Peanymylla and Pephredo, could be identified, they might probably enough fall as synonyms to others already known. It is possible that the acute American observers of the present day will be able to identify the two species here given with some that have been since named.

1817. Say, Thomas, born 1787, died 1834 (Hagen).


The new genus Ceratus, assigned to the order Macoura, is thus defined:—"Essential Character.—Thumb of the second pair of feet bi-articulate; interior antennae four-jointed, exterior ones five-jointed. Artificial Character.—Antennae subequal, interior ones 4-jointed, exterior ones 5-jointed. Two anterior pairs of feet monodactyle, the second pair with a two-jointed thumb. Natural Character.—Body semicylindrical, somewhat linear, decreasing towards the tail, ten-jointed. Head distinct from the first joint and larger, quadrate, a little elongated into an angle near the base of the interior antennae, each side, for the reception of the eyes, which are hardly prominent. Antennae nearly equal, very large, interior ones with the first joint thick, second and third nearly equal; exterior antennae five-jointed, the first joint placed in a deep sinus beneath the eye, short, not projecting beyond the margin of the head above, second joint hardly longer than the first, third and fourth equal to the second and third of the interior antennae. Anterior pair of feet moderate, with a small ovate hand and moveable nail, not closing on the hand, attached to the first segment of the body; second pair with the basal joint attached to the edge of the body (as in Cymothoe, &c.), second joint broad, compressed, with an incisure near the base before, third small, medioliform, carpus cylindrical, narrower than the preceding joint; hand very large, compressed, subtriangular, attached to the carpus by the inferior edge of the acute angle, which is a little curved, tip emarginate and armed with a strong, acute spine on the anterior angle, thumb two-jointed, first joint incurved, linear, second acute, closing on the spine of the hand. Third and fourth pairs of feet equal, similar to each
other, first joint dilated, equal to that of the preceding feet, remaining joints small, nearly equal to each other, submoniliform; two posterior pairs of feet reflexed above the back; tail incurved, furnished on each side near the tip with a pedunculated bifid process, and a minute, conic, acute papilla. The type species, Cerapus tubularis, is further described thus:—"Heal with a mucronate carina before; eyes oval, black. Hand and first joint of the thumb of the second pair of feet with one or two obtuse teeth within. Body above blackish, with irregular paler spots; antennæ and feet white, joints tipped with blackish; two hind pairs of feet and tail white. Inhabits a tube. Length about one-quarter of an inch." Say would place it between Grammarus and Caprella, next to Jasna in the family Podoceridae of Leach. He cannot believe that the tube is fabricated by the Crustacean itself, though he notices that it is always proportioned to the size of the inhabitant, which moves actively with its neatly fitting house, making use of its four antennæ as feet, and deftly turning within its tube, if any impediment is offered to its progress in one direction. It is figured in the following number of the Journal for September, 1817.

1817. Stewart, Charles.

Elements of the Natural History of the Animal Kingdom: comprising the characters of the whole genera, and of the most remarkable species, particularly those that are natives of Britain; with the principal circumstances of their history and manners. The second edition. In two volumes. Edinburgh, 1817.

In the preface Stewart says that, as editor, "he has, with Cuvier and others, disjoined the Crustaceous Animals from the Class of Insects, in which they had been included by Linnaeus. In vol. ii. p. 308, after the Insects, he places the Class Articulata, containing "two Orders, viz. 1. Crustacea, or those animals which constituted the genus Cancer of Linnaeus; and, 2. Arachnides, including the genera Aranea, Phalangium, etc." For this arrangement he gives references to Latreille, Lamarck, and Leach (Edin. Encyc. vol. vii. Crustaceology, and Mal. Pod. Brit. London, 1815. On pp. 316, 317, he gives under Cancer the following section or group of species:

1) Antennæ pedunculated and simple.
   32. Cancer grossipes. The claws want the finger; the antennæ the length of the body; the tail obtuse. Inhabits the European Ocean. B.—Pennant British Zool. 4. pl. 16. f. 31. The linearis of Pennant. Found in the sand on the shore of Flintshire and other places.
   33. Cancer Palæz. With four claws which want the finger; ten feet. Inhabits Europe. B.—Depeur. Ins. 7. tab. 33. f. 1, 2. This species is very frequent on the shores of the sea; likewise in fountains and rivulets; it swims on its back, and leaps; it causes tears on the gills of fishes, and destroys the nets of fishermen; it is eaten by the Avecceta; it shines in the night.
   34. Cancer Locusta. With four claws, which want the finger; fourteen feet; the thighs simple. Inhabits Europe. B.—Frisch. Ins. 7. tab. 18. Found very frequently on the seashore; also in fountains and ditches, swimming on its back, and leaping.
   35. Cancer Atomus. Linear; the claws wanting the finger; with eleven feet. Inhabits Europe. B.—Pennant Brit. Zool. 4. pl. 12. f. 32. Found in fresh waters; hardly visible by the naked eye; a slender tail between the last pair of feet, makes the eleventh foot; in the middle two pair of oval vesicles.
   36. Cancer lobatus. Linear; four claws wanting the finger; ten feet. Inhabits Europe. B.—Müller, Zool. Dan. Icones, tab. 56. f. inf. This is the Squilla lobata of Müller's Zoologia
Danica; it is found among the confervae on the sea-shore at Leith; but, perhaps, is not really different from the preceding species."

The two remaining species in the group are "Cancer salinus" and "Cancer stagnalis," not Amphipoda.

1818. Say, Thomas.


Here assigned to Order III. Amphipoda, Latr., is the new genus Lanceola, thus described:—

"Essential Characters.—Antenna four, terminal joints not articulated; antennaeform processes above the mouth; caudal styles, three pairs, peduncle depressed linear, supporting two lanceolate lamellae. Natural Character.—Body soft, external covering membranaceous; head very short, transverse; eyes longitudinal, placed opposite the base of the superior antennæ; clypeus projecting into an acute angle; front concave; antenna four, unequal, inferiores longest, four-jointed, compressed, basal joints very short, third and fourth longer, equal, the latter entire, superiores abbreviated, compressed, triarticulate, basal joints short, robust, concealed by the clypeus, terminal joint not articulated, linear, compressed, obtuse; mouth protuberant; labrum emarginate, supporting two filiform, triarticulate processes, of which the first joint is very short, second linear, third shorter, subulate; labium (pedipalpi) bifid, closing the mouth, laminæ linear, inner edges hirsute, tips rounded; thorax oval convex above and beneath, seven-jointed, sutures imbricate; feet fourteen, simple, two anterior pairs compressed, terminal joints conic compressed, remaining pairs somewhat cylindric, armed with a minute subterminal nail, sixth pair much the longest; vesicular branchiae oblong, distinct, placed at the inner base of the feet, excepting the first and seventh pairs; abdomen abruptly much narrower than the thorax, of three subcylindrical segments, each furnished with natatory feet; tail depressed, three-jointed, joints furnished each with a lateral style, which consists of a foliaceous linear peduncle, supporting two acute lanceolate, subequal lamellae, two anterior styles equal, posterior pair rather shorter, terminal segment attenuated between the posterior styles."

The type species, Lanceola pelagica, Q, is thus described:—"Antenna, inferiores more than half as long as the thorax, superiores attaining the middle of the third joint of the inferiores; antennaeform processes surpassing the second joint of the inferior antennæ; thorax, first segment shortest, acutely angled before near the clypeus, second and third segments longest, equal; feet, anterior pair shortest, third, fourth, and seventh equal, fifth longer, sixth longer than the thorax. Length one inch and one fourth. Inhabits—Gulf Stream. Say further says that "it is allied to the Amphipoda by the vesicular branchiae and by the caudal appendices to the genus Phoronis, more than to any other of this order; in the external appearance of the mouth there is a great similarity to the Linnean Onisell, the labium being nearly the same in form." Spence Bate, "in consequence of the obscurity of Say's description," makes the genus a synonym of the later Vibilia, Milne-Edwards. The species he therefore calls Vibilia pelagica, not as Milne-Edwards had done Hyperia pelagica. Bovallius, 1885, reinstates Lanceola as a distinct genus, assigning to it six new species.
1818. Say, Thomas.


Say here describes the new species Gammarus fasciatus from the rivers, Gammarus minus, found in brooks under stones, Gammarus microrhatus, Gammarus appendiculatus, which has "caudal segments, and three terminal segments of the body, dentated on their posterior edges."

"The remarkable elongation of the inner lamella of the second pair of feet in one sex [?] is a very striking peculiarity of this species." "It is probable," he adds, "that this animal will form a new or subgenus, which would very probably arrange under Gammarus." Spence Eate leaves the name unaltered, but says, "Certainly it does not belong to Gammarus. It appears to be related to Podocerus." It is more suggestive of Macra.

The new genus Lepidactylus is thus described:—"Essential character.—Antennae four-jointed, furnished beneath with plumose ciliate, intermediate ones with an accessory seta placed at tip of the third joint. Clypeus produced between the bases of the intermediate antennae, and acute. Feet, two anterior pairs simple, equal, third and fourth subequal, didactyle, fingers lamelliform; remaining feet spinous, without nails. Natural character.—Body compressed-oval. Head distinct, subquadrate, extended into a short acute rostrum between the intermediate antennae; antennae subequal, four-jointed, inferiora rather longer, incurved, second and third joints dilated beneath, compressed, and ciliated beneath with plumose, elongated hairs, these two joints, when at rest, form a continued oval, the former is delabridiform, terminal seta eight-jointed, ventricilare, superiora prorected, basal joint dilated, depressed, second one much smaller, placed on the inner tip of the preceding, and with that joint furnished with plumose ciliate beneath, third joint much smaller than the second, and furnished at the tip with a tri-articulate accessory seta, parallel with the terminal joint; terminal joint of about eight segments, and not longer than the preceding joints conjunctly; eyes convex, touching the anterior edge of the head; thorax with seven segments, and lateral scales; feet fourteen, two anterior pairs in each sex simple, filiform, equal, third and fourth pairs equal, didactyle, hands compressed, not dilated, finger rounded, thumb oval, lamelliform, remaining feet gradually larger, compressed, armed with short spines, and destitute of a nail; hind pair largest, antepenultimate joint lengthened above, and nearly attaining the tip of the following joint, which is crenate and spinous on the edge, terminal joint compressed, serrated, and spinous on the edges, and truncate at tip; anterior pairs of feet furnished at their inner bases, with oblong oval movable lamelle. Abdomen of three segments, abruptly narrower than the thorax, each furnished beneath with natatory feet, consisting of short, rounded peduncles, supporting double setae, of which the outer ones are longest, third segment abruptly inflected at tip; tail inflected, armed with bifid styles."

The species Lepidactylus dytiscus has "Eyes orbicular; body when recent, white, with an abbreviated internal ferrugineous vitta, including the alimentary canal; accessory seta of the intermediate antenna, attaining the tip of the fourth segment of the terminal joint; anterior pairs of feet hairy. Length, male one-quarter, female three-twentieths of an inch." In shallow pools left by the receding tide "its presence may be ascertained by the numerous and irregular tunnels which it forms in the sand, like miniature representations of those of the mole, only less rectilinear." It is the same as Oniscus arenarius, Slipher. See notes on Slipher and P. L. S. Müller.

To the genus Ampithoe, Leach, Say assigns the new species Ampithoe serrata and Ampithoe punctata from Egg-harbour, and Ampithoe dentata, "a very common inhabitant of the fresh water marshes of South Carolina." Ampithoe serrata is thus described:—"Antennae equal, short, stout; eyes large, approximated, suboval; eighth, ninth, and tenth segments
of the body serrate."

"Cyphus acute; antennæ nearly equal, short, stout, attaining the base of the sixth segment of the body; eyes large, black, oval, placed at the outer base of the superior antennæ, and approximated above; hands with about three equidistant, prominent, spineæ teeth on the inferior edge or palm, the nail or thumb curved, acute, and attaining the third tooth; eighth, ninth, and tenth segments of the body serrated, the last more conspicuously so. Length, two-fifths of an inch. Remarkable by its large eyes, short, stout antenna, and serrated appearance of the hind part of the back, occasioned by the elevation of the tip of each of those segments above the base of the succeeding one."

Spence Bate renames it *Arcaanatomus Sayi.* Say's *Talitrus longicornis* is transferred by Milne-Edwards to *Orchestia,* as his *Talitrus grillus,* Latr. from Dose, is by Spence Bate. He thus describes his new species, *Podocerus cylindricus,* which S. I. Smith, 1874, withdraws from the synonymy assigned to it in the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 256, renaming it *Corophium cylindricum:* "Hands of the second pair somewhat cylindrical; eyes small, not prominent. *Inhabits Egg Harbour.*" "Eyes small; front acute; superior antennæ attaining the tip of the third joint of the inferiores, inferior antennæ much thickened, hairy, the terminal joint shorter than the preceding one; hand of the second pair not longer than the carpus, palm longitudinal, rectilinear, thumb much shorter than the hand; third, fourth, and fifth pairs of feet short, much compressed, nail as long as the preceding joint, which is suboval and narrower than the one before it; sixth and seventh pairs reflected, and of the usual cylindrical, elongated form. Length less than three-twentieths of an inch."

The new genus *Unciola* is described as follows:—"*Essential Character.—Antennæ subpediform,* superiores with an articulated seta at the base of the fourth joint; anterior feet monodactyle; second pair with adactyle compressed hands; coxae not dilated. *Natural Character.—Head* deeply emarginate beneath the eyes to receive a segment of the base of the lower antennæ (ear?), and projecting into an acute angle between the bases of the upper antennæ; eyes hardly prominent, placed on a somewhat advanced portion of the head, between the bases of the upper and lower antennæ; antennæ robust, terminal joint of the superiores rather longer than the preceding one, furnished at base with an articulated seta, inferiores rather shorter, thicker, terminal joint shorter than the preceding one; *Thorax* composed of seven segments, each furnished with feet, of which the first pair are longest, hand dilated, monodactyle, second pair with a dilated, compressed, subequal carpus and hand, the latter simple, with two minute hooks at tip, posterior pair longest; coxae simple or not remarkably dilated; *Abdomen* of three segments; *Natatory feet* with the filaments subequal; *tail* of three segments, the first and second bearing each a pair of bifid styles, terminal one suborbicular; with a pair of simple, depressed styles, concealed by the others."

The type species *Unciola irrorata* is thus described:—"*Eyes hemispherical; hands of the anterior feet with a longitudinal palm, and prominent tooth, those of the second pair compressed, ciliated. Inhabits Egg Harbour.*" "Accessory seta of the superior antennæ, attaining the fifth articulation of the terminal joint; eyes conspicuous, rounded; palm of the anterior feet a little convex in the middle, a large obtuse tooth at base; nail attaining the carpus, which terminates so as to appear like a second tooth of the hand; second pair of feet ciliated, with a subtriangular hand, segments of the abdomen uncinate each side behind; colour when recent, pale with very numerous red points. Length, three-teeths of an inch." Say remarks that it approaches *Gammarus* by the accessory seta to the superior antennæ, *Thersus* by the form of the second pair of feet, but by various points and general habit "it seems to arrange naturally with *Podocerus,* Jassa, Cerapus, Atylus, etc."

The species next described, *Caprella geometrica,* is identified by Mayer with *Caprella acutifrons,* Latreille; *Caprella equilibra* is still accepted, with the improved spelling, as *Caprella equilibra.*

In describing the genus *Cyamus,* Latreille, Say mentions "eyes two; stemmata two," apparently borrowing an error from previous writers, instead of observing his own specimens. On
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these, which were "less than one-tenth of an inch," he founds the species Cyamus abbreviatus, from a Balea, species unknown. This Cyamus Lütken considers scarcely recognizable. Spence Bate says of the specimens in the British Museum "they appear to me to be only the young of Cyamus ovalis."

Milne-Edwards, 1840, takes it for granted that Say's Gammarus minus is merely a slip of the pen for Gammarus minimum, and inclines to identify the species with Gammarus fasciatus, which in its turn he considers very near to the French "crevette des ruisseaux." Gammarus macronotus is transferred by Sp. Bate to Gammaracanthus, but S. I. Smith, 1874, objects to this, "for the dorsal margin is not distinctly carinated, and the third, fourth, and fifth segments of the abdomen are furnished with fascicles of spines;" he therefore restores the species to Gammarus.

1818. Chiereghini, Stefano, born 1745, died 1820 (Nardo).

Descrizione de' crustacei; de' testacei e de' pesci che abitano le lagune ed il golfo Veneto rappresentati in figura a chiaro-scuro ed a colori. Manoscritto in foglio in vol. 12, esistente presso il R. Liceo di Venezia (Santa Catterina, ora Marco Polo).

G. O. Nardo assigns to this work, though still in manuscript, a quasi publication in 1818, about which date it was acquired by the imperial government and consigned to the public library in Venice, where it has been, and still is, consulted by naturalists. The first two volumes, Nardo says, treat of Crustacea, one containing the descriptions, the other the figures. The species there described and figured by Chiereghini are sixty-four, thirty-three of which bear the Linnean names, while thirty-one he considered to be new. After certain necessary deductions from this number, Nardo allows Chiereghini the credit of having described and figured twenty-four species, either new, or till then obscure. Among these are two Amphipods, called respectively "Cancer Scolopaidus" and "Cancer Alguesia," for which see note on Nardo, 1847.

1818. Lamarck.


The Crustacea are the eighth class. The Isopods, the second section, contain, among the Isopods, corresponding to the Phylilibranches of Latreille, Risso's Typhis ovatus, which is an Amphipod, along with Ancus, Pranida, Aupascles, and Ione. Risso's Euphasia longipes becomes Aupascles longipes. The "2e. Classe" of the Isopods contains les Caprellines, answering to the cystilibranches of Latreille. In this group Proto is dropped from the synonymy of Leptomera. The species are Leptomera rubra and Leptomera polata, both synonyms of Proto (Spallia) ventricosa, O. F. M.; Caprelia scolopendriae, which Boeck and Kroyer identify with Caprelia (lobata) linearia, but which Mayer thinks indecipherable; Caprelia phasai, now known as Procella phasai, Montagu; and Cyamus ceti, which Lamarck says has fewer relations with "Pycnogonon" than was generally supposed. He notes a second very small, still undescribed species, from the East Indies, as known to

(ROOL. CHALL. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)

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1818. Latreille, P. A.


The Amphipods, of which figures from various sources are given in this volume, are thus named in the "Explication des Planches":—Planche 327. 3. Athlus carinatus, Leach. "Planche 328. 1 and 2. anonymus sagax, Fabricius. 3. Appendice de sa queue. 4 et 5. Gammarus sagax, Fabricius. 6. Gammarus cancellus, Fabricius. 7 et 8. Gammarus (corrophorum, Latreille) longicorne, Fabricius. 9. Talitrus locusta, Leach. 10. Talitrus gammarides, Latreille. 11 et 12. Gammarus pulcher, Fabricius. 13—grossi. 14. Ses oufs, de grandeur naturelle. 15—grossis. 16. Item, lorsqu'ils sont plus avancés et que le foetus commence à s'y montrer. 17 et 18. Phronima . . . . , Latreille. 19. Appendices de sa queue, très-grossis. 20. Gammarus (caprella, Lamarck) linearis, Fabricius." In this list 1. 2. 3. belong to Stenocephalus ampulla, 4. 5. to Anomia sagax, 6 to Pallareus cancellus, 7. 8. to Corophium volutator, 9 to Talitrus locusta, 10 to Orchestia gammarides, 11. 12. 13 to Rosell's Gammarus fluvatilis, 17. 18. 19 to what Latreille afterwards named Hypérie de Leseur, 20 to Caprella, sp?

Planche 329 has "14 et 15. Gymnus ceti, Latreille. 16. La femelle, en dessous." Planche 330 has "3. Oniscus arenarius, Slabber; nouveau genre, voisin de celui que j'ai nommé Ione. (Cuvier, Règne animal, tom. iii. p. 54). 4—très-grossi." This is Slabber's figure, of which Latreille subsequently complains that it only exhibits eight legs. Nevertheless, the figure is sufficiently characteristic.


1818. O'Reilly, Bernard.

Greenland, the adjacent seas and the north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817. London, 1818.

In the "Journal in Davis's Strait" it mentions for June 2, "a male whale killed this morning measured seventy feet." "groups of the oniscus ceti, whale-louse, attached to the epi-
dermis of this whale, particularly about the fins and anna," p. 166. For July 18 it says, "The monodon appeared in great number this day, and the Thomas's men succeeded in killing one male and two females; the latter were destitute of the tooth: they are always taken without that instrument, which is solely conferred on the male either for ornament or annoyance: . . ., a female whale (balaena mysticetos) killed this day, measured sixty feet; it received the harpoon but once, and dived away under the ice, drawing down three boats' lines, being 1080 fathoms, and died at the bottom: immense groups of the oniscus ceti attached to the under lip and to the under part of the fin: the edge of the fleshy covering embracing the root of the monodon's tooth was covered with insects of the same description."

1818. Leach, W. E.


The Crustacea are said to form two great groups or subclasses, of which the first comprises the Malaconotae, which has a pair of mandibles, and two pairs of maxille, furnished with palp, and eight pairs of feet provided with branchie at their bases. All the genera devoid of these characters belong to the second group, the Entomostraca. Leach then briefly reviews the various classifications of Crustacea, including those by himself, that had been proposed up to the date of this article. He gives a list of authors who have written on Crustacea, and deferring the details about genera and species to the articles on the several families, he winds up with an alphabetical list of the crustacean genera recognized at that date, including for the Amphipoda, Acrepe, Ampithoe, Atyle, Caprelle, Cerapoda, Corophie, Crevette, Deramine, Jassa, Larande, Lencalhov, Melilée, Orchestée, Phenee, Phiroigne, Podocére, Pro, Talitre, Typhée, mixed up in alphabetical order with the rest. That Acrepe belongs to the Amphipoda, my only authority is Desmarest.

1818. Leach, W. E.


Leach refers to this volume for his species, Jassa pulchella and Jassa petalica, but since the references occur in the Appendix to his Article, Crustaceology, in the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia, which cannot well be of later date than 1814, and these memoirs seemingly were not published till 1818, he probably refers to some paper intended for this volume, but withdrawn before publication.

1819. Leach, W. E.

Zoological Memoranda. Descriptions of the New Species of Animals, discovered by His Majesty's Ship Isabella, in a Voyage to the Arctic Regions. By Dr. W. E. Leach. A Voyage of Discovery, made under the Orders of the Admiralty, in His Majesty's Ships Isabella and Alexander, for the purpose of exploring Baffin's

Under “Type Annulosa,” “Class Crustacea,” is given “Genus, GAMMARUS, Latreille. Species 1. Sabini, segmentis dorsalibus postice falcato-productis. Baffin’s Bay, Captain Sabine.” This is the Amphipod, so often described both before and after this date, called Anamithilla sabini by Tate and Westwood, and in this Report identified with Gammarus homari, Fabricius.

1819. Samouelle, George.

The Entomologist’s Useful Compendium; or an introduction to the knowledge of British Insects, comprising the best means of obtaining and preserving them, and a description of the apparatus generally used; together with the genera of Linné, and The Modern Method of arranging the Classes Crustacea, Myriapoda, Spiders, Mites and Insects, from their Affinities and Structure, according to the views of Dr. Leach. Also an explanation of the terms used in entomology; a calendar of the times of appearance and usual situations of near 3000 species of British insects; with instructions for collecting and fitting up objects for the Microscope. London, 1819.

The preface explains that “The Modern System is nearly the same as that given in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, article Crustaceology, and Dr. Brewster’s Edinburgh Encyclopædia, article Entomology, with the exception of the foreign Genera and the alteration of Tribes to Families, terminating in Æda.” Notwithstanding this notice, the three Families belonging to the Amphipoda are given, pp. 101–106, as “Fam. I. Phœnixmæde. Leach’s MSS.” “Fam. II. Gammaride. Leach’s MSS.” “Fam. III. Caprelladæ. Leach.” All the information is derived from the papers by Leach. The articles referred to in the Preface are probably the Crustaceology of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia and the Annulosa of the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

1819. Samouelle, George.

A nomenclature of British Entomology, or a Catalogue of above 4000 species of the classes Crustacea, Myriapoda, Spiders, Mites and Insects, alphabetically arranged, and intended as labels for cabinets of British insects, etc. From the Entomologist’s Useful Compendium. London, 1819.

This work is merely the index of the preceding, adapted for the purpose mentioned in the title.

1819. Tilesius, W. G.


Tilesius says that the sea-water is illuminated not only by the Mollusca contained in it, but also by the marine insects or microscopically luminous shrimps (Krebsehen). Of these he
figures and describes several, with a warning that the figures indicating the natural size are in reality somewhat exaggerated. The following portion of his account is worth quoting here:

"Fig. 4. Amblyrrhyncotus glaucus. Der bläne Stumpfrüssel, einer von der grössern Art, bisweilen von der Grösse eines Hirsenkornes. Der ganze Raum zwischen dem Banche und Schwanze war mit blauen Eiern angefüllt, welche in einer Haut verschlossen zu liegen schienen.

"Fig. 5. Erythrocephalus melanophthalinus. Der Rothkopf mit den grossen schwarzen Augen, gehört zu denjenigen Astacoiden, welche keinen soliden Thorax oder kein besonderes Bruststück, sondern viele fast gleichgrosse Glieder längst dem ganzen Körper haben, wie die Arthrocophali oder Gliederköpfe Dumenils [Duméril], und wie der Cancer sedentarius Forskæli. Der ansrige aber steht mit jenem der Grösse nach in keinem Verhältnisse. Pallas hatte diese vielgliedrigen kleinen Krebse als die Squilla und Gammarus des Fabricius, Thalitras und Mysis des Latrille schon alle unter das Geschlecht der Scolopendern gebraucht.

"Fig. 6. Der blinde Rothkopf, Erythrocephalus exculus, er hat zwei grosse dreigliedrige Klauen am Kopfe und statt der Augen zwei kleine kaum merkliche Sternchen.

"Fig. 7. Der füslose Süsswasser, Prionorrhyncotus Apus."

"Fig. 8. Der Spriitzenkrebs mit dem Stachelkopfe, Acanthocophalus syringodes."

"Fig. 9. Der bläne Fadenkrebs, Phasmatoeracarina glaucus, ebenfalls ein sehr dünner und langer, aber vielgliedreter und vielfüssiger Krebs, welcher den Latres'schen Fadenkrebs (Cancer linearis L.), oder Gaspenterkrebsen (Gammarus pedatus O. Müller, Squilla quadriloba und ventricosa [Zool. Den. Tab. LVI. u. CXIV.] und den Caprelles oder Chevrollen des Lamark am nächsten steht, so wie auch der folgende Fig. 10, nämlich der langhalste gehörnte Gaspenterkrebs oder das Scheibenauge, Fig. 10.

"Fig. 10. Phasmatoeracarina discophtalmus. Sic haben zwar alle Stielenaugen (podophthalmi); aber dieser trägt anstatt des Augen-bulbus, eine breite platte Scheibe auf dem langen Augenstück, (aus der Südssee, bei den Marquezasinseln)."

Fig. 4 represents rather a Nebalia-like form than an Amphipod.

Fig. 5 belongs no doubt to the Hyperina. Templeton thought that it might be the same as his
Thananea deckii, which Spence Bate considers to be a Vibilia. But while Thananea appears to have the characteristic antennae of a Vibilia, this Erythrocephalus is certainly without them, so that Templeton's guess must be wide of the mark. In the figure here copied from TILESius we may probably recognize the first two pairs of pereopods, one limb of the third pair, and one of the fourth. If this be correct, it may be inferred that the gnathopods and fifth pereopods were either wanting in the specimen examined or, from their position and insignificant size, escaped the attention of the draughtsman. In addition to the appendages above mentioned, I interpret the figure as showing a vertical head produced below the pereon, a pereon of six segments, without side-plates, and a pleon of six segments and a telson, with pleopods attached to the first three segments and uropods confusedly in attachment with the fifth and sixth segments and the telson. It will be observed that the third pereopods, as in Pronoe capito, Guérin, and many other Hyperidea, greatly exceed in size the other pairs. In saying that Pallas referred such animals to the genus Scolopendra, TILESius has fallen into error, and should have said Oniscus.

Fig. 6 evidently belongs to the Hyperidea and probably to the Hyperidea. The front pereopods not unfrequently lie across the sides of the head and protruding beyond it. They have apparently here been mistaken for antennae. The species intended remains for the present uncertain. It can scarcely belong to the same genus as the preceding species, and the want of well-developed eyes, to which the specific name refers, must itself be regarded as very doubtful.

Figs. 7 and 8 appear remote from the Amphipoda. Figs. 9 and 10, with the large stalked eyes, to which TILESius himself refers, have no connection with the Caprellina, though they show a general resemblance. Amphyracanthus and Phasmatocheirus, occasionally referred to as if among the Amphipoda, have evidently no right to be so placed.

1820. Rafinesque-Schmaltz, C. S.


For the title page and other extracts from this rare little book I am indebted to my friend and former pupil, William Bradford, Esq., Counsellor at Law, New York. In the course of his plaintive preface Rafinesque remarks, "I shall not be prevented from publishing my new species because it may happen that one out of fifty may be previously noticed in some costly and inaccessible work."

On p. 2 he gives "Animals. I Class. Mammata—the Sucklers;" on p. 4 "II Class. Ornithia—the Birds;" "III Class. Reptilia—the Reptiles;" on p. 6 "IV Class. Ichthyesia—the Fishes;" "V Class. Plazomia—the Crustacea." In this Class he enters:

"III. N. G. Specioscit: Antenna double than the head, four nearly equal, with two long truncate articles, the upper pair rather broader and longer. Body compressed, with seven segments, each with a large lateral appendage or scale. The fourth larger and with an additional posterior appendage, the corresponding feet larger and with a large rounded and
thick hand, all the feet with only one claw. Rump with four large segments, without lateral appendages, but with the usual ones beneath. Tail with short and recurved appendages.—It belongs to the family *Ganymaria*, the name was that of an ancient fluvialile God of Thessaly.

"39. *Sperchius Luculus*. Shining brown, eyes black, nearly round; appendages of the tail shorter than the last article, curved outwards, with two articles and a terminal filament. Discovered in the springs and brooks near Lexington, Ky. Length about one-third of an inch, almost black when in the water, olivaceous brown when out of it, and pale when dry. Body arcued, antenna descending. It swims well.

"iv. N. G. *Lepleurus*. Four antenna shorter than the head, nearly equal, truncate, with a single segment. Body rather compressed and straight, with twelve segments, all with a large lateral scale except the three anterior and the last, posterior segments and scales longer. First par of feet with a large oblong cheliform and euspidate band; the second and third pair cylindrical pinciferous or with two cylindrical and truncate fingers, the four other pairs slender; all the feet without real claws. Appendages beneath the rump almost similar to the hind feet; those of the tail short and with single segments.—Another fresh-water genus of shrimps, of the family *Ganymaria*. The name means lateral scales.

"40. *Lepleurus Rivularis*. Olivaceous, eyes very faint irregular; appendage of the tail truncate straight oblique; antenna nearly horizontal, feet longer than the breadth of the body.—I have detected it in the brooks of the mountains of Pennsylvania and at Shannon run, near Bedford Springs. Length about half an inch; it crawls on the stones rather than swims or jumps."

He then describes the new genus *Lirceus* in the family *Oniscia*. His remaining Classes are, Entomia, the Insects; Holmiuthia, the Worms; Apalosia, the Mollusca; Polypia, the Polyps; Porostomia, the Porostomes.

Desmarest objects to the name *Sperchius* as too near to the *Sperchius* of Fabricius, among the Coleoptera. Neither *Sperchius nor Lepleurus* has yet been identified. In the descriptions of both there are perplexing obscurities. The short antenna of *Lepleurus* are suggestive of *Hyalella*, but the identification must be left to naturalists in Kentucky.

1820. SCHLOTHEIM, ERNST FRIEDRICH, Baron von, born 1765, died 1832.

Die Petrefactenkunde auf ihrem jetzigen Standpunkte durch die Beschreibung seiner Sammlung versteinerter und fossiler Überreste des Thier- und Pflanzenreichs der Vorwelt erläutert. Gotha, 1820.

At page 41 he gives "5. Trilobite problems. Aus Höhlenkalkstein von Glückbrunn, der Gebirgsart aufstiegen.


An account of the Arctic regions, with a history and description of the northern Whale-fishery. In two volumes. Edinburgh, 1820.

At page 541 he gives in the Class Articulata, "Gammarus arcticus (Leach).—The characters of this animal (Pl. XVI. Fig. 14), I have been favoured with from Dr. Leach. They are as follows:—"G. ocellis sublunatis; pedum pari tertio, secundo majori." The actions of this species suggest as a familiar name, the montebank shrimp. It frequently turns over when in the water, with singular celerity, and swims with equal ease in every position. The four feet raised in the figure above the back are made use of in that position, whenever its back comes in contact with any solid substance. This species occurs in all parts of the Spitzbergen Sea, and at the greatest distance from land; it inhabits the superficial water, and affords food for whales and birds.

"Gammarus—!—Another small species of this family, was found in large quantities in the stomach and mouth of some mysticete. It is remarkable for the largeness of its eyes."

He also mentions "Cancer Pulsus (Linné)," "Cancer Ampulla (Phipps)," from the stomach of a shark, "Cancer Nucifer (Phipps)," and "Oniscus Ceti. (Lin.), Larunda Ceti (Leach), Whale's house.—This little animal, about half an inch in diameter, firmly fixes itself by its hooked claws, on the skin of the mysticete. It is found principally under the fin, or in other situations where the skin is tender, and where it is not liable to be dislodged. A similar animal, but smaller, is sometimes found on the body of the narwhal."

Boeck judges that Gammarus arcticus is identical with Gammarus locusta. The tolerably useless figure shows some seventeen or eighteen segments besides the head. The large-eyed Gammarus is probably one of the Hyperina.

1821. d'Orbigny, Charles, born 1806.


He gives an accurate description of Corophium longicorne, which is Cancer grossipes, Linné; he enters into details as to its mouth-organs, omitting to notice the under-lip. In regard to its mode of life he states that about winter-time it leaves the strand and goes out into the deep water, returning in the spring and occupying during the summer its holes in muddy shores. The structure of its body is evidently adapted for this mode of life (Boeck).

In the British sessile-eyed Crustacea, vol. i. p. 495, it is not considered certain whether the small tubular galleries in which this Corophium spends the summer "are perforated by these Crustacea or by the numerous Annelids that it preys upon." No one, however, who has examined these creatures in their own home could have the smallest doubt that the galleries are perforated by the Crustacea themselves. A stretch of mud may sometimes be seen speckled all over with asterisks, formed by these creatures turning round in their tubes with their antennae projecting on the surface and marking the mud much as a cook marks pastry with the prongs of a fork. That they prey on Annelids is a very doubtful opinion. An Annelid and a Corophium, which I kept for some time alive together in a bottle, made no attempts to injure one another.

After mentioning the *Cancer magaz* and *Cancer ampulla* of Phipps respectively as *Gammarus magaz* and *Gammarus ampulla*, Sabine proceeds to describe *Gammarus boreas*, with a reference to "Squilla Pulex. Deg. Ins. v. 7, p. 525., t. 33., f. 1. and 2." "Individuals, vary in size from half an inch to an inch and half." The fourth, fifth, and sixth segments of the tail, he says, are "slightly tricarinate on the back, and spinous." In general his account of it agrees well with *Gammarus locusta*, with which it is united by Boeck. The remarks with which Sabine winds up his account are of some interest. "The Squilla Pulex," he says, "figured by Degoe, l. c., differing in no respect from the above description, is considered to have been an individual of the same species, and it is therefore believed to be common to the northern shores of Europe and America; the Squilla Pulex has been considered a synonym of the Gammarus Pulex of modern authors, but erroneously, as may be seen by comparing the figure in Degoe with that of the Gammarus Pulex, Herbst., vol. ii., 130, tab. 36, fig. 4 and 5, which is the Gammarus Pulex of J. C. Fabricius, Ent. Spel., and of Latreille, Encycl. Mél. pl. 328, figs. 11-15; the species are very distinct, differing in the lateral lobes, in the mucronate production of the caudal segments, in the absence of the carinate and spinous on the three posterior segments of the latter, and in the shape of the eyes; the Gammarus Pulex of Montagu, Linn. Tr. ix. t. 4. f. 2. is a third species, differing not merely in appearance, but in its habits, being found only in fresh water. The Oniscus Pulex of Othö Fabricius, Fæna. Genr., No. 231, differs from the present species in the relative proportions of the three posterior pairs of legs, the last pair being described by Fabricius as less than the two preceding, whereas in the Boreas the seventh are longer than the fifth and sixth pairs. The Oniscus Cancellus of Pallus, Spiecl. Zool. ix. p. 53, tab. 3, f. 18, is distinguished by the lateral scales on the segments of the body, but in other respects is not very dissimilar to the animal under description; it may not be amiss to notice incidentally that an error has crept into the specific character of the Cancellus in the writings of modern authors, commencing it is believed with J. C. Fabricius, of describing it with sixteen legs, instead of fourteen, which is the usual number in the genus; in the original account of the Cancellus, Spiecl. Zool. l. c., the number of legs is fourteen, both in the description and figure." The figures cited from Herbst and Latreille are in fact copies of Rösel's *Squilla fluvatilis*, with which Sabine seems to have been unacquainted. The description of Amphipoda with sixteen legs, occasionally met with in the old writers, may have arisen from the confusion among the maxillipeds. The Savigny, it will be remembered, regarded sixteen as the normal number of legs both for the Decapoda and the Tetradecapoda, the difference between those two groups being that in the former three pairs, and in the latter only one pair, of the legs were transferred to the service of the mouth.

The species next described has since been made by Spence Bate the type of the genus *Gammarocarthus*. Sabine's account is as follows:—"Gammarus Loricatus. G. Rostro corniformi dentato, dorso carinato, segmentis posticis acutæ productæ. Plate 1, fig. 15. This species was found associated with the preceding, and of the same size, but less abundant; body laterally compressed, especially the posterior segments; shell smooth,
and much harder than in its congeners, resembling a coat of mail, whence the specific name; back carinate, the segments increasing in length from the first to the tenth, from whence they decrease; and beginning with the third or fourth, are produced in sharp and strong points directed backward: lateral lobes oblong, enlarging from the first to the fourth segment, and decreasing to the seventh; those of the three first caudal segments are larger than those of the body, and are acuminate; head produced into a strong, arched, carinate, and sharp-pointed rostrum, curving down between the antennae; eyes large, black, lateral, prominent and reniform; beneath the eyes is a small lateral lobe; antennae four-articulate, the upper pair having a small seta at the base of the fourth articulation; legs fourteen, two first pair with a large compressed monodactylus hand, those of the anterior pair being smaller than the others; third and fourth pairs of the same length as the preceding, slender, terminating in a nail; the three posterior pair directed backward, similar in formation, but differing in size, the middle and longest pair being as long as the body, and the seventh pair shorter than the fifth, all terminating in a nail; colour in some individuals pale, in others varied red and white." He points out that it differs from *Oniscus aculeatus* of O. Fabricius, from *Gammarus carinatus* of J. C. Fabricius, and from *Gammarellus pulex* of Herbst. *Atylus carinatus* is mentioned as the name given by Leach to the species *Gammarus carinatus*.

Sabine next gives "*Gammarus Sabini* Leach in Ross's Voyage, Ed. 8vo., Vol. 2, page 178.

G. segmentis dorsalis plusio falcato productis, capite inter antennas acumen minuto. Plate I, fig. 8–11. On the shores of Baffin's Bay, but not met with in the Polar Sea: the head of this species which terminates in a point between the antennae, instead of being produced in a rostrum, readily distinguishes it from the preceding species, and has been added to the specific character assigned by Dr. Leach, in whose arrangement it was unnecessary, the formation of the head making part of the character of the genus."

The next species, "*Talitrus Edvardisi*, T. Rostro corniforuni, antennis subequalibus, corporis ovado depresso, caudal compressa tricarinata spinosa. Plate II, fig. 1–4.," though here described as new, is the *Oniscus aculeatus* of Lepechini, now *Rhachotreps aculeatus*. The remarks which follow the description bear upon classification. "In conformity," the author says, "with the arrangement which is followed in the present account, this species has been considered a Talitrus, as the inferior antennae are somewhat longer than the superior; this character is, however, by no means remarkable either in this species, or in some others, which are distributed by it into the respective genera of Talitrus and Gammarus; if a subdivision be desirable in the well-defined and natural genera comprehending all these animals which so nearly resemble each other in general appearance and habits, the prolongation of the anterior part of the head into a rostrum, would seem preferable to a distinction founded on the relative length of the antennae, which in many of the species are so nearly the same; or, the genus Talitrus might be limited to those species in which the superior antennae are very short, not exceeding the length of the two first articulations of the inferior pair." He adds that "this species has been named in compliment to John Edwards, Esq., surgeon of the Hecla."

The remaining species "*Talitrus Cyanæ*, T. capite obtusissimo, antennis subequalibus, corporis laticorni, pedibus quatuor anticus inquinulanatis. Plate I, fig. 12–18," was taken "parasite on the Cyanæ Arcticæ, the individuals varying in length from two to eight-tenths of an inch: colour pale yellowish red, sprinkled with innumerable minute spots of deeper red; in about half the specimens, the number of which was considerable, the antennae were equal in length to the five first segments of the body; in the others they were scarcely one-fifth as long, but otherwise similar; there was no other perceptible difference in the specimens. The eyes are "extremely large, innate, of a brownish red colour." In the further course of the description he mentions "legs fourteen, the four anterior equal and
similar, five-jointed, being a long compressed thigh with four much shorter articulations, hirsute, and unarmed; the ten posterior legs similar and equal in size, five-jointed, the thigh being long and much compressed, followed by three short fleshy joints, (the first of which is the shortest,) and by a long and curved member, terminated by a nail.” He concludes by observing, “this description differs from that of the Causeur Medusorum, Otho Fabricius, Form. Groen., No. 332, in the number of joints of the legs, and in the four anterior being unarmed; the conformation of these legs distinguishes it also from the Gammarus Medusorum of J. C. Fabricius, of which a part of the specific character is ‘mauribus quatuor monodactylis.’” It is with the latter species nevertheless that Boeck identifies it, under the name *Hypeteria medusorum*, O. F. Müller, Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust. iii. p. 78, under the genus *Melobes*, after describing *Melobes medusorum*, Kröyer, says of it, “Le Talitrus cyanus de Sabine, que nous avions d’abord considéré comme une Hypérie, semble se rapprocher davantage des Métoques, mais devra peut-être former un genre particulier, car d’après l’auteur qui l’a fait connaître, cette Hypérie aurait les pates des deux premières paires obtuses et adactyles; mais la division en pinces a peut-être échappé à son attention. Du reste, cette espèce se distingue de la précédente, et des Hypéries mentionnées ci-dessus, par la longueur beaucoup plus considérables de ses antennes, dont le filet terminal est grêle et multi-articulé.” Spence Bate, in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue, p. 294, retains the species as *Hypeteria cyanus*.

1822. Mandt, Martin Wilhelm, born 1799, died 1858 (G. O. Sars).


In 1821 Mandt went in the “Blücher,” Captain John Rose, past Spitzbergen to the 81° of north latitude. He here makes record of his acquisitions, material and scientific, in those regions. In describing “Falena Mysticetus,” he says, page 10, “Partibus tenerioribus cutis, axillis, pudenlis Oniscus certi adhaeret, pressetim si tempus instat editionis,” and “Vulva praeципae hoc tempore ipsis obsessa apparat.” The *Oniscus certi* here mentioned is the *Cynus mysticeti* of Lütken.

On pp. 31-37 he describes two Amphipods, of which the first has since been referred to Guérin’s *Themisto*, and is the earliest described species of that genus, while the second has become the type of Lilljeborg’s genus *Eurytene*. The original account as drawn up by Lichtenstein is here subjoined.

“E crustaceorum ordine duas ex itinere reutili species, Oniscis marinis Lin: aut Gammais Fabricii ascensandas nec ab ullo auctore lucusque descriptas. Quae cum museo locupletissimo hujus Universitatis a me obtata essent, a vizo celeberrimo hujus Musei directore Lichtenstein accuratissimae examinatae, dignas visse sunt quorum descriptio amplior huic dissertationi inseratur. Quaem vir docetissimus benevolae assiduum communicavit lectoribus naturalistis hic offero.

1. *Gammarus Lilljebula* N.

2. *G. capite magno globoso, corpore segmentis undecim, polibus quatuordecim, octo anticus brevibus, uniusitis, raptatoris, sex posticus elongatis, saltatoris.*

3. *Longitudo tota aequat pollicem et dimidium.*

Antennis breves, scrobiculis profundis frontalis implantatæ, superæ breviores, (sesquilineares) articulo basali et seta apicali subtriquetra, confluent, infera paulo longiores, bilineares, triarticulata.

Mandibulae exiguae, inaequalis, argute dentata. Palpi mandibularum lateri externo inserti, quadriarticulati, in fossam inter antenas inferiores reclinandi. Segmenta corporis primum, secundum, tertium quaternumque, angusta (Notetur terminus angustum et latum hic a dimensione simili segmenti, minime autem a latitudine corporis esse intelligendus.), sensim latiora utrinque in appendicem foliaceam articulatum producta, subutas pedes gerentia breves rampatorios, fo—inde [periinde] e primo pari sensim maioris, femoris complanatis, manibus incrementatis subus spinescentibus, pro recipiendo unguiculo valido, elongato. Segmenta quintum, sextum et septimum paulo latiora, lateribus vix appendiculatis, marginem externum cum pedibus articulo iuncta elongatis, saltatoris, postice complicandis, corpore incurvato pedes octo anticos inter se occultantibus. Horum femora complanata, marginis postico foliaceo pra tegenda tibia reclinanda, tibiae geniculo basali brevi, elongate, compressa, antice spinescentes, postice glaberrimae; tarsi graciles, subcylindrici, rigidi, marginis antico spinescente tibias applicandis, apice unguiculo minuto acutissimo instructis.

Pedum par quintum omnium longissimum ferre pollicere, tibias quatuor et dimidiam lineas longis, sextum, septimum sensim breviora, postremo octo lineas longo.

Segmenta octavum, nonum et decimum, radialis omnium latissima fere cylindrica subutus appendicibus ovigeris natatoris, in singulo binius bifidis, articulo basali valido, conico, subutas uniuslatos, lacinia terminali duplici, acuminata, subtriquetra, ciliata.

Segmenta undecimum duodecimanque, fessibus caudalius efferentantibus, appendicibus utrinque tribus bifidis conflatum, quorum articuli basales elongati, compressi; laciniae terminales, in singulo binae inaequalis, altera longiore foliacea, altera brevior accessoria teretissula.

Color flavescence lividus.

Affinis hae species 1) Oisisco Cicade Orth. Fabricii a quo tamen differt capitis pedumque forma, colore et magnitudine;

2) Oisisco Medusarum O. Fabricii, cuius tamen oculi lineares, arcuati, coerulei, lateribus frontis inнати, nimirum discrepant. Cum hac utraque Gammarus Libellulae peculiare genus constitut, in familiæ hujus descriptione monographica arctic definiiium.

Unicum hujus animalici specimen die vice[s]ino nono mensis Junii anni praeterlapsi accipit vivum et mari prope insulam Ian Meyen protractum, plura autem mensae insufficient mortua in stomat[o] Procellariae glacialis reperi, integra quidem et digestione viv basa, nisi quod pedum subtilissima pubeves detritus esse.

Inter hae juvenilia queque, diminutæ reliquorum magnitudinis, ceterum similius illis.

II. Gaumarus Gryllus N.

G. Corporae segmentis tredecim, pedibus quatuordecim, quorum par secundum longissimum, debile multiarticulatum, scutis lateralibus maximis pedes obtectibus.

Longitudine tres pollicis aequat (corporis duos et quadrante[n], caudæ incurvata tres quadrantes poll.), circumferentia media duos pollices quadransaquem.

Corpus compressum, dorso fornicateo, rectinuclium, cauda brevi incurvata.

Caput cylindricum quasi primum corporis segmentum, antice obtusum, antennis quatuor coniciis, brevibus, superis pedunculo triarticulato bifide, inferior longioribus quadriarticulatis, articulo secundo seta peravus, postremo ceteris longiore.

1 "O. Fabricii Fauna Groenlandica, pag. 257–258. Procter hunc reliqui auctores omnes (Pallas, Müller, Stroem, Leach) de similie specie tacent. Unicum ob oculos amplus insignem Scoresby (Account of the arctic regions pag. 542) commen[emem], ceterum sita minus notam."

2 "Antennis in specimine nostro vix integra, apice obtuso detritis."
"Oculi satis ampli, ovati, laterales, sub insertione antennarum inferarum, (in mortuo) albicans et margine antico serrato.

Maxillae par primum elongatum, apice tricuspidatum utrinque palpe triarticulato et basi lamina foliacea, apice ciliata. Par secundum inferum mento ample geniculato, labio bifido utrinque palpe complanato triarticulato, apice obtuso ciliato.

Segmentum corporis primum latum, margine antico caput postico segmentum secundum excipiens, appendice scutiformi laterali exiguo, cuinis paginae interius pedes primi parvis inserti sunt compressi, mollissimi, palpiformes, quinquarticulati, articulis (basales femore excepto) unispinosi, terminali ciliato.

Segmentum secundum reliquii angustius, scuto laterali ampli ore fere quadrato, cuinis paginae internae indixum par pedum secundum, qui structura prioribus similis omnium longissimi (quatuordecim lineas) quinquarticulati, antice complicandi et abscondendi inter membranam teuenum, a ventrali huius segmenti pagina tendentem, scutum magnitudine adequantem.

Segmenta tertium quartumque aequae latae, scuti laterales maximis, rotundati, postice emarginatis, et quorum basi interna tenduunt pedes, aequi longi (decem lineas) anterum versi, quinquarticulati, unguiculo terminali iuxtrati. Accedunt ad singulum pedem a latero interno membra na tenuis, lanceolata, margine ciliis longis obsoeta.

Segmenta quinta, sextum et septimum eiusdem latitudinis, pedes gerunt retrosum versos quasi saltatorios, precedentibus vix longiores, inter se aequales, scuto amplissimo triarticulato iunatos, ut cu isi vis scuti articulum dignoscas femoralem, tibiadem et tarsi. Inde femur, tibia, tarsus vere alti. Non nisi extimus singuli pedis articulus cum unguiculo liter emergit. Par quinto intus membra lineaeri.

Segmenta octavum, nonum et decimum latissima postremum antice gibbum, pro incurvanda cauda, subitus gerunt appendices natatorias, singulum binos bifidos satis elongatos. Horum quoque margo lateralis foliaceous, protenden sed cum parte dorsali conutus, haud articulus uti priorum.

Segmenta undecimum, duo-decimum, decimum tertium incurvata, vix erigenda, sensim angustiora lamina caudales gerunt cornaes, rigidas, biarticulatas, bifidas sex, quibus accedit septima intermedia, miuuta, duplex et parte dorsali postremi segmenti oriens. Segmentum undecimum medio impressum quasi biarticulatum.

Color speciminis nostris fere careneus.

Uuicum quod ex itinere recit specimen a Procellaria glaciali, hamulo capta vomitu eiecit est, quam itu lethali in occipit perennus esset. Testa animali vix nisi forte apice antennarum lesa, sed quos binos non nisi alipe obseso, piscini illius odoris tota repleta. Celerrimam iigitar mutationem omnia ingesta vel tegumentis solidioribus inclusa in his avibus subire videntur."

It would seem fair to accredit these two very interesting species to Lichtenstein, since Maudt expressly acknowledges his indebtedness to that professor for the descriptions just as they are here given. Gurnanus griflus was redescribed by Milne-Edwards in 1848 as a new species under the name Lythamassa magellanica.

1822. Risso, A.


The new genus Phrosina is thus defined:—"Deux antennes à peine apparentes; yeux sessiles; tête prolongée sur le devant en forme de museau; mandibules palptères; corps oblong,
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un peu arqué, sub-arrondi sur les côtés, à segments crustacés transverses, dix pattes monodactyles, dissemblables, le dernier article faliforme, sign au sommet." The type species is *Phrosina semilunata*. *Phrosina macrophthalmia*, n. sp., is also described, a doubtful species which, in the opinion of Spence Bate, probably belongs to the genus *Anchylomena*.

1822. Schlotheim, E. F.

Nachträge zur Petrofaztenkunde. Gotha, 1822.

In this work, at p. 38, Schlotheim places *Trilobites problematicus* among the doubtful species. He gives figures of it, which are here reproduced, on Pl. XXII. fig. 8, a, b. He remarks further, "Ausser dem Kopfschilde mit dem beyden augenahnlichen Würzchen scheinen noch zwey Reihen anders gestellter Schilder zwischen dem Kopfschilde und den sehr schmalen Rückenschildern zu liegen, welche letztere an den Seiten mit einem durch feine Striche ausgezeichneten Saum versehen sind. Es hat den Anschein, als wäre der Hinterleib, nach Art des Asaphus, mit einem besondern Schwanzschild bedeckt; doch ist dies in der Versteinerung nicht deutlich genug ausgedrückt. Das Kopfschild scheint vorn mit kleinen Zähnen, vielleicht aber auch mit Fresswerkzeugen und Fühlspitzen ausgerüstet zu sein." It seems a somewhat wild conjecture that has placed this specimen, since mislaid or lost, in the ranks of the Amphipoda, and identified it with the *Palaeocranion problematicus* of Schlauroth, and the *Prosoponiscus problematicus* of Kirkby.


This, according to Desmarest, is the same essay, with some modifications, as that already noticed, published in the Bulletin des Sciences, 1816.

1823. Desmarest, Anselme Gaetan, born 1784, died 1838 (Hagen).


The articles on Crustacea for this dictionary were entrusted to Leach, but while the notices from G to M were being published, Leach was prevented by illness from attending to the work. The word *Malacostraca* gave Desmarest an opportunity, without breaking the alphabetical order of the dictionary, of supplying the past omissions in reference to the Crustacea by
one comprehensive article on the group. In 1825 this article, without material alteration, was converted into a separate volume. Its treatment of the Amphipoda may be understood from the note on Desmarets under that date.


In *Proto pedatus*, Fleming says that he readily distinguished “the four minute appendiculae of the posterior end, which are figured by Müller, but which Montagu was unable to detect in his specimens.” Of Latreille’s definition of the genus *Proto*, Leach, he says, “it is true that there are only ten feet, if we exclude the two pairs belonging to the first and last segments of the body; but if these be included, the number of feet should be stated at fourteen. This precision in enumerating the feet becomes the more necessary, since Latreille has added another genus, termed *Leptomera*, to the family *Caprellade*, which, in the character assigned to it, ‘Out quatroze pieds, disposés dans une série continue, depuis la tête jusqu’à l’extrémité postérieure du corps,’ would appear to differ only in having four additional feet. But the *Sygilla ventricosa* of Müller (Zool. Dan. tab. 96.), referred to as the type of the genus *Leptomera*, possesses the same number of feet as the *Gammarus pedatus* of the same author, referred to as the type of the genus *Proto*. The feet of the first and last segments of the body, however, have been enumerated by Latreille, in the character of his genus *Leptomera*, while they have been excluded from the character of the genus *Proto*. The two genera, in consequence of this arrangement, seem to differ in a character in which they agree.” He criticises Lamarck for retaining “dix ou quatorze pattes” as a character of the genus *Leptomera*, of which he made *Proto* a synonym, instead of giving *Proto* the priority. But Fleming himself would retain both genera on new grounds. “In the *Leptomera,*” he says, “the tarsi of the second pair of feet only are furnished with a movable claw; while in *Proto*, all the feet are unguiculated. In the latter genus, the second, third, and fourth pairs of feet have appendages at the base, which are wanting in *Leptomera*. We are not aware that the *Leptomera ventricosa* has ever been detected on the British shores.”

Of Cancer plasma of Montagu, which he refers to *Caprella*, he says, “it is subject to considerable variation in the number and position of the spines, and the hairiness of the different parts. In the example now before us, the claw and last joint of the first pair of feet were deeply serrated. It is probable that the *Caprella Pennantii* and *acanthifera* of Dr. Leach (Edin. Encyclopaedia, vol. vii. p. 494), are merely varieties of this species.”

1824. Martens, Georgio.

Reise nach Venedig. Ulm, 1824.

According to G. D. Nardo, he mentions *Gammarus pulex*, Fab., *Onices (Caprella) linearis*, Latr., with many other Crustacea. Zenker, 1832, speaking of the universal distribution of *Gammarus pulex* in the rivers and streams of Europe, adds, “vix tamen in tepidis aut calidis inveniatur aquis, licet Martens (Reise nach Venedig, Wien. 1824, II., 197) ipsum in thermis Albanis vivere contendeat, sine dubio *Gammarus Locusta* cum nostro commutabi.” Zenker had found that *Gammarus pulex* speedily died in warm water, but he had probably not put *Gammarus locusta* to the test.
1825. **Audouin, Jean Victor**, born 1797, died 1841 (Hagen).

Explication sommaire des Planches dont les dessins ont été fournis Par M. J. C. Savigny. Pour l'histoire naturelle de l'ouvrage. [See Note on Savigny, 1825.]

In regard to Pl. XI, which alone concerns the Amphipoda, Audouin assigns to figure 1 the name *Gammarus dulongii*, now known as *Tanais dulongii*. Fig. 2, he recognizes as Savigny's *Lycosa furina*, and adds, "Ce crustacé a beaucoup d'analogie avec la *Lencothœ articulata* de Leach, et appartient certainement au même genre."

He continues for the other figures as follows:

"La figure 3. I représente une espèce fort curieuse, qui doit constituer un petit sous-genre voisin des *Mesura* et des *Midta* de M. Leach, et qui se distingue facilement de celui qui précède, par la seconde paire de pieds développées autre mesure et en forme de pince (seulement du côté gauche); nous lui assignerons le nom de M. Fresnel *Gammarus Fresnetii*. Ce crustacé singulier est très-petit, ainsi qu'on peut le voir à la figure 3. 1."

"La figure 4. 1 est encore une Crevette que l'on doit rapporter au sous-genre Amphithoe, *Amphithœ* de M. Leach, et qui est très-voisine de deux espèces décrites par Montagu sous le nom de *Cancer Gammarus rubricus* (2), et par Pallas sous celui d' *Oicusus cancellus* (3); M. Savigny l'a mentionné (4) sous le nom de *Cymadusa flosa*.

"La figure 4. 2 représente de profil et au trait une portion de ce crustacé: on a découvert les flancs pour montrer les espèces de lamelles qu'ils renferment; la figure 4. 3 est une de ces lamelles isolée.

"La figure 5. 1 appartient au même genre, et représente peut-être la même espèce, ou bien une variété de sexe. On pourroit croire aussi que la partie postérieure de son corps, qui est tronquée brusquement en dessus, est un caractère spécifique; on retrouve ce caractère dans le *Cancer rubricatus* de Montagu.

"La figure 6. 1 appartient au même genre: cette espèce paroit distincte; elle est plus petite que les deux précédentes. Nous proposerons de lui donner le nom de M. Ramond, *Amphithœ* (Gammarus) Ramondii.

"Genre Talitre, Talitrus. Fig. 7, 8 et 9."

"La figure 7. 1 est une espèce d'assez petite taille (7. 1), et qui offre les caractères du sous-genre Orchestie, Orchestia de M. Leach; mais on doit la distinguer de l' *Orchestia littorea* de cet auteur, ou le *Cancer littoreus* de Montagu; nous lui donnerons le nom de Montagu, Orchestia Montagi. Les figures 8. 1 et 9. 1 sont des Talitres qu'on peut rapporter aussi au sous-genre Orchestie, à cause de la dissemblance des pieds et du développement de la seconde paire. Ces espèces nous ont paru nouvelles: la première sera dédiée à M. Deshayes, Orchestia Deshayesi, et la seconde à notre ami, le docteur Jules Cloquet, Orchestia Cloquetii."

The reference (2) is to "Montagu, Linn. Trans. tome ix. pag. 99. pl. v. fig. 1; et Encycl. méthod. pl. coeexxi. fig. 33." The reference (3) is to "Pallas, Spicil. zoöl. fascie. ix. pag. 52, tab. iii., fig. 18." The reference (4) is to Savigny, Mémoires.


**Handbuch der Naturgeschichte.** Eilfte rechtmässige Ausgabe. Göttingen, 1825.

In the preface a protest is raised against the use, affected by zoologists and botanists, of the word *Gattung* to mean *genre*, contrary to the older use of *Geschlecht* for *genus*, and *Gattung* for *species*.

While following in general the system of Linnaeus, Blumenbach agrees with the recent French systematists in separating "die Spinnen- und Krebsartigen Insecten, so wie die Tausend-
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This from the Aplera proper. In Suborder A, Arachnida, it may be noticed that he includes "Pleuropus Balanodium, die Gaulisclla. P. abdulino dilatato muricate, rostro subulato. Pennant's British Zoology. P. iv. tab. 18. fig. 7." In Suborder B, Crustacea, he gives Cancer divided into three Families, Branchyuri, Parasitica, Macrouri, the first with six, the second with one, the third with eight species. The 14th species is thus given:


"Innath häufig in der Brunnenfreide. Aber auch in Bunzahl an manchen Seestücken. Sehe gesammelt, wäre s verschwinden.”

The genera Monocerus, Oniscus, Scolopendra and Julus, complete the Crustacea. Oniscus has for its first species:—

"Ceti, (Cymothoa C. F.) die Gaulisclla. O. ovalis, segmentis distinctis, pedibus tertii quartique puris linearibus ovaticis.

"Pallas spicileg. zoolog. Fasc. IX. tab. 4, fig. 14.

"Innath eine Blase der Wallfische, bei welchen dieses Insect, besonders an den Zinnen und Zungenstacheln, aufs festeste sich eimnest.”

1825. De Brébisson, L. Alphonse, born 1798 (Hagen).


In the introduction de Brébisson promises a similar work “sur la classe des Arachnides et sur celle des Insectes,” if the years which are accumulating so rapidly on his head, leave him time for it. This seems an odd expression for a man of twenty-seven, which would be his age at this time according to the date of his birth given by Hagen. Further on, in treating of the difficulties of obtaining specimens of marine Crustacea, he says, “En effet, comment parvenir à connaître celles dont l'existence semble être confinée aux plus grandes profondeurs de l'Océan?” To this question the Challenger and similar expeditions have at least begun the answer.

In “Ordre 3, les Amphipodes, Amphipoda,” he gives, with short descriptions of the genera and species, Gammarus palex, Fab. Lat. etc.; Talitrus locusta, Lat. Lamk.; Talitrus gammaricus, Lat. Lamk., Boas, etc., the species now generally accepted as Orchelis gammarinus; Melita palpata, Montagu, sp.: Cryptidium longiceps, Lat. Lamk.


1825. Desmarest, A. G.


This very useful history of the Crustacea in general discusses, in the first eighty-two pages, their position in the scale of beings, their structure, functions, habits, and utility, together with

(Zool. Chal. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
a brief review of the systems successively adopted for their classification. The sixth chapter, containing this review, is admirably illustrated by five "tableaux synoptiques," which precede the plates at the end of the volume.

In Chapter VII. Desmarest gives notice that in his own classification of the Crustacea he proposes to follow essentially that inserted by Leach in the eleventh volume of the Linnaean Transactions, but modified and expanded to adapt it to the improved state of science on the subject. He had already explained in the preface that he had improved Leach's system by grafting upon it that of Latreille. Accordingly, he makes two suborders, the Malacostraca and the Entomostraca, each divided into five orders. The Malacostraca are divided into two legions, of which the first, the Podophthalma, includes two orders, the Decapoda and Stomatopoda; the second, the Euphthalma, contains three orders, the Amphipoda, Isomopoda, and Isopoda. As usual at this period, the mandibular pulp comes into the definition of the Amphipoda, and is denied to the Isomopoda. The Amphipoda are said to have five pairs of false feet under the tail.

The distribution of the Amphipoda is as follows:

"1st Section. Deux antennes inéquales une de chaque côté du front; queue terminée par des filets styliformes; tête grosse, verticale."

This includes Phronima, with the species sedentaria and costos.

"2nd Section. Quatre antennes; deux feuilles aplatis, servant de nageoires, placés au bout de la queue, et remplissant les styles; tête grosse, verticale." Herein he places Hyperia, Latr.


"3rd Section. Quatre antennes; queue terminée par des filets styliformes; tête médio-crémente grosse, non verticale.

"1st Division. Antennes formées de quatre articles dont le dernier est subdivisé en plusieurs autres fort petits; les supérieures très-petites et plus courtes que le péduncle des inférieures, qui est composé de trois articles." Talitrus with the species locusta, and Orchestia with the species littorea occupy this division.

"2nd Division. Antennes grandes, séparées, formées de quatre articles dont le dernier est lui-même multiarticulé; les supérieures de bien peu plus courtes que les inférieures." This division has only Atylus, Leach, with the species carinatus of Fabricius. But the remark is added, "M. Latreille prémisse que le Gammarus mugax de Fabricius, figuré par Philips (Voyage au pôle boréal, pl. 12, fig. 2), appartiennent au genre Atyile."

"3rd Division. Antennes formées de trois articles dont le dernier est multiarticulé, et dont le premier est le plus petit de tous; les supérieures étant les plus longues." The genus Decapontes is included, with the species spinosa, and this is followed by "Leucoxene (Leucoxenus, Leach; Gammarus, LAT.; Cancer, Montagu; Cuvieria, Leach)," with the species articulata, but no explanation is given to show where the synonym Cuvieria for the genus is to be met with.

"4th Division. Antennes formées de quatre articles, dont le dernier est multiarticulé; les supérieures étant les plus longues.

"Subdivision I. Les quatre premiers pieds monadactyles; ceux de la seconde paire dans les mâles, ayant la main dilatée et comprimée." In this subdivision is included "Mélita (Mélita, Leach; Gammarus, Latr., Lannek.; Cancer, Montagu; Boscia, Leach)," with the species palmata, and "Mara (Mara Leach; Gammarus, Latr., Lannek.; Mulleria, Leach), with
the species grossimanus. Whence he derives the names Bowin and Mullerin he does not explain. He adds in a note that probably Gammarus crassimana, Viviani, belongs to the genus Mera.

"Subdivision II. Pieds des deux premières paires monodactyles et semblables dans les deux sexes." In this are included three genera, "Crevettes (Gammarus, Fabr., Latr., Lamck., Leach; Squilla, Dugès; Cancer, Linn.; Carcinus, Latr.)," with the species Gammarus pulex, Fabr., Latr.; Gammarus marinus, Leach; Gammarus locusta, Leach; and Gammarus campylus, Leach. Among the synonyms of Gammarus pulex may be mentioned, "Squilla fluviatilis, Meret, Pin., pag. 102." Of Gammarus locusta, he says, "M. Surrinay, du Havre, a remarqué qu'elle est phosphorescente." The next genus, Amphithoe, has the species rubricula of Montagu and cancellus of Pallas. The third genus is Phereus, with the species jaculata.

"Ve Division. Antennes composées de quatre articles; les inférieures étant les plus longues et pentiformes; les quatre pieds antérieurs monodactyles.

"Subdivision I. Pieds de la seconde paire pourvus d'une grande main; antennes inférieures de bien peu plus longues que les supérieures." Podocerus with the species cariogaster, Jassa with the species pulchella and pelagica, are the genera included, Corophium, Latr., being given as a synonym to each.

"Subdivision II. Pieds de la seconde paire n'ayant pas la main dilatée; antennes inférieures bien plus longues que les supérieures." Corophium, with the species longicorne and its accustomed synonyms, stands here alone.

"Vi Division. Les quatre antennes très-grandes et fortes, presque aussi longues les unes que les autres; les supérieures formées de quatre articles, et les inférieures en latérales, de cinq." Cerapus, Say, with the type species tubularis, occupies this division.

In a note Desmarest here gives an account of several genera as probably belonging to the Amphipoda, though from want of figures and sufficient description remaining doubtful. These are Lepidactylus, Say, with the species dysticus; Lanccola, Say, with the species pelagica; Sperchius, Rafinesque, with the species lucidus, and a complaint that Rafinesque should have chosen a name for his genus so near to Sperchius employed by Fabricius among the Coleoptera; Lepelenus, Rafinesque, with the species rivularis; Pseitor, Rafinesque, with the species bispinosus and laxifrons. "Enfin, un genre nommé Alonopte, appartenant aussi à l'ordre des amphipodes, a été crée par M. Leach; mais il n'est inconnu, et M. Savignay a figuré (dans ses Mémo sur les anim. sans vert., 1e part., 1e fasc.), les parties de la bouche des deux autres, qu'il nomme Cymadera et Lycesta. Ce dernier me paraît très voisin du genre Maira de M. Leach."

The fourth order, Lamnodiopoda, Latr., is distributed as follows:—

"I" Section. Corps très-étroit et linéaire; des yeux composés situés en arrière des antennes supérieures; point d'yeux lisses; antennes supérieures ayant le dernier article aussi long que tous les autres ensemble; les inférieures un peu comprimées; pieds en nombre variable; main de ceux de la seconde paire souvent dentée en dentel. To this section he assigns Leptonera, Latr., Lamck., with Squilla ventricosa, Muller, for type, observing that Latreille founded this genus only upon published figures, and referred to it, besides Muller's species, which has no vesicular appendages figured at the bases of the legs, also Slabber's species, "qui a un appendice en forme de lobe, à tous les pieds, les deux premiers exceptés," and Montagu's Cancer pedatus, "qui en a tous les pieds pourvus, moins ceux de la première et des trois dernières paires." To the same Section he assigns "Proton (Proto, Leach, Latr.; Squilla, Muller; Leptonera, Lamck.). Dix pieds disposés dans une série continue depuis la tête jusqu'au quatrième anneau inclusivement, le corps étant terminé par deux ou trois articles, qui forment une espèce de queue," etc., with the type species, "Le Proton pedaire, Proton pedatum, Nob.; Squilla pedata de Muller." Though Desmarest says he had himself found it in abundance at Havre, there can be no
doubt that the account is based on imperfect specimens of *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. M. Lastly, in this section he places *Caprella*, Lamck., with the species *acutifrons*, Latr.; *acuminifera*, Leach (more correctly, *acanthifera*, Leach); *limarina*, Linn.; "montis", Latr., Nouv. Diction. d’Hist. nat. Tête allongée, rétrécie postérieurement; pieds de la seconde paire plus courts que ceux de l’espèce précédente, avec leurs articles inférieurs comprimés et anguleux. Des côtes de la France baignées par l’Océan”; a species which Mayer considers quite indefinite; *phasma*, Lamck., with *Cancer phasma*, Montagu, for a synonym, this being *Protella phasma*. He concludes by remarking that, “M. Latreille regarde encore comme appartenant à ce genre le *Cancer filiformis* de Linnaeus, et le crustacé décrit par Forskal, Fann. Arab., pag. 87, comme une larve d’insecte d’un genre incertain.”

"II’ Section. *Corpus large, déprimé; des yeux composés, et en outre deux très-petits yeux lisses disposés transversalement sur le vertex; antennes très-rapprochées à leur base; pieds au nombre de quatre, dont dix parfois, et quatre (placés sous le second et le troisième segment du corps), en forme d’appendices grêles, articulés, ou de fausses pattes; anus avancé et pourvu de tubercules peu saillants. “This section has the one genus *Cyanus*, Latr., with the species *cataet.* The various synonyms of the genus and species are given, followed by the remark, “de l’Océan d’Europe où il vit sur les baleines, et aussi, selon M. Latreille, sur les scombres ou maquereaux. Ce crustacé est vulgairement désigné par le nom de poi de baleine.”

In the fifth order, *Leopoda*, Latr., "I” Section. Branchies placées sous la queue,” etc., he defines the first division thus:

"I” Division. Pieds au nombre de dix seulement; corps formé de trois, cinq ou sept segments; abdomen (ou queue) en ayant quatre, cinq ou six, et terminé par deux ou quatre lames latérales; deux ou quatre antennes.” In this division he places the genus, now transferred to the Amphipoda, *Typhlonus*, Risso, with the species *ovoides*, Risso, remarking as to the definition of the genus that “M. Risso n’annonce comme didactyles que les deux premiers pieds; MM. Latreille et de Lamarck indiquent les deux suivants comme présentant le même caractère. Under the genus "Jones, Latr.,” in the second Division, Desmarest remarks that Latreille (Encycl. Méth., Expl. des pl.) considers Slabber’s *Oniscus armarius* suited to form a genus near to Jones, but Desmarest himself, though he thinks that Slabber’s species has only twelve feet, shows that it is at any rate quite remote from Jones.

Pages 424-427 contain a supplementary account of various species described by Risso, but not easily to be identified or classified. Among these are his *Talitrus subrostratus*, which Desmarest thinks may be an *Orchestia*, and his *Caprella prunata*, which Mayer agrees with Desmarest in thinking quite indefinite.

Figures of Amphipoda, borrowed from various sources, are given on plates 45 and 46. Fig. 1 on plate 45 is described at the foot of the page as "Phronima sédentaire, gr. nat." Yet it has evidently been copied with some care from Pl. 2, fig. 3, of Risso’s Hist. Nat. des Crust. des Environ de Nice, 1816, which represents Risso’s *Phronima custos*, a species, it is true, identical with *Phronima sedentaria*, but none the less distinguished from it by Desmarest, who remarks upon it, “Pattes natatoires caudales paroissant n’être qu’un nombre de quatre,” a mark of distinction which beyond doubt belongs to the figure only, and not to the species. Desmarest’s fig. 8, on pl. 45, of "Crevette des maresaux, gross," is no longer that of Rösel’s species, but no doubt taken from an actual *Gambusius pilcr.*

1825. ESCHSCHOLTZ, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, born 1793, died 1831 (Hagen).


This work is included in Bocke’s list, but I can find nothing in it relating to the Amphipoda.

Latreille here divides animals into three great series or divisions. 1. Les Vertébrés ou Spina-cérébraux. 2. Les Céphalopodes. 3. Les Acéphalés. The last two include the invertebrates. The Céphalopodes he divides into three races, "les mollusques, les elminthioides et les condylopes." Of the condylopes the "première branche" is "Les Hyperhexapodes, Hyperezapi. (Ariopodes, Sav.)." The première classe is Crustacea. Of these the première section is Maxillops, with nine orders, Decapoda, Stomatopoda, Lemodipoda, Amphipoda, Isopoda, Lephyropoda, Phyllopoa, Xyphosura, Siphonostoma. Of the third of these orders, "Lemodipodes. Lemodipoda (Isopodes cystibranches; Cuv., Règne Animal, tom. 3, pag. 50)," he says, "la tête étant confondue avec le premier segment du tronc, tandis que dans les deux ordres suivants elle en est séparée, nous commençons par celui-ci; autrement la série naturelle des amphipodes et des isopodes serait interrompue." Of the Crustacés sessiliodes he had already said in the preface, page 24, "ils composent l'ordre des amphipodes et ceux de lemodipodes et d'isopodes; on aurait pu les réunir en un." This latter opinion has not met with acceptance in its entirety, but the Lemodipoda are now by general consent united with the Amphipoda. Latreille here forms them into two families, the first, Ovalia, with the genus Cyane, the second, Filiformia, with the genera Glaerotae, Proton, Leptomère. To the Amphipoda he gives four families, the first, Crevetines, Gammarines, contient in groups the genera Cérape, Leucothoë; Mélifie, Amphipithoë, Decamine, Crevette, Phènise; Orchestie, Talitre, Atyle; Corophie, Podocère, Jasse; Phéronine. The three remaining families are given as follows: —


1825. Latreille, P. A.


3. Podocère, Podocerus, Leach, as to which he says, that it might be united to Corophium, by this observation leading up to the introduction of a long letter from M. d'Orbigny in regard to the habits of Corophium grossipes.

4. "Pterygoce, Pterygoce. Genre de Crustacés que j'ai indiqué à l'article Phytiibranches de cet ouvrage, et qui est formé d'après la figure de l'Oniscus arcticus de Slabber. (Oebur. microscop. tab. XL fig. 3. 4). Quoique nous n'ayons point vu cet animal en nature, il nous paraît cependant qu'on ne peut le rapporter à aucun genre de Crustacé connu. Ses quatre antennes sont très-garnies de poils barbus ou formant des peniules aux premiers articles qui sont beaucoup plus grands que les autres. Les quatre pattes postérieures présentent les mêmes caractères; les quatre premières, ou du moins celles qui semblent l'être d'après la figure, sont velues, courbes, et se terminent par une nageoire ou un article arrondi et mutique. L'extrémité postérieure du corps est touchée par plusieurs appendices ou styles velus. Ce Crustacé doit appartenir à l'ordre des Amphipodes ou à celui des Isopodes."

1825. Guérin (later Guérin-Ménéville), Félix Édouard, born 1799, died 1874 (Webster).


synonymy. Next is given "Atyle, Atylus, Lécq. Gammurus, Fab. Talirus, Lat.," with the species Atylus carinatus, Lécq, having for synonyma Gammurus carinatus, Fab. The remark is made that "Risso describes a species of Talirus (T. rubropunctatus) which might well belong to the genus Atylus."

"Typus, Typhlos, Risso, Lat. Lamk." is described in accordance with the views of Latreille among the Decepoedidae, where it is placed in company with Anomus and Pronus.

Under "Uroptère, Uroptera, Lat.," the genus Hyperia, Lat., is described. Desmarest is referred to for the species "Hyperia Scutellii." Montagu's descriptions of "Cancer gummarius Galla" and Cancer monoculoides, are translated in the belief that these species either belong to the genus Hyperia or come very near it. Phrosina, Risso, is next described, and Risso's accounts given of the two species Phrosina squalata and Phrosina macrophthalma.

Guérin's own genus Themisto follows, being very fully described, with Themisto Gaudichaudii for the type species. The account was repeated with but slight variation in a separate memoir in 1828. See note on Guérin under that date. In the Encyclopédia Gaudichaud presents to his description of Themisto, one of "Risso, Rhoe, Milne Edw.," observing, "à la suite des Uroptères, nous devons faire mention d'un nouveau genre que vient d'établir M. Milne Edwards dans les Annales des Sciences naturelles. Ce naturaliste pense qu'il forme le passage entre les Amphipodes et les Euphèses de M. Risso, que M. Latreille réunit à son genre Apseude. M. Edwards croit qu'en modifiant un peu les caractères de la famille des Uroptères, son genre s'y placent aisément et d'une manière naturelle." Lastly Guérin gives "Zuphée. Zuphix. Risso," and "Hexone, Hexona. Risso," but he is not able to add anything to Risso's statements about them. The volume ends with an alphabetical table of the articles which come into the dictionary not in their alphabetical order. Here Chevrolle appears as Chevralle, Cyane as Cyane, Hypérie as Hyspérie. Phrosine and Themisto are not mentioned.

1825. Savigny, Jules-César.


The illness of Savigny prevented him from writing the text to his elaborate Plates. After waiting for many years, the French Government at length entrusted the task to Victor Audouin. The brief account which he gave of the Amphipoda is quoted in the Note on Audouin, 1825. It may here be mentioned that 2. Lyceota furina, Savigny, is now known as Leucothoe furina; 3. Gammurus Fresnèli, Audouin, is now called Melita Fresnèli; 4. Cymadusa filosa, Savigny, is now called Amphithoe filosa; 6. retains the name Amphithoe Ramonii, Audouin, but is not easily to be distinguished from Amphithoe filosa, except that it has the ocular lobe of the head more sharply produced between the antennae; 5. which is not positively named by Audouin at all, though he hints at Amphithoe rubricata, Montagu, resembles Amphithoe filosa and Amphithoe Ramonii, except that the wrist in the first gnathopods is longer in proportion to the hand, the hand of the second gnathopods is rather densely setose on the anterior margin, and the third joint of the pedum of the upper antennae is by comparison elongate. 7. Orchestia Montagu; 8. Orchestia Deshayesii; and, with some authors, 9. Orchestia Cloqueti, retain the names assigned them by Audouin. Orchestia Cloqueti, the figure of which has met with some mishap in the British Museum Catalogue, was placed by Guérin-Ménéville in one of his divisions of the genus Talirus. Savigny's figure of it is here reproduced. It will be seen by the position of the larger
gnathopods that they are probably the first pair, not the second as has been hitherto supposed. The large fourth joint must be the wrist not the hand. The finger is not shown. Judging only by the general appearance, in the absence of other evidence, one may reasonably assign the species rather to Talitrus than to Orchestia. In fig. 1, which repre-

Fig. 21.

sents the mandible of Orchestia Montagui, here reproduced, it will be seen that Savigny represents the rudiment of a triarticulate palp. In his figure of the maxillipeds of the same species he represents the outer plate as articulated with the joint of which it is the expansion. This must be an error.

1826. Risso, A.


In the preliminary notice Risso observes that “tous les genres d’amphipodes aiment à se laisser balancer mollement par les vagues sur la surface des eaux,” a statement which must be received with some reservation in regard to the Orchestides and others. The crustacés amphipodes here form the third Order. Genera and species, which had been already described in Risso’s earlier works, are nevertheless here marked as new, sometimes without a reference to the earlier description. The genus Phrosina has the following fresh definition:—“Corps assez solide, oblong ; tête moyenne ; dix pattes, toutes monodactyles ; dernier article de la queue arrondi, sans appendices.” The expression “sans appendices” is intended to distinguish Phrosina from Phronima, in which Risso fancied that the telson had appendages. The genus Typhlus is re-described:—“Corps solide, ovoïde ; tête large ; dix pattes, la première paire didactyle ; dernier article de la queue conique, aigu, sans appendices.” A new species, named Gammarus marinus, is thus described “corpore sub-ovato, intusae grisae ; punctalis saturate grisae ornato ; antennis pedibusque pallidioribus.” The name being preoccupied by Leach, and the description very inadequate, this species has been allowed to drop by subsequent authors. Under the heading “les antennes supérieures presque aussi longues que les inférieures,” the new genus Ename is described:—
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"Corpus elongatum, compressum, articulatum; styli caudales inferiores, superioribus longiores; oculi magni, reniformes; antenne superiores articulo primo elongato, secundo quintuplo longiore, articulis alii minutissimis; antennae inferiores articulo primo breve, secundo valde elongato, articulis alii exiguissimis; pedes aequales, monodactylis," with the type species *Enone punctata,* "Corporum hyalino, lutescente, lateribus rubro punctatis; chelis minutis; pedibus, secundo pari, longissimis, apice ovatis, acutis." This is obviously Risso's *Talitrus rubropunctatus* of 1816. Without noticing this synonym, the British Museum Catalogue names it *Allorchestes punctatus,* as a doubtful species, and with the alternative suggestion that it may be the young of *Amphithoe rubra*; but the description of the antenna and gnathopods excludes both these identifications. Guérin, 1825, suggests the genus *Atus* for the species *rubropunctatus.* It is characteristic of Risso that while in the generic description he gives "tous les pieds égaux, monodactyles," in the specific account we find "la première paire de pattes grêle, courte; la seconde fort longue; les autres longues et égales." The species was found in the spring, far from the shore, the female carrying transparent eggs. He says of the animals of this genus (p. 100), that they "restent toujours en pleine mer, et on les voit souvent sautiller à la surface de l'eau pendant les fortes chaleurs." This does not favour Guérin's suggestion above-mentioned.

*Talitrus niceneis*, n. s., is described as "corporum glaberrimo, hyalinum, vitreo, pelliculo; oculis purpureo-nigris; antenne, pedibus tarsisque viscidiscensibus." This pellicular species, more likely to be one of the *Hyperidea* than a *Talitres,* might, one would think, be identified and more fully described by some one residing at Nice or in the neighborhood. The same may be said of *Atus corallinus,* n. s., which Spence Bate believes to be probably *Dezamine spinosa.* The genus *Eupheus,* Risso, is thus re-described, "Corpus elongatum, pedes gradatim acuminatums; caput quadratum; oculi globosi; tentacula duo filiformia, multiarticulata; thorax quinquearticulatus, segmento anteriore majore, filamentis dubuis corpore longioribus instructus," with the type species *Eupheus ligioides,* of which its author says, "le corps de cette espèce est composé d'un segment assez large, rattaché à cinq autres plus étroits, qui sont suivis d'un même nombre plus petits, le dernier terminé par deux courts appendices garnis chacun d'un long fil très mince; la tête est tronquée au-devant; l'œil petit, noirâtre; les antennes inégaux; les quatre paires de pattes sont ciliées; une belle teinte jaune, blanche et verdâtre le coloré de toute part." Risso fancies that the genus has much in common with *Ligia.* Bate and Westwood, following the lead of Desmarest, make it a synonym of *Apesium,* Leach, in the *Taniae,* among their *Isopoda aberrantia.*

The Crustacés Lénodipodes form the fourth Order. The first section includes *Caprella,* with the species of his earlier work, "C. licavirae" and "C. punctata," and *Nymphon,* Leach, with a new species "N. arachnoidea," quite out of place in this group. The second section includes *Pygoconum* (Fub.), *Camae,* with a species "P. ceti, C. de la bateau," apparently a *Cyamus,* although the habitat assigned "sur les baleinoptères et les scombres" implies some confusion. It includes also the new genus *Hexama,* "Corpus ovatum, postice abrupte acuminatum; thorax sexarticulatus; cauda suberigens, quinque articulata; pedes sex aequales, ungulibus curvatis, acutis, armatis," with the species *Hexama parasitica.* As its habitat is on *Boggy* there seems to be little doubt that it is the male of *Boggy* which Risso had observed in its ordinary position. Another new genus included is *Zaphiae* "Corpus oblongum, convexum; caput subtriarctangularum; oculi magni, convexi; thorax quinquearticulatus, articulis integris, approximatis; cauda sex articulata, ultimo articulo elongato, triangulare; pedes sex aequales," with the species *Zaphiae spariola,* the habitat of which is "sur les spares (gill-head), dans le sillon des nageoires dorsales." This, like the preceding genus, is probably an Isopod, the description corresponding with the *Prana* form of the genus *Aucus.*

(zoool. chal. exp.—part lxxviii.—1887.)

Journal of a third voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; performed in the years 1824–25, in his Majesty's ships Hecla and Fury, under the orders of Captain William Edward Parry, R.N., F.R.S., London, mdcccxxvi.

In the Appendix, which is separately paged, under "Natural History" is included a paper entitled "Zoology, by Lieutenant James Clark Ross, R.N., F.L.S.," pp. 91–120. He says that in his "brief notice of the Marine Invertebrate Animals brought home by the late Expedition, the generic arrangement of M. Le Chevalier de Lamarck (Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans vertébres) has been followed in every instance." On the Amphipoda his notes are as follows:—

"10. Caprella scolopendroides. Caprella scolopendroides. Lam. v. p. 174. Gammarus quadrirhabdus. Zool. Dan. iii. p. 58, Plate 114, fig. 11, 12, Female (young?) Squilla quadrirhabdus. Zool. Dan. ii. p. 21, Plate 56, fig. 4, 5, 6, Male (young?) Squilla lobata. Fabr. Fauna Green. p. 248, No. 225. Was found abundantly at Port Bowen, but considerably larger than those from which Müller's drawings were taken, and nearly as large as the magnified figures. They also differ in having a great number of small spines along the back, which, however, were not observable on the young ones found attached to the antennae of the females. They agreed in all other respects. I have therefore considered them to be of the same species, as it is probable that Müller's drawings were taken from the young.


"13. Gammarus loricatus. Gammarus loricatus. Supp. to Parry's First Voyage, p. ccxxi. Plate i. fig. 7. In the figure above referred to, each pair of antennae appear to be placed on a peduncle, which is not the case. They were found in considerable numbers on the ice in Port Bowen.

"14. Gammarus boreus. Gammarus boreus. Supp. to Parry's First Voyage, p. ccxxix. The specimens which I possess differ from Captain Sabine's description in having the superior antennae as long as the head and six first segments of the body, and the antennae, legs, and tail being fringed with most beautifully fine cilia, particularly the plates of the tail. The fifth, sixth, and seventh pair of legs increase successively in length, the fifth pair being the smallest. In all other respects my specimens correspond exactly with his description.

"15. Talitrus nugax. Gammarus nugax. Supp. to Parry's First Voyage, p. ccxxix. Cancer nugax. Philp's Voyage, Plate xii. fig. 3. By far the most numerous of the Crustacea inhabiting the Arctic Seas. The superior antennae are shorter than the inferior, which, according to the arrangement followed in this notice, separates it from the genus Gammarus, where it has been inadvertently placed.

"16. Talitrus Edwardsi. Talitrus Edwardsi. Supp. to Parry's First Voyage, p. ccxxviii. Plate ii. fig. 1–4. Was found on the ice at Port Bowen in great numbers. The plate and description above referred to are very exact."

In regard to Talitrus nugax, see Note on Coos, 1865. In regard to Caprella scolopendroides, see Miers' opinion in Note on Miers, 1877.
1827—Johnston, George, born 1797, died 1855 (Hagen).


Under “(Class. Crustacea. Order. Heterobranchia. Sect. Amphipoda. Gen. Gammarus) Lamarck,” he described “1. Gam. maculatus,” from sea coast near Berwick, with the observation, “it belongs to Leach’s restricted genus Gammarus, of which he has described four species. Three of these are well known to me. His G. aquaticus is common here, as everywhere in our wells and ditches; the G. torva swarms in the pools left on the recess of the tide; and the G. marinus, remarkable by its strongly ridged back, is frequently taken here, in great abundance, in the baskets used for catching crabs. Our animal is quite distinct from any of these, nor can it be the G. Campeus, which I have not seen, for that is characterized by having ‘flexuous eyes,’ a character not in the least applicable to our G. maculatus.”

“2. Gam. punctatus.” “Hab. Amongst coniferous in pools left by the tide, very common near Berwick. Obs. In the arrangement of Dr. Leach this is an Amphithoe. He describes one species, the Cancer Gammarus rubricatus of Montagu (Linn. Trans. ix. 99, tab. v. fig. 1), which differs from ours in the following particulars:—it is of a “reddish, or pale pink” colour; the eyes are crimson, in ours brown, and so dark that if not attentively examined they might be pronounced black; the hands have no notch or fissure between their articulations; and, if Montagu’s figure be correct, the outline of the body is different. Moreover, in the description, Montagu makes no mention of the punctatus on the dorsal portion of the segments, a character not likely to have escaped the notice of that excellent naturalist.”

“3. Gam. dubius,” which Johnston at one time thought synonymous with Pherusa fucicola, Leach, but in Gammarus dubius “the basilar joint of the superior antennae is longer than the second or third,” and this species has “arms with nearly equal hands, monodactyle, oblong, not much dilated, and sparingly ciliated,” whereas he observes, “in the figure of the Pherusa fucicola given in the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the second joint of the superior antennae is represented as elongated, the first pair of feet or arms filiform without any hand, and the hand of the second pair oval with a very small claw. There is also a considerable difference about the tail, the Pherusa having no terminal conical processes. Other distinctions might be mentioned, but those already specified seem of as high a value as many of those which divide the genera of Dr. Leach.”

“4. Gam. noless.” “Hab. amongst coniferous, not rare. Obs. To the preceding species I gave the specific appellation dubius, since it seemed doubtful to which of the genera of Dr. Leach it ought to be referred; this I have named noless, as it will arrange with none of them. It seems allied to the Gammarus monosceloides (Linn. Trans. xi. 5, tab. ii. fig. 3) of Mr. Montagu.”

He enumerates as also occurring at Berwick, “the Talitrus Locusta and Orchestia littorae of Leach,” the Merx grossimana and Jassa pubrella of the same author, “the Gam. monosceloides of Montagu,” and the Corophium kriegneri, all of them in abundance. At p. 490, the habitat of Gammarus punctatus is described.

The description of Gammarus maculatus is quoted by Tate and Westwood, vol. i. p. 339, who distinguish it from the later Gammarus maculatus of Lilljeborg, but can give no further clue to its identification. There can, I think, be little doubt that it is the same as Gammarus (Gammaropsis) cryphrophthalmus, Lilljeborg, which must in that case receive the name Gammaropsis maculatus, Johnston. Gammarus punctatus is identified by Spence.
Bate with his own Amphithoe littorina; both are by Beeck made synonyms of Rathke's Amphithoe podoceroides. All three should in my opinion fall into the synonymy of Amphithoe rubricata, Montagu. The description of Gammarus dubius is quoted by Bate and Westwood, vol. i. pp. 397-398. It seems likely to remain in the doubt in which both they and the author of the species left it. The description of the antenna points to some species of Calliopus or Amphithoeopsis, but the two "papillae," which seem to be meant for the telson, would be inconsistent with these genera. Gammarus nobles is likewise left among the doubtful species by Bate and Westwood, vol. ii. p. 19. It had been, without sufficient reason, renamed by White Typhlus nobles and subsequently Anomix (?) nobles. It is as likely to be the Hyale nitescens of Rathke as any other species that I am acquainted with, but the description is not sufficiently definite to enable it to displace Rathke's specific name.

1827. Meyer.

Supplemente zur Lehre vom Kreislaufe. 1 Heft, Mit 1 ill. Kupfert. Bonn, 1827.

Zenker, 1832, says that this author described the circuit of the blood and of vegetable sap more as a poet than a naturalist, maintaining that not only in the sap of plants, but also in the blood of animals monads are found, and that all trunks are zoophytes, inhabited by hemadryads. He quotes from him the following passages relating to Gammarus pallescens:

"Pag. 56: Globulos sanguinis, ait, recto pergere tramite et hoc (i.e. hunc directionem) ipsius utpote animalculis praelentibus ("simignus hieren") esse insanum.

"Pag. 69: Succus Gammari Palieis effuso in monades atque in globulos cenanuliformes monadiis distributae, qui inter se places habereat monades, idem auctor narrat.

"Pag. 70 legitur: Gammaris P. corpore disrupto globati suasi duplici generis profusum. Majoris cenanulitatis instiis movens, diversis versus directiones, minores monades velociter diversos sesquar suas regiones et variis velociter, et sic partes flammis instar!

"Pag. 74. Denique prodit auctor nostre, id est "Gammaris extirpata (pede) abierisse in massa musculatm (f) eoque aereum globularum separatum et cortice conchabaturum videtur configisse, cujus vel liberer ipsi fidem habeamus, num si phantasia insignis obtemperamus, tunc omnia ceremone possaunus, qua imaginatio nobis proponat."

Zenker's last observation would apply to his own ternary and quinary distribution of the parts of Gammarus pallescens.


The authors here say, p. 115, "parmi les Crustacés des ordres inférieurs que nous avons examinés, c'est les Talitres qui nous ont offert le système nerveux le plus simple et le plus uniforme. Le corps de ces animaux se divise en trois parties assez distinctes, la tête, le thorax et l'abdomen; mais chacune d'elles est formée d'anneaux qui ont entre eux la plus grande ressemblance, et dont le nombre total est de treize. Ces divers segments présentent à leur face inférieure deux ganglions nerveux placés sur les côtés de la ligne médiane, et réunis..."
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

entre eux par une petite commissure transversale; chacun de ces petits noyaux communique
avec celui du segment qui le suit et qui le précède, à l'aide d'un cordon médullaire, et
fournit un certain nombre de nerfs qui vont se distribuer aux différentes parties du corps.
Le volume de ces ganglions diffère peu dans les divers segments; au thorax, cependant, ils
sont un peu plus gros que dans l'abdomen. Enfin ils sont tous un peu aplatis et ont à peu
près la forme d'un losange.

"Il existe donc dans le Talitrus deux chaînes ganglionnaires parfaitement symétriques, distinctes
daussi toute leur longueur, réunies entre elles par des commissures transversales, et offrant partout
une disposition essentiellement la même. La première paire de ganglions, ou la céphalique,
est remarquable par sa simplicité, et ne diffère pas essentiellement des ganglions qui suivent; elle est située, comme dans tous les animaux articulés, au dessus de l'esophage, et
fournit des nerfs aux yeux et aux antennes: ces ganglions que l'on a désignés à tort sous le
nom de cerveau, se continuent postérieurement avec les cordons médullaires qui les unissent
daux ganglions du premier aumon thoracique, en passant sur les côtés de l'esophage, qu'ils embrassent. Ces derniers ganglions fournissent en dehors de deux nerfs, dont l'un
pénètre dans la patte correspondante, et dont l'autre paraît se distribuer principalement aux
muscles et aux teguments des parties latérales du corps. Les ganglions des autres segments
présentent la même disposition; seulement la distance qui les sépare nous a paru plus grande
dans l'abdomen qu'au thorax." Pl II. fig 1 exhibits the "Système nerveux du Talitrus."

The report on this paper to the Académie Royale des Sciences by M. Geoffroy S-Hilaire, "la dans
la séance du 25 février 1828," in describing the results of the investigations made by the
two authors, declares the conclusion to be that "the nervous system of all the crustacæ,
whatever the differences it presents among the species of the various orders, is formed of
the same elements: the solitary nerve-nucleus of the crab being practically nothing but an
agglomeration of the numerous nerve-ganglia arranged longitudinally in the cray-fish and
Talitrus."

1828. Guérin (afterwards Guérin-Méneville), F. E.

Mémoire sur le nouveau genre Themisto, de la Classe des Crustacés; par M. F. E.
Guérin. (Lu à la Société d'Histoire naturelle de Paris le 29 août 1828.) Extrait
Pl. xxiii.

The genus is described as follows:—"Corps oblong, composé de douze segments; tête occupée
entièrement par deux yeux à réseau, arrondie, non prolongée inférieurement en rostre.
Quatre antennes; les supérieures plus courtes que la tête, courbes au bout; les inférieures
beaucoup plus longues. Quatorze pieds; les quatre premiers courts, dirigés en avant,
eouchés sur la bouche, et représentant les deux dernières paires de pieds-mâchoires des
Crustacés supérieurs; les quatre suivants beaucoup plus grands, terminés par un crochet
dirigés vers la queue; la cinquième paire très-longue dirigée vers la bouche, ayant
l'avant-dernier articule grêle, fort long, garni d'épines en dedans et terminé par un crochet;
les quatre derniers, de moitié plus courts, dirigés et formés de même, mais sans dents
d'à l'avant-dernier articule. Queue terminée par six appendices natatoires longs, aplatis,
bifides à l'extrémité; trois paires de filets également natatoires sous les trois premiers
segments de la queue."

It belongs, Guérin says, evidently to Latreille's family of Uroptera. The type species is
Themisto gaudichaudi, found "sur les côtes des îles Malouines par M. Gaudichaud;" that
is, at the Falkland Islands. It is well figured and described in much detail. By some
misapprehension the mandibular palp is represented as 4- instead of 3-articulate.


The first of these new Crustaceans is considered by Milne-Edwards to be evidently an Amphipod. He says it resembles the Gammarids by its general form, the disposition of the antennae, and the appendages under the five first segments of the abdomen; it is separated from them by the structure of the two first pairs of feet, by the form of the terminal segment of the abdomen, and by the long filaments which this latter supports; these characters, he says, bring it near to Eupheclus, with which it cannot be confounded. Eupheclus had been withdrawn from the Isopods and placed among the Amphipods by Latreille in his last work, and Milne-Edwards believes that his new genus will here fill up a gap between "les Amphipodes uroptères et les hétéropes," though the characters of the Uroptera will require some slight modification. He thus defines the genus Rhae:\ — "Quatre antennes dont les supérieures sont grosses, bifides, et plus longues que les inférieures, quatorze pattes dont les deux premières terminées par une pince et les autres par un ongle crochu; le dernier article de l’abdomen allongé et supportant deux appendices terminés par de longs filaments." The type species Rhae latreillii has now been transferred to the earlier genus Apsenodes, Leach, of which Risso’s Eupheclus is considered a synonym. Whether this and the other Tanaids should be reckoned as Amphipods is a matter still sub judice.


In the introduction the author observes that animals had generally been classified in a simple series, but that the natural method is ramified, as Lamarck had first pointed out in his "Hist. nat. des animaux sans vertèbres, 1815; tome 1er, p. 457."

In the "Tableau synoptique des animaux articulés, avec l’indication des genres par lesquels les classes et les ordres s’avoisinent dans l’état actuel de la science," he passes from the first class, Annelids, to the Myriapods as the second class, and from these in a straight line to the third class, the Insects, but through a branching off at the genus Glomeris to the fourth class Crustacea, in which the 1st Order, Isopodes," descends through the "P. G. Araneolillo" to Spharoma and Proto. At Proto branches off the "2. Orde, Parasites," including the genera Nymphon and Lernon, while at Spharoma another branch carries down the lines as follows—3. Orde Amphipodes. P. G. Hietta. D. G. Phronima. 4. Orde Stomafodes. P. G. Grylula. D. G. Eriechthus. 5. Orde Decapodes. 1st Fam. Mancourus. P. G. My纯洁. &c.

He discusses, pages 33 to 88, the chemical composition of the integument of insects and Crustacea, and mentions that what Odier calls chitine, Lassaigne proposed to call Entomelitine, from ετονος, an insect, and ηλες, a covering.

In regard to his order of "Parasites," he says in the introduction, page 17, that in it he places successively "les Nymphon, les Phoxichitus, les Pycnogonum, les Cymus, les Cercops, les Calygus, les Dicholestes, les Choromacentes, et les Lernon," thus mixing up Cymus with animals very differently constructed. For Limulus he proposes a separate order with the name Gnathopodes.

Zenker here divides animals into ten classes, of which the Insecta are the fifth between the Vermes and Pisces. The Insects are divided into two orders, Crustacea, and Insecta vera. The Crustacea include four subdivisions, Branchiopoda, Isopoda, Decapoda, and Octopoda. To the Isopoda he assigns four families, numbered in his system, 55. Pycnogona, 56. Leptomera, 57. Juli, 58. Aselli; and to the Decapoda four, namely, 59. Squilla, Squillares, Gollif, 60. Pugilari, 61. Astadi, 62. Cancri.

At page 342, he assigns to “56. Fam. Leptomera,” the genera “1. Leptomera Latr. 2. Proto Leach. 3. Caprella Lam. 4. Cyamus Latr.” He mentions that Goldfuss calls this family Cystistomachia, that Leptomera rubra Lam. is Squilla centricosa, that the Caprella, as Caprella linearis Risso, live parasitically on Whales and fish in the European waters, and that “Cyamus Ceti,” the Walj Schwarzel has two great compound eyes on the front side-rim of the head and two small simple (glatte) ones on the head. He says it is also called Walj Schwarzel from its imbedding itself in the fat of the whale.

At page 349 he thus describes “59. Fam. Squilla, Squillares, Gollif, Heuschreckenkrebse. Kopf dick (1), klein (7). Augen gestielt (4, 6, 7) oder sitzend (1, 2, 3, 5). Fühler 4, untere länger, mit gegliederter Endborste (2) oder ohne dieselbe (3), obere länger (5). Bruststöcke mit den Leibesringen von gleicher Grösse (1–5) oder viereckig grüsser (6, 7). Füsse, fünfte Paar sehr lang mit einer Scheere (1), das zweite Paar (2) oder das vorderste (3), oder auch die zwei vorderen (5) mit solcher, oder ohne Scheere (4). Das zweite Paar der grüsseren Kieferfüsse mit einem glatten (6) oder gezähnten (7) Endgliede, welches sich in eine Rinne des nachfolgenden Gliedes ein legt. Schwanz mit mehreren stielformigen (1), walzigen, gegliederten (2, 3, 5) Anhängseln oder 2 Schwanzblätchen (4), und 2 oder 5 (6) oder bloß 5 Kiemenfusspaaren auf dem Schwanz. 1. Phronima Latr. 2. Telituris Latr. 3. Corophium Latr. 4. Phasmatoearcinus Tiles. 5. Gammarus Latr. 6. Erichthus Latr. 7. Squilla Puff.” It will be noticed that the numbers in brackets refer to the numbered genera, and the stalked eyes of (4, 6, 7) will sufficiently point out that the genera so numbered do not belong to the Amphipod-group as now accepted. In the appended observations Zenker takes note of Phronima sedentaria, Phronima custos, Corophium longicornum, which, he says, is “Cancer crassipes L.,” and of Gammarus putor. He then adds, “Tilesius fand unter den leuchtenden Meerthieren auch mehrere hierher gehörige, wie die Federkrebe, Phasmatoearcinus discophthalum und glandis. Andere mikroskopische Thiergeschlechter, wie Amblypygotes, Erythrosephalus, Acanthosephalus, u.s.w. verdienen vielleicht hier gleichfalls ihre Stelle. In reality it is only the genus Erythrosephalus, in this list from Tilesius, that can be reckoned among the Amphipoda.

1829. Audouin, V., et Milne-Edwards, H.

Vocabulaire; par M. V. Audouin. Complétée par une Iconographie de 48 Planches. Paris, 1829. (In the Encyclopédie portative, sous la direction de M. C. Bailly de Merlieux.)


1829. Bouchard-Chantereaux.


In the second volume (1829), at page 488, is given a catalogue headed "Animaux sans vertèbres Observés par M. Bouchard-Chantereaux. (Système du chevalier Lamarck)." In this catalogue among the Crustacés are found the following Amphipodes:—"Talitrus locusta, Talitre locuste. Orchestie littoræ. Orchestie littorale. Cyamus cæti. Cyane de la balcine." No descriptions are given, or remarks of any kind.

1829. Johnston, George.


He says "In a preceding communication I had occasion to mention that the Gammarus marinus of Leach was common in this neighbourhood [Berwick]; but from a subsequent examination of my specimens I am now convinced that I was in error, and that they constitute a distinct and uncharacterized species, which I proceed to describe."


At page 417 he describes "Gammarus spinipes. Gamm. corpore albo, levi, lineis rubris transversis picto; palmæ pedis secundæ dilatata, apicem triangularem, monodactylæ, spinæ validæ internæ terminata. Hab. littoral maris Britannici." A description in English is given, and a speculation as to whether it could possibly be the same as Jussa pelchella of Dr. Leach. White, loc. cit., p. 190, takes note of it under Jussa. Other authors leave it in its pristine obscurity.

1829. Latreille, P. A.


Here Latreille divides the Crustacea into two sections, "les Malacostracés et les Entomostracés." The former of these comprises five orders, "les Décapodes, les Stomapodes, les Lamidi-
podes, les Amphipodes, et les Isopodes." In the body of the work he transposes the Amphipoda and Isopoda. In treating "des Malacostracés à yeux sessiles et immobiles," he says, page 114, "Ces animaux se partagent en trois ordres: ceux dont les mandibules sont munis d'un palpe paraissent se lier naturellement avec les crustacés précédents, tels sont les amphipodes; ceux où ces organes en sont dépourvus composeront les deux ordres suivants, les isopodes et les isopodes. Les cyanes, genre du second, étant parasites, nous conduiront naturellement aux bopyres et aux cénométhes, par lesquels nous commençons les isopodes." That some Amphipoda are without, and that some Isopoda possess the mandibulipalp, had not yet been noticed.

Of the Amphipodes (Amphipoda), which he here makes the third order of Crustacea, he says, "ils pourraient être compris dans un seul genre, celui des Crevettes. (Gammarus, Fab.), Que l'on peut partager d'abord, d'après la forme et le nombre des pieds, en trois sections.

1° Ceux qui ont quatorze pieds, tous terminés par un crochet, ou en pointe et au nombre de quatorze.

2° Ceux dont le nombre des pieds est encore de quatorze, mais où ces organes, ou les quatre derniers au moins, sont mutiques et simplement natatoires.

3° Ceux qui n'ont que dix pieds apparents."

The first of these sections he divides into two, the Uroptera and the Gammarinx. To the Uroptera he assigns Phronima, Latr., with the species Phronime sédentaire, Forsk., and Phronime sessile, Risso; Hyperia, Latr., "dont le corps est plus épais en devant; dont la tête est occupée, en majeure partie, par des yeux oblongs et un peu échancrés au bord interne; dont deux des antennes sont aussi longues au moins que la moitié du corps, et terminées par une tige sédentée, longue et composée de plusieurs petits articles," with references to "Cancer monocoloitides, Montag., Trans., linn. Soc., XL, ii. 3;—Hyperia de Lessuer, Latr., Encycl. méth. nat. des anim. 2e. édit., 17, 18; Desmar., Consid., pag. 258." The figures in the Atlas of the Encycl. méth. are there called Phronima, without any specified name. Here after Hyperia he places "Les Phrosines (Phrosine, Risso.) Semblables, pour la forme du corps et celle de la tête, aux hyperies, mais dont les antennes sont au plus de la longueur de cette partie, de peu d'articles en forme de stylet, ou terminées par une tige en écoin allongée."

To this genus he refers, "Phrosina macroptaphina, Risso, Journ. phys., octob. 1822; Desmar., ibid., p. 259; Cancer galba, Montag., Trans., linn. Soc., XI, ii. 2." Next he places "Les Dactylocères. (Dactylocera, Latr.). Donc le corps n'est point épais en devant; dont la tête est de grosseur moyenne, déprimée, presque carrée, avec les yeux petits; et dont les quatre antennes, fort courtes et de peu d'articles, ainsi que dans les phrosines, sont de formes diverses; les inférieures étant menues, en forme de stylet, et les supérieures étant terminées par une petite lame concave au côté interne, et représentent une cuiller ou une pince." In a note to this description of Dactylocera, he gives references as follows; "Phrosina semilunata, Risso, ibid.; Desmar., ibid. La tige des antennes inférieures présente deux ou trois articles, au lieu que, dans les phrosines, elle est inarticulée. Tel encore les articles des pédoncules des mêmes antennes sont plus courts." In the corrections and additions at the end of the volume he says, "près des Hyperies, doit être placé un autre genre de crustacés, celui de Thémosto, établi par le même naturaliste, et décrit ainsi que figuré, avec le même sein, dans le Tome IV des Mémoires de la Société d'histoire naturelle de Paris." The naturalist thus indefinitely alluded to is Guérin. Latreille adds some remarks on the mouth-organs of Thémosto.

Under the "Crévettes, Gammarinae. Lat.," he places "un sous-genre, que nous avons établi sous la dénomination D'Ione (Ione), mais uniquement d'après une figure de Montagu (Oniscus thomaeus, Trans., linn. Soc., IX, iii. 3, 4)," which, he says, has very special characters, separating it from all the rest of the same order. It is now recognised as an Isopod. After Ione, he gives Orchestia, Talitrus, Atypus, Gammarus, Melita, Marx. (Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
Les Podocères, "à yeux saillants," are distinguished from the Jasses, "à yeux non saillants.

The second section he calls "Heteropodes, Heterop. Lat." In a note he says, "Cette section et la suivante forment, dans la première édition de cet ouvrage, la seconde des isopodes, celle des phytiêbrames. Mais outre que nous avons aperçu, dans quelques-uns de ces crustacés, des palpes mandibulaires, la forme des appendices sous-caudaux nous a paru se rapprocher beaucoup plus des amphipodes que des isopodes. Au surplus, ainsi que nous l'observons plus bas, ces animaux, dont nous n'avons vu qu'un petit nombre, n'ont pas encore été bien étudiés." To the Heteropod he assigns Pterygoeca, Lat., and Aspœdes, Leach. A note to the generic description of Pterygoeca, says, "d'après la figure de Slabber (Pterygoeca arenarius, Encyclop. méth., atl. d'hist. nat., cccxx, 3, 4.), le nombre des pieds ne serait que de huit; mais je présume, par analogie, qu'il est de quatorze; au surplus, si la figure est exacte, ce genre appartiendrait à la section suivante." In Slabber's figure, the animal being viewed from above, many of the limbs are naturally concealed from the observer.


The third section, "Decamères, Decamopodes. Latr.;" includes Typhus, Risso; Ancus, Risso. —Gnathia, Leach.;" Planiza, Leach. The remark follows that, "À ce même ordre des amphipodes paraissent appartenir divers autres genres de MM. Savigny, Rânesque et Say, mais dont les caractères n'ont pas été donnés ou suffisamment développés." A note adds, "Je ne puis encore rien dire du G. ergina de M. Risso: il semble, par le nombre des pieds, appartenir à la dernière section des amphipodes, et par la manière dont ils se terminent et le nombre des segments du corps, se ranger avec les isopodes."

Of Les Lernobiopodes. (Lernobiopoda), which he here makes the fourth order of Crustacea, he says, "Dans la première édition de cet ouvrage, ils formaient la première section de l'ordre des isopodes, celle des cistibranches. On pourrait n'en former qu'un seul genre, auquel, par droit d'ancienneté, on conserverait le nom "De Cyane. (Cyamus, Latr.)." He does not, however, carry out this suggestion, but retains the old grouping into filiformia and ovalia. To the former he assigns three genera, as follows:-"Les Leptomères. (Leptomera, Latr., —Proto, Leach.)

"Ont quatorze pieds (les deux annexés à la tête compris) complets et dans une série continue.


"Les Xyphophanes. (Xyphophana, Latr.).

"N'ont que dix pieds, tous dans une série continue; les seconds et les deux paires suivantes ont à leur base un corps vésiculaire (1). [with note] (1) Sous-genre établi sur une espèce de nos côtes qui me paraît inédite."

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**Amphiastoe, Pharusus, Decamphere, Lencothor, Ceropodes, Podoceres, Jassa, Cyamphion,** with references to one species of each genus. Under Atystus, besides Atystus carinatus, he suggests as possibly a second species, "G. nepox? ejusd.;" Phipps, Voy. au Pol. bor., xii, 21. Under Amphithoe, besides Cancer rubricatus, Montagu, he gives, as a second species,—"Oniscus cancellatus, Pall, Spicil. zool., fasc. IX, iii, 18; Gammarus cancellatus, Fab." Les Podocères, "à yeux saillants," are distinguished from the Jasses, "à yeux non saillants."
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"Les Chevrotines. (Caprella. Latr.)." Of these the generic description is given, and in the note references appear to various species which are, not wholly without reason, criticised as doubtful.

Of the Miletus Latreille says, "Ces hemilipodes forment le sous-genre des Cyames proprement dits. (Cyamus, Latr.—Laronde, Leach.)"

"J'en ai vu trois espèces, qui vivent toutes sur des cétacés, et dont la plus connue, le Cyamus de la baleine (Onicesus CETI, Lin.; Pall., Spicil. zool., fasc. IX, iv, 14; Sylphie de la baleine, Deg.Ér., Ins., VII, 6, vi; Pyoanogonus CETI, Fab.; Savig., Mém. sur les anim. sans vert., fasc. 1, v, 1.) se trouve aussi sur le maquereau; les pêcheurs l'ont désigné sous le nom de Pou de baleine. Une autre espèce, très analogue, a été rapportée par feu Delhalde de son voyage au cap de Bonne Espérance. La troisième, beaucoup plus petite, se trouve sur des cétacés des mers des Indes orientales."

1829. Müller, Johannes, born 1801, died 1858 (Hagen).


In this letter to the editors Müller criticises Straus-Durckheim's views on the eyes of insects, and Straus-Durckheim replies to him at p. 463 of the same volume. Müller refers to Straus-Durckheim's description of the eye of Daphnia, and adds "c'est la même structure que j'ai observée moi-même dans les Monoculus apus, Gammara pulex et Cyamus CETI," and in a note to this passage he says, "Voyez mon second Mémoire sur la structure des yeux chez les insectes et les crustacés.—Méckel's, Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie. 1829. H. i."

1829. Straus-Durckheim, H. E.


This author considers that the Amphipods are distinguished from the Isopods, because "in the Amphipods the mandibles are palpiferous; the front pairs of feet are directed forwards, and the hinder backwards; the abdomen, generally flexed underneath, carries several pairs of broad false feet, like those of the Decapoda macrona, and the last which corresponds to the lateral appendages of the hinder segment in many Isopods, generally preserves the form of the other false feet, and is not enlarged into swimmers. The most obvious characters to distinguish the two orders are the presence or absence of the mandibular palp, that presented by the branchie, and that offered by the form and arrangement of the abdomen," Hiella he regards as a link between the two orders. He recognises its affinities with Themisto, Phronima, Hyperia, but is led away from perceiving its identity with the last by the inaccuracy of Latreille's definition. The genus Hiella is characterised as follows:—

"Tête hémisphérique, quatre antennes courtes en âline de quatre articles; bouche saillante, composée d'un labre, d'une paire de mandibules, de deux paires de mâchoires et d'une lèvre inférieure terminée par deux lobules; le trou et l'abdomen chacun de sept segments mobiles; sept paires de pates ambulatoires, dont quatre dirigées en avant et trois en arrière; une paire de fausses pates à chaque segment abdominal." The type species, "Hiella Orbignyi," from near Rochelle, does not appear to be mentioned in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue. Milne-Edwards, 1840, regards it as a synonym of his Hyperia latreilii, and both are by Bouck..."
made synonyms of *Hyperia medusarum*, Müller. Strasen-Durckheim gives elaborate descriptions and figures of the structure, nervous system, etc. For the six joints of the leg he uses the terms hanche, trochanter, cutisse, jambe, tarse and crochet.

1830. *Bosc, L. A. G.*


The Amphipoda are in the second volume of this little work, which, when completely out of date, was refurbished in a confused manner, probably to suit some publisher’s purpose rather than the cause of science. The Amphipoda are included in the numbered genera, XLVI. *Corophium*, Latr. XLVII. *Talitrus*, Latr. XLVIII. *Gammarus*, Fabr. XLIX. *Phronima*, Latr. L. *Cymus*, Latr. LI. *Caprella*, Lam. LII. *Leptonera*, Latr. LVII. *Typhis*, Latreille. At p. 106 Leach’s genera “*Pherusa*, *Merus*, *Melita*, *Leucothoe*, *Decamine*, *Aigles*, *Amphitheo*, etc.” are mentioned as “genres que nous n’adoptons pas.” Sixteen species are assigned to *Gammarus*, which include *longicornis*, *gibbosus*, “*Esca*,” “*Pherusa*,” “*Medusarum*” and “*Homari.*” *Corophium longicorne* had been given in advance. *Cymus cettii* “se trouve dans la mer du Nord, non seulement sur les baleines, mais encore sur les maquereaux et autres seombres.”


At p. 326, Eschscholtz says that while detained in the Baltic they were enabled to use their deep fishing-nets upon the great banks. These brought to light a considerable number of marine animals. Upon the branches of the *Spongia dichotoma* sat swarms of Star-fishes and Crustacea, the latter including *Caprella scolopendroides*, Lam.


The Crustacea are here divided into eleven orders, of which the seventh, eighth and ninth are the Isopodes, Isopodes and Amphipodes. Milne-Edwards feels bound to observe that at first he had placed the genera *Rhoea* and *Tanaids* among the Amphipods, but by Latreille’s advice had transferred them to the Isopodes, being thus enabled to assign more definite characters to these orders, without making them less natural. Some authors think that he was in this respect ill-advised, and that he would have done better to follow his own judgment.

The Amphipods he divides into two families, the *Crevettines* and the *Hyperines*. When he says that the Crevettines are never parasitic, he is naturally passing no judgment on the habits of *Guerina* and *Lophidium* or other later discoveries, and the relation of *Isca montagni* to *Maia spinicalo* seems to be only residential, not parasitic.
The Crevettines he subdivides into the tribe of the Santeurs and the tribe of the Marcheurs.

In the former he includes the following genera, the first two as arénicoles, the remainder as aquatiques:—

1. Orchestia, Leach, to which he transfers Talitrus longicornis, Say. He here describes Orchestia Fischeri, Milne-Edwards, with a reference to "Mém. de la Soc. d'Hist. nat. de Paris" t. 5, pl. 25, fig. 14. This species Spence Bate refers to Orchestidea.

2. Talitrus, Latr., including Talitrus Beauconcitii, n. s., which Spence Bate thinks is probably the female of Orchestia littorea, with Klein's Saltator and Audouin's O. Cloquetii.

3. Lysianassa, n. g., thus described:—"Les Crevettines, que nous plaçons dans cette nouvelle division générique, se rapprochent des Talitrès par la structure de leurs pattes, dont aucune n'est préhensile; celles de la première paire sont assez fortes, presque cylindriques dans toute leur longueur et terminées par un article court et presque inmobile. La forme des divers appendices de la bouche est au contraire la même que dans les Crevettes et les autres genres de la subdivision des Aquatiques; les antennes sont quelquefois très-courtes, mais les supérieures sont toujours au moins aussi longues que le pédoncule des inférieures et se terminent par deux tigelles annulées." He describes and figures "Lysianassa Costei," n. s., pl. 10, fig. 17, and gives brief notes upon "L. Chausica," n. s., which he afterwards transferred to a new genus Albrotes.

4. Gammarus, Fabr. in which he describes and figures Gammarus ornatus, n. s., pl. 10, figs. 1-8, in his account of this species calling attention to what he then thought a unique phenomenon, the calcoli, as they were afterwards called, on the flagella of the lower antenna, "une petite cupule membraneuse, transparente, invisible à l'œil nu, légèrement citée sur les bords, fixée à l'antenne par sa base et entourée de quelques poils (pl. 10. fig. 2, b);" he describes "Gammarus Olivieri," n. s., pl. 10, figs. 9, 10, which by both Sp. Bate and Boeck is referred to Gammarus marinus, Leach; he describes and figures "Gammarus Othonis," pl. 10, figs. 11-13 which by Bate is referred to Megamurus, by Boeck to Mura, longimarus, Leach; he gives brief distinguishing marks for Gammarus atlanticus, n. s., which he afterwards described as Lysianassa atlantica; "Gammarus Impostii," n. s. = Mura grossimarmus, Montagu (according to Spence Bate in the British Museum Catalogue of Amphipodous Crustacea); "Gammarus Dugesi," n. s. = Molita palma, Montagu; Gammarus podager, n. s. = Molita podager (B. M. C.); "Gammarus Savii," n. s. = Mura Savii (B. M. C.), but a doubtful species; Gammarus brevicaudalis, n. s. afterwards corrected into Gammarus brevicaudatus = Gammaricella brevicaudata (B. M. C.). As "Espèces douteuses" he gives 1. Oniscus arenarius, O. Fabr., referring to it Gammarus Homari, Fabr., and Strom's Marfie; 2. Oniscus abyssinus, O. Fabr.; 3. Gammarus marinus, Risso, and Gammarus palustris Montagu.

5. Amphithoe, Leach, in which he describes and figures Amphithoe costata, n. s., pl. 10, figs. 14-16, a species transferred by Spence Bate to the genus Pherusa of Leach, with a note of Milne-Edwards' error in attributing four joints to the mandibular-pulp in the text, though he correctly figures only three; he gives very concisely distinguishing marks for "Amphithoe Maricosis," n. s. = Dexamene spinosa, Montagu (B. M. C.); "Amphithoe Jurinei," n. s. = Pherusa facelota, Leach (B. M. C.); "Amphithoe Pausilippe," n. s., which he afterwards called Amphithoe Pausilipi; "Amphithoe Inda," n. s., afterwards called "Amphithoe Indica," and said to be very near the preceding species; "Amphithoe Reynaudi," n. s.; Amphithoe armorica, n. s., which "appears to belong to the genus Nicae," according to the B. M. C., p. 243, note; "Amphithoe Scamanderani," n. s., afterwards called Amphithoe Scamanderani = Athlus Scamanderani (B. M. C.); Amphithoe pelagica, n. s.; "Amphithoe Precostii," n. s., on which see below.

6. Issa, n. g., thus described:—"Dans le genre Issa, la forme générale du corps est la même que chez les Crevettes; les antennes supérieures se terminent aussi par deux appendices annulées;
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mais, au lieu de n’avoir que les pattes des deux premières paires préhensiles, ces Crustacés les ont toutes terminées par une griffe mobile qui se repose sur le bord de l’article précédent." The type species "Isaak Montaguï" is given without further description.

7. Leucothoe, Leach.

In the tribe of the Marcheurs are included 1. Eriothionus, n. g., thus described: — "Les Crevettes appartenant à ce genre nouveau ont beaucoup d’analogie avec les Leucothoes, dont elles diffèrent principalement par l’état rudimentaire des pièces épimétriennes des premiers segments thématiques. Les antennes supérieures sont simples et à peu près de la longueur des inférieures; les pattes de la seconde paire sont terminées par une main très-grosse formée par l’antépénultième article, et présentent en avant un prolongement sur lequel s’appuie la griffe qui est composée elle-même des deux derniers articles." This genus has been by some authors made the synonym of Cerapus, Say, but is now again separated from it.

Of his type species, Eriothionus deriforous, Milne-Edwards says only "point de prolongement spiriforme [spinoïforme] sur l’antépénultième article des pattes antérieures." 2. Atplus, Leach, probably placed in this inappropriate position through insufficient knowledge; 3. Uncola, Say; 4. Cerapus, Say; 5. Podocorna, Leach; 6. "Corophia, Lat.r.," in which to "C. longicorne Latr." is added a new species "C. Bonelli," only distinguished by the words "troisième article des antennes inférieures dépourvu de dents à son bord inférieur," to which in the Hist. nat. des Crustacés is added the further mark of "deux grandes épines au bord inférieur de l’article basilaire des antennes supérieures." Bock makes the species a doubtful synonym of Corophium crossticorne, Brunelles; G. O. Sars says it is easily distinguished from that species by the rounded side-lobes of the head and the far weaker structure of the lower antennae in both sexes (Ovensigt, p. 112, 1882).

The family of the Hypéries is divided into eleven genera: — 1. Vibilia, n. g. thus defined: "Corps grêle et allongé comme chez les Crevettes de la seconde tribu; tête petite et tronquée en avant; antennes supérieures grosses, courtes, non subalcalées et arrondies au bout; celles de la seconde paire, courtes et styliformes; thorax divisé en sept segments; pattes de la deuxième paire terminées par une petite main imparfaite de didactyle, dont le doigt mobile est formé par les deux derniers articles; pattes de la septième paire très-courtes, mais de même forme que les précédentes." The type species "Vibilia Peroni" is not further described. Latreille, in his Report upon this paper, supposes Vibilia to be a synonym of his own Dactylocera, but that genus, as Milne-Edwards points out in a note, corresponds only with Risso’s Phorone semilunata.

2. Hyperia, Lat., which Milne-Edwards thinks identical with Lanceola, Say. Sp. Late makes Lanceola = Vibilia, but he also drops the name on account of the obscurity of Say’s description, and Bovalius, 1866, vindicates the distinctness of Lanceola from both Hyperia and Vibilia. To Hyperia are here assigned "Hyperia Latreillii," n. s., pl. 11, figs. 1–7, Talitrus cyaneus, Sabine, both synonyms of Hyperia melbourni, O. F. M., Lanceola pelagiæ, Say, which is out of place, and Hyperia cornigeræ, n. s., later placed by Milne-Edwards in his new genus Tyro.

3. Phorone, n. g., thus described: — "Dans cette petite division générique de la famille des Hypéries, les antennes inférieures sont tont-à-fait rudimentaires; la tête est très-grosse; le second segment du thorax est notablement plus développé qu’aucun des autres; aucune des pattes n’est préhensile, ni terminée par une main; celles des quatre premières paires sont courtes; les cinquièmes sont très-longues, mais filiformes, et ne peuvent guère servir à la locomotion; celles de la sixième paire, encore plus longues, sont, au contraire, très-fortes; enfin celles de la dernière paire sont rudimentaires; la structure de l’abdomen est la même que dans le genre Hyperia." The type species is Phorone rayantelli, n. s.

4. Lestrogynes, n. g., thus described: — "Tête très-grosse et ronde; premier segment du thorax rudimentaire; abdomen plus grand que le thorax; antennes à peu près de même longueur,
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cylindrique." Of quatrième Cancer genre la enfin a thus Phronima, sometimes Thieinido, les ce celles plupart though only Montagu les abdomen a genre différent s., lancéole Legfru/orms doigt antennes Dadylocera, pattes The g., Fabricius.

5. Diatra, n. g., thus described:—"Tête grosse et renflée; antennes styliformes et rudimentaires; thorax conique, très-étroit postérieurement et ayant le premier segment très-court; pattes des deux premières paires portant une main imperfectement didactyle, dont le doigt mobile est formé par les deux derniers articles; abdomen comme dans le genre Hypéric." Type species "Dutra Gaberti," n. s., described subsequently in the Hist. nat. des Crustacés. By many authors the genus Lestrigonus is considered to represent only the male forms of Hypéric, Latr.

6. Theneisto, Guérin.

7. Dactylocera, Latr., which Latreille, as already mentioned, supposed to be the same as Vibilia, Milne-Edwards, but which Milne-Edwards, probably against his better judgment and merely out of respect to Latreille, introduces here with the synonym "Phrosina? Risso." He assigns to it only the species "Dactylocera Nicteusus," n. s., with the synonym "Phrosina semilunata? Risso." In 1840 he called the species "Phrosina Neotensis," and distinguished it, though perhaps needlessly, from Phrosina semilunata, Risso, on the authority of Costa's figures of the latter species in the Fauna del regno di Napoli, pl. 4, figs. 1–5.

8. Anchylomena, n. g., thus described:—"Forme générale du corps la même que dans le genre précédent; antennes très-courtes et styliformes ou nulles; thorax divisé en six segments; pattes des deux premières paires terminées par un article aplati et lancéolé; celles de la troisième et de la quatrième paires terminées par une petite main formée par le troisième article; pattes de la cinquième paire grosses et subcylindriques; enfin celles des deux dernières paires terminées par une tige grêle et cylindrique." Two new species, Anchylomena Blecosellis and Anchylomena Hunterii, are assigned to this genus.


10. Typhis, Risso, to which he assigns Typhis fusus, n. s., pl. 11, fig. 8–18, and Typhis rapax, n. s. Of Typhis fusus Claus says that it is clear Milne-Edwards only knew the male of a species probably belonging to the genus Lemiophylus, Claus. Typhis rapax, Claus considers to belong to a different genus, perhaps that which he calls Schizocerus in his family Schelinus. An "espèces douteuses" Milne-Edwards places under this genus, Typhis ovalis, Risso; Gammarus monocalidens? Montagu; Cancer angulata? Philp; and Gammarus gibbosus? Fabrictius.

11. Oxycephalus, n. g., thus described:—"Ces Amphipodes s'éloignent de la plupart des Hypérines par la forme grêle et allongée de leur corps, par leur tête aplatie et lancéolée, etc. Les antennes sont semblables à celles des Typhis; les pattes des deux premières paires sont terminées par une main didactyle bien formée; les autres sont grêles, cylindriques et non préhensiles; celles de la septième paire sont très-courtes. La disposition de l'abdomen et de ses appendices est assez semblable à ce qui existe chez les Hypérines," with the type species Oxycephalus pescatorius, n. s., a name afterwards changed to Oxycephalus piscator. Among genera incerta solis he mentions Helle, Straus, as no doubt belonging to Hypervia, Lepidactylos, Say, as seeming to come among the Hypervia, Pterygocera, Latreille, Spercheina and Lepturus, Kaffinske, on which he ventures no opinion, Aegyptia, as probably near to Tanais, in the Order of the Isopoda, Family Idoteidae, and lastly Ione, Anconus and Prona as certainly belonging not to the Amphipoda but to the Isopoda.
In the Hist. nat. des Crustacés, Milne-Edwards gives a description of his "Amphithoe Prevostii," differing very little from his account of Amphithoe pontica, as he calls the Hyale pontica of Rathke. Rathke, in his Norwegian Fauna, p. 81, names a species, "Amphithoe Prevostii, M. Edwards?," which he thought had no telson, and was thereby distinguished from his own Crimean species Hyale pontica. But the want of a telson in such an Amphipod is obviously only an accidental defect. Rathke subsequently, p. 264e, without giving any reasons, makes his Norwegian specimen a separate species as "Amphithoe Nilssonii." This species Spence Bate in the British Museum Catalogue, p. 38, accepts under the name "Allorchestes Nilssonii," with references to Rathke, while Amphithoe Prevostii, Milne-Edwards, is made a synonym of Nissa prevostii, at p. 53. Milne-Edwards' species will stand as Hyale prevostii whether Hyale nilssonii be a synonym of it or not. Hyale pontica is a distinct species.

1831. LATREILLE, P. A.


The class of Crustacea is discussed from p. 311 to p. 469. The Lemocipoda are here the third order, without alteration within the order itself. The genus Nemprædes, Latreille, evidently founded on an imperfect specimen of a Proto, is still retained.

The Amphipoda are here the fourth order. "Envisagés sous la considération des habitudes," he says, "les amphipodes peuvent être partagés en trois sections, les sauteurs, les marcheurs et les parasites. Les premiers composeront la famille des crevettes, les seconds celle des podocérades, et la dernière celle des hyphères de M. Milne-Edwards. Les deux premières, composées d'amphipodes ornans ou vagabonds, se distinguent de celle-ci par les caractères suivants: pieds-mâchoires (ceux de la première paire, et présentant l'apparence d'une lèvre inférieure recouvrant les autres parties de la bouche) plurarticulés, et réunis seulement à leur naissance; deux paires de lobes triangulaires, et dont les deux supérieurs plus grands, mais n'atteignant pas l'extremité de ces organes dans leur entrelacs, et annexés à leur côté interne."

In the first family, Crevettes (Gammarins), while waiting for the new distribution by Milne-Edwards, Latreille forms two sections, one containing Leucothoe (leucothea) Leach; the other containing Crevette (gammarus); Phéruse (pheresa), Leach, (including in this latter genus "plusieurs autres de ce naturaliste, tels que d'amphithoe, de nova, melita et doceamine"); Talitre (taliurus), and Orchestie (orchestia).

In the second family, Podocérèdes (Podocerides), he mentions Corophium, with M. d'Orbigny's account of its habits, Podocerus, Jassa, Cerapus, Atylus.

In his account of the third family, Hypérines (Hypérins), he alludes to the genera "teatrion et duvier de M. Edwards." He also says, "Le genre Dactylocère (dactylocera, Lutr; vililia, Enw.) se distingue de tous les suivants par plusieurs caractères. La tête est de grosseur ordinaire ou moyenne. Au-devant de la fausse lèvre inférieure, à l'origine des loches latéraux, est de chaque côté un petit corps palpiforme; les antennes supérieures sont très courtes et terminées par un grand article lamelliforme. M. Edwards exposera les autres caractères de ce genre dans sa Monographie des amphipodes: j'y rapporterai la phrose en croissant de MM. Risso et Desmarest." He then gives an account of Tiphis, Pheroëna, Themisto, in regard to the latter explaining the origin of his term decapodes. The first four feet being small and closely applied to the mouth, he regarded them rather as mouth-organs than as legs in Themisto, in his own genus Hypérin, and in that which in the new edition of Cuvier's Règne animal, he had called Pheroëna, with phrose croissant of
1832. Cocco, Anastasio.


In the letter he makes mention of *Ischyrocheles Leachi*, *Chiroptis lithorea*, *Charybdis zanclea*, and various other Crustacea. He gives a long description of a Decapod which he names *Acheta arachnoidea*, and then continues as follows:—

"Agli schiropodi crioftalmi, ed a que' soprattutto, che a cagione del loro capo sprovveduto di antenne direi giuncocefali, spetta un nuovo genere di crustacei, che vo appellare dal nome del primo fondatore di Messina Orione.


"O. Becco d'uccello. O. Ornithorhampus fig. 2."

![Diagram of crustacean](image)


"Trovasi in sulle spiagge di Messina balzato dalle onde in marzo, di unita alle fremine, alla fressine, al mio Chiroptis, ed alla mia Charadstylis Zanclea. Ho voluto cambiare quest'"
ULTIMO GENERE IN QUELLO DI ORIO; PERCIOCHÉ MI SONO ACCORTO, AVERE IL CH. RAPHINESQUE APPELLATO CARIDDI UNI DEI CRUSTACEI MACROGASTERI PODOFAELMI.—TERRÀ ELLA ADUNQUE L'ORIO ZANCLEUS COME SINONIMO DELLA CHARYBIDES ZANCLEUS, IL QUALE DIFFERISCE ASSAI DALL'ORIO ORTHO-CHAMAENAS PER AVER QUELLO IL CAPO CORTO, OTTUNO, GLI OCCHI GRANDI, SEMILUNATI, IL CORPO CONICO, ED IL COLORITO CINEREO PUNTEGGIATO DI FOSCO. DIVERSO È ANCHE L'ORNITOMANO DA UN ALTRO ORIO, CHE IL MIO DISCEPULO NICOLÒ PRESTANEDREA DESCRIVERÀ, APPELLANDOLO O. OXYRHINGUS; CONCOSIÉCHE SI QUESTO PIÙ PICCOLO, ALQUANTO COMPRIMO, DI COLOR ROSSO, ED ABBA IL CAPO ASSAI SOTTILEMENTE ALLUNGATO.

"Vado finalmente a descrivere un piccolo crustaceo alla stessa sezione pertinente, che per aver il capo fornito di antenne, potrebbe con molti altri costituire la divisione della Cheratocephali, e piccini appellarlo.


**B. Zannara. B. Culicina Fig. 3.**

Il corpo di questo piccolo crustaceo è cristallino, molle, sparso di pochi e minuti punti ranci, lungo cinque linee, largo una. Ha il capo turgido più o meno di lati, reticolato, proboscide; la fronte piena; gli occhi sessili, rotondi, ranci, con due punti laterali dello stesso colore. Le antenne superiori poste tramezzo agli occhi sono capillari, lunghe tre linee sostenute da peduncoli grossi, lunghe una linea e mezza, composti di due articoli: il basale piccolo, rotondato, e l'estremo cilindrico, tre volte più lungo. Le antenne inferiori parimenti capillari, quasi eguali alle superiori, comprii i peduncoli di queste, sono sostenute da corti peduncoli tri-articolati. Il corsetto si compone di sei segmenti, l'anteriore del quali è strettissimo; l'abdomine di cinque è più larghi. Il primo e secondo pezzi d'occhi sono lunghi, assai sottili, e tunti in verso l'apice del ranci. Il terzo pezzo è più forte, ed ha una mano più o meno rigonfiata col dito anteriore corto, semplice, immobile, ed il terziore grande, incurvo, acuto, mobile. La mano inoltre è sparsa di minuziosi punti ranci, visibili col soccorso della lente, ed ha, come il capo e l'avambraccio, il margine anteriore destellato; il brecchio poi, ch'è dilatato all'apice, ha nella parte anteriore di esso una piccola punta. Le due pae di pezzi posteriori sono semplici con alla base una squama ovale-oblunga. La coda si termina con una piccola squama ottusa, puntigliata di ranci, e porta da ogni lato tre stili bifidi.

"Questo crustaceo, che come i precedenti viene in marzo balzato dalle onde in sulla spiaggia, a dirlo vero, mi f'è restare gran pezza in forse se dovessi farne d'esso un nuovo genero, ovvero una delle frimine riputarlo. Grandemente diffusi le si assomiglia; ma il numero delle antenne, e la loro costruzione me lo fanno bastamente distinguere. Ho voluto poi intitolarlo al mio compatriota barone A. Bivona Bernardi, com' ella sa, delle cose naturali della Sicilia illustratore amplissimo."

In the "Spiegazione della Tavola," he gives:—

**Fig. 2. Orione becco d'uccello.** (a) Capo di esso ingrandito che presenta la parte di sotto. (a2 a2) Piani muscolari esterni. (b) Coda con gli steli intransiti [ingrandita].

**Fig. 3. Bivonia zannara.** (a) Suo lunghezza naturale.

Coco's genus *Orso* is evidently synonymous in part with *Oxycephalus*, Milne-Edwards, 1830; while his *Orso zancleus* coincides generically with *Eupronoe*, Claus, 1879; and his genus *Bivonia* clearly belongs to the Phronimide, which will be discussed later on in this Report. Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust., vol. iii. p. 98, supposes that Cocco's *Orso* may be the same as Risso's *Typhis*, an opinion rejected by de Natale. See note on that writer, 1850.
1832. Guérin, F. E.


The general introduction to this part says, "Aucune classe d’articulés ne prouve mieux que celle des Crustacés combien la Morée est quelquefois pauvre en objets nouveaux." On pages 44—46 Guérin gives the Amphipoda numbered as follows:—"47 Talitrus saltator, Miln.-Edw.," "48 Orchestia Fischeri, Miln.-Edw."

"49 Talitrus platycheles Guér.—Corps compresso, glaberrimo; pedibus pare primo secundoque equilibus.—Long. 2 centim. (Voyez notre pl. XXVII.)

"Cette espèce remarquable pourrait à la rigueur constituer un nouveau genre, qu’on devrait placer entre les Talitres et les Orchesties, si on prenait pour caractères génériques l’organisation des deux premières paires de pattes; en effet, chez les deux genres que nous citons, les quatre premiers pieds sont terminés par un ongle crochu et pointu, tandis que dans notre espèce les seconds pieds n’ont plus d’ongles à l’extrémité; ils sont d’une consistance membraneuse, très-plats, transparents, et dépourvus des épines qu’on observe aux autres pieds; nous n’avons cependant pas cru devoir faire un nouveau genre pour ce petit amphipode, nous le plaçons parmi les Talitres, et nous établirons pour lui une petite division, à l’exemple de M. Milne-Edwards (Ann. des sc. nat., t. 20, p. 364.), ce qui apportera une légère modification dans le tableau que ce naturaliste donne des espèces du genre Talitre; voici ce tableau modifié:

"A. Pattes de la première paire beaucoup plus grandes que celles de la seconde. T. locusta

(Voyez notre pl. XXVII. fig. 4c.), Bancovitréi.

"B. Pattes des première et seconde paires égales entre elles. T. platycheles.

"C. Pattes de la première paire beaucoup moins grandes que celles de la seconde paire. T. Cloqueti. (Voyez notre pl. XXVII. fig. 4f.).

"On voit par ce tableau que notre Talitre est très-facile à distinguer des autres espèces connues; ses antennes sont plus courtes, proportion gardée, que celles du T. locuste; ses premières pattes sont fortes, à articles cylindriques, et terminées par un crochet simple, qui ne peut se replier en dessous. Les secondes sont de la même longueur, membraneuses et transparentes, avec leurs deux derniers articles presque égaux, aplatis, de forme ovale allongée; le dernier ne nous a pas offert de crochet terminal, quoique nous l’ayons placé sous une très-forte loupe. Les pattes de la troisième paire sont de forme ordinaire, plus longues de moitié que celles qui précèdent. Celles de la quatrième paire ont à peu près la longueur des deux premières. Les suivantes sont encore plus courtes, robustes, garnies d’épines; enfin les deux dernières paires sont les plus longues et dépassent notablement celles de la troisième paire.

"Hab. Cette espèce a été trouvée à Modon; nous l’avons aussi reçue du golfe de Gênes, et des mers de la Corse.

"50 Gammarus peloponnesius Guérin.—Antennis inaequalibus, posticis cupulis instructis; pedibus quatuor antecis subaequalibus, subdehiscentibus, ceteris longioribus, equilibus.—Long. 13—16 millim."

"51 Gammarus locusta Leach." This is followed by the Leomodipodes, represented by "52 Cappella lobata—Squilla lobata, Müller."

In the account of Gammarus peloponnesius, he criticises Milne-Edwards’ division of the genus Gammarus, "car la Crevette des ruisseaux (G. fluviatilis), qu’il place dans la division où
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le cinquième anneau de l'abdomen doit être lisse, a cependant ce segment garni d'un faisceau d'épines ou de poils raides, comme sa Crevette ornée et comme notre Crevette de Morée; en sorte que ces espèces doivent être placées, de moins quant à ce caractère, dans la même division." He then proceeds to call attention to the appendages of the antennae since called calceoli, which his species has in common with *Gammarus ornatus*. The characters by which he distinguishes the new species are in fact only the comparative shortness of its upper antennae and magnitude of its first gnathopods.

In the Brit. Mus. Catal., Spence Bate comments on the fact that Guérin has figured the mandible of *Talitrus platycheles*, with a very minute appendage (see Note on Atlas to this work, under date 1835). "This is a feature," Sp. Bate says, "that is absent not only from the genus, but from the whole tribe of *Saltatoria*." It will be remembered, however, that Savigny has likewise figured such an appendage for the mandible of *Orchestia montagui*. In the Iconographie des Crustacés Guérin appears to have used Savigny's figure of this mandible, and therefore his testimony is perhaps not independent.

1832. Schlotheim.


In this reprint at page 22 is mentioned in the description of Tab. xxii., "Fig. 8. a. b. *Trilobites problematicus*. Aus den jüngern Schichten des zur Kupferschiefereformation gehörigen Kalksteins bei Glücksdamm." The original figures are reproduced on the plate named.

1832. Zenker, Jonathan Carl.


Zenker believes that Degeer "(quem vulgo De Geer falso scribunt)" Gruiithuisen, Mayer, Wagner (*Locis, 1832, iii*), had observed the circulation of the blood in *Gammarus pulex* before him.

His section prior on the natural history of *G. pulex*, Fabr., begins with a "Conspectus generum praecipuorum familiae Squillarum, cui Gammarus unter adhuc meros est." Thus:—

"A. Anteóne quatuor

"a) antennae inferiores hand in pedis modum effectae, plurias articulatae.

"aa) antennae superiores inferiores subequales.

"1. Pollices manus in dictarum anteriorum 2-articulati:
   *Cerataspis et Lewithöe*.

"2. Pollices manus in anteriorum 1-articulati:
   *Melita, Erichius, Squilla, Phasmatocarcinus, Amphithoe, Dexamene, Gammarus et Phorusa*.

"bb) antennae superiores inferioribus breviorenes;

*Orchestia, Talitrus et Atylus*.

"b) antennae inferiores magne pedum instar efformatae (pedate), vix 4-articulatae:

*Corophium, Podocerus et Jassa*.

"B. Anteóne dve; *Phronima*."
He observes that many of the little animals belonging to this family are phosphorescent, as the Phasmatoecarini and perhaps the Amblyrhynchi, Erythrocephali, Acanthocephali, &c.
Under the heading Systematica, Synonymatea et Diagnostics he gives:—
3. Familia: Amphipoda Cuv.; Anthocephala Dancer; Squillares Goldf.; Gammarinae
   (Cervettes) Lettay; Squilla Zenk.
For the synonyma he refers to Gmeeen Zooph., no. 399. Lewekfeldt theor. Siles. p. 557.
He quotes the diagnosis generis Gammarus of Fabricius, 1778, Leach (Lin. Transact. xi. 2, 1819), Oken (Naturg. f. Schuleu, p. 735), Cuvier le règne anim.; trans. by Schinz), and his own "Antenne: quattuor, antice (inferiores) breviorae, postice (superiores) longiorae cum ramos parvo accessorio, uraeae articulatae. Zenk.," in which it will be observed that, like Fabreius, he applies the terms antice and postice to the lower and upper antenne respectively (see Note on J. C. Fabreius, 1798). He criticizes with some justice the earlier diagnoses, and gives a brief account of the distinctions between those genera in his Comceptus which he considers to come nearest to Gammarus. He then gives the diagnosis of the species "G. Pulex Fabr." by Linne, Scopoli, Fabricius, Oken, Cuvier, Leach, winding up with his own, in which he distinguishes two varieties, a) longicaudatus, β) brevicaudatus.
In the description he applies the term femur (in preference to corn) to the first joint of the leg. Of the six free joints he calls the first tibia, the second tarsus, the three following metatarsus, the last of these being terminated by an unguis.

The second section is on the Sanguinis circuitus, as to which his conclusions are not entirely in agreement with modern investigation. He sums up the results of his paper as follows:—
1. For the numerical law in all the external parts of Gammarus Pulex, the ternary arrangement is found to be the predominant, the quinary the subordinate. [See p. 13. Totius corporis annulii 3. 5 = 15. a) caput cum collo 3. b) pustus 3. c) abdomen superius 3. d) abdomen inferius 3. e) canas 3. &c. &c.] 2. The creature has three species of parasites, two internal, in the blood, orange-coloured, surprisingly large in proportion to their host, and one external, mouse-like, almost microscopic. 3. The dorsal vessel is rather to be compared with the swim-bladder of fishes than with a heart. 4. There are no special blood-vessels, but the blood flows freely round all the organs in the cavity of the trunk. 5. The globules of the blood are not animat (and therefore are not to be compared with monads). The last statement is in opposition to Mayer, Suppl. zur Lehre vom Kreislauf, 1827, some of whose statements he quotes with derision.

1833. Bouchard-Chanterdeaux.

Catalogue des Crustacés observés jusqu'à ce jour à l'état vivant dans le Boulonnais. (Soc. d'Agric., du Comm., et des Arts, de Boulogne-sur-mer, années 1831 et 1832. Boulogne, 1833.)

1833. COCCO, ANASTASIO.


At page 113 he says, "È da grandissimo tempo che mi è noto un Orione, e già appellavasi orio zancus (Ellem. n. VI. pag. 207) indicandone insin allora i principali caratteri, ché

dagli altri il distinguersi: ed ora vò qui completamente descriverlo.

"Orione Zancus Orio Zancus—Corpo conico subrotundato cinereo-reflescente, punctulis fascis

vir conspicuis adperso—Capite obtusum ocultis maximis semilunatis nigrescentibus.

"Perviene questo Orione infino alla lunghezza di otto linee, ed alla larghezza di tre: ha il corpo conico quasi rotundato cinciccio-carinico sparso in tutto di minutissimi punti bruni. Il capo aggaggiala la quarta parte o poco più dell' intiera lunghezza; è alquanto compresso, decline, ed ottuso. Gli occhi son grandissimi, bruni, semilunati, colla convesità volta in antivi. Il tomace è costruito di sette segmenti de' quali i due anteriori sono più ristrettì: sono tutti forniti nel margine inferiore d'un appendice quadrilatera cui appiccamo gli arti. L'addome ne ha cinque più larghi de'primi: di questi gli ultimi due sono più ristrettì: i margini inferiori sono rotundati, e gli angoli postico-inferiori ottusi, l'ultimo segmento e scavato sul dorso, e questo incavo prolungasi infino all'apice della squama codale—I piedi mascellari sono poco meno, o tanto lunghi che il corpo, e compongansi di quattro articiò quasi uguali—i piedi-mangi sono cortissimi, i quattro segmenti assai dilicati, le tre ultime paia hanno le cosce adhereute ad una squama: l'ultima è delle altre più piccola, ed in esso il piede è eziando cortissimo; le ugne in ciascun piede sono acutissime. I piedi natatori terminano con un appendice bi-partita. La squama codale terminale ha forma triangolare coll'apice assai acuto, e sopassa appena la lunghezza delle tre appendici styliformi bi-partite, che stanno in ogni lato della coda: quelle delle due prime paia sono ristrettì ed acutissime, e l'altre
dell'ultimo paio per alquanto rotundate terminano pure acutamente.

"Quest'Orione spondevolissimamente vien dalle onde giattito in sulla spiaggia, assieme al mio

Orio Orithoraephus ed all' O: Oxyrhynchus (Prestandrea) (1) i quali però son men comuni. ([1]) I caratteri specifici promossi dal Prestandrea alla descrizione di questo Orione non possono né punto né poco convenirgli; conciassché siano quelli stessi per me assegnati al mio genere Orio e tali quali leggansi nel nota. VI. dell'Effemeridi scientifiche, e letterarie per
della Sicilia—A far meglio adunque dovrebbero così venire indicati—Corpo compresso—

Rosso—Capite in rostrum acuminatum producto—Oculis maxillis semilunatis nigrescentibus.

N.]

"Un esame diligente de' tre orioni mi fece accorto, che i caratteri per me a questo genere

assegnati, em forza si riformassero; poiché i piedi squamigeri non al numero di due paia,

ma si di tre costantemente in quelli si rinvengono—Un buon carattere generico è pur quello
della forma del primo articolo de' piedi mascellari; perchè questo mio genere vò abbia

carattere segmenti: Orio—Capite fornicato, Pedibus maxillaris longissimis capillaris,

replicatis, capite obtectis, quattuorarticulatis, articolo basilari apice dilatato compresso. Bini

pedum articorum paribus, chelatis, brevissimis, tribus posticis basi squamā instructis.

Cauda styliformis. Effem. scient. e lett. per la Sic. Tom. VI. pag. 11."

"Fig. 3", a Orio Zancus alla grandezza naturale."  

Footnote.
1833. **Griffith, Edward, and Pidgeon, Edward.**

The Animal Kingdom arranged in conformity with its organization, by the Baron Cuvier. With supplementary additions to each order, by Edward Griffith. Volume the thirteenth. London, MDCCXXXIII. The Classes Annelida, Crustacea, and Arachnida, arranged by the Baron Cuvier, with supplementary additions to each order, by Edward Griffith, F.I.S., A.S., &c., and Edward Pidgeon Esq. London, MDCCXXXIII.

The Third Order of Crustacea, Amphipoda, and the Fourth Order, Lænomipoda, pages 204–215, are described “from the text of Latreille.” The supplement deals with these Orders on pages 315–318, but supplies no original information.

1833. **Johnston, George.**


He here figures and describes *Caprella acuminifera*, from Berwick. He remarks, “I do not know to whom the discovery of the animal just described is due; it is probably to Montagu.” In the eighth volume of this Magazine, page 670, under *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach, he gives as a synonym “Cap. acuminifera Desm., Crust., 277; Johnston, in Mag. Nat. Hist., vi. 40. fig. 7. a.” But though the *Caprella acuminifera* of Desmarest is the same as *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach, the species which Johnston names at first *acuminifera* and then *acanthifera* is, Mayer says, indubitably *Protella scabra*, Montagu.

1833. **Prestandrea, Nicolò.**


In this paper, pages 10–12, the following notices occur:


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—Torace di sette sezioni, che crescono gradualmente in lunghezza sino al quinto; il sesto, e settimo sono più stretti.—Addome di quattro anelli più stretti, ma più lunghi di quelli del torace, in guisa che l'insieme dell'animale si vede come diviso in due pezzi, cioè; il mezzo anteriore più largo, il posteriore abbracciantemente ristretto.—Sette paia di piedi propriamente detti, semplici, ganci, che conservano nella loro lunghezza l'ordine de' segmenti del torace; il quinto pajo più lungo di tutti è dentuto nel lato esterno per tutta la lunghezza del secondo articolo, che nel lato interno si prolunga oltre l'articolazione in una punta acuta.—La coda porta sei stilli molto sottili; quattro inseriti sulla stessa linea, e le altre due laterali alquanto più sotto, e sono più lunghi di quelli.

"Di questi bellissimo crustaceo, che viene dalle onde in febbraio balzato in sulla spiaggia insieme ad altri individui appartenenti al generi Phoxoena Phoxina Tiphia Philosophorum ho creduto farne un nuovo genere, perciocché la conformità del capo, il corpo trigono, le antenne esteriori forti, triangolari, ed i piedi del quinto pajo lo fanno da qualunque altro genere degli affipodi abbastanza differire.

"Ho voluto dedicarlo a dottissimo abate Cav. Domenico Scinà, qual celebre conoscitore delle scienze naturali.

"Affipodi. Orio (1) Oxyrhingus—Capite formico—Pedibus maculatibus exterioribus, longissimi, capillatis, replicatis, capite obtectis—Bisii pedum anteriorum paribus divulgatis, brevissimis, religis simpliciis; bisii posteriorum basi squama instructae—Cauda stilifera. [((1)) Questo nuovo genere di fresco stabilito per il sig. Cocco, e che nel fascicolo sotto delle Effemeride Scientifiche, e Letterarie per la Sicilia dell'anno 1832 trovasi posto, credo per errore tipografico, nell'ordine de' Schizopodi Eriothaln, devesi noverare nell'ordine degli Affipodi, come ne conviene l'asttimo Autore."


"Trovasi sulle spiagge di Messina balzato dalle onde in marzo.

"Differisce dall' Orio Orthithimnus (Cocco) per avere il corpo più piccolo, altamente compresso, di color constantemente rosso, il capo assai sottilmente allungato, gli occhi grandi, semilunati, e li stilli della coda proporzionatamente più grandi."

In the above account Ozyrhingus is apparently a misprint for Ozyrhynus, see note on Cocco, 1832. Ozyrhynus itself, we may suppose, is a malformation for oxyrhynus. The genera and species mentioned in this paper belong to the Hyperina, to be discussed in the later portion of this Report. The Orio oxyrhynus clearly belongs to the Oxycephalidae.

1834. Dewhurst.

The natural history of the order Cetacea and the oceanic inhabitants of the Arctic regions. 1834.

Lütken, 1873, quotes a passage from page 199 of this work alluding to Cunicus ceti, L., the Cyamus mysticeti, Lütken, parasitic on Balena mysticetus, being no doubt intended. From page

Footnote.
259 he quotes the observation that “the narwhal is liable to the annoyance of a similar but smaller animal,” but remarks that Dewhurst must certainly be wrong in the opinion which he expresses on the same page 259, that all species of whales are tormented by whale-lice.


The Introduction, pages i.—xxxv. is chiefly occupied with an interesting sketch of the literature of Carcinology down to the date of the work then in hand. The First Part, pages 1–200, in the first chapter, discusses the position of Crustacea in the animal kingdom, the character and various adaptations of the Crustacean integument, and its exuviation; in the second chapter, nutrition, respiration, circulation, and secretions; in the third chapter, the organs of sense, the nervous system and the muscles; in the fourth, the apparatus of reproduction and the process of development. In the Second Part, the first chapter, pages 201–236, describes the different systems and methods employed up to that date in the classification of Crustacea, concluding with that preferred by Milne-Edwards himself.

Milne-Edwards considers the normal number of segments of the Crustacean body to be twenty-one, the same segment never carrying more than one pair of limbs. Each segment he composes theoretically of two arcs, an upper one constructed out of two tergal pieces with an epineure or side-plate on either side, and a lower one constructed of two sternal pieces with an episternum on either side. He says that M. Audouin has arrived at this general principle, “que ce n'est que de l'accroissement semblable ou dissemblable des segments, de la réunion ou de la division des pièces qui les composes, du maximum de développement des uns, de l'état rudimentaire des autres, que dépendent toutes les différences qui se remarquent dans la série des animaux articulés.” After discussing the number of distinct segments in various groups of Edriocephtha, he concludes by saying, p. 22, “Enfin nous ajouterons que dans certaines espèces d'Amphipodes les deux moitiés latérales du septième annexe abdominal ne se réunissent pas sur la ligne médiane comme dans les autres segments du corps, et qu'il prends alors la forme de deux petites lames coriées ou de deux appendices styliformes, disposition très-curieuse en ce qu'elle offre un exemple frappant de la division d'un annexe en deux moitiés symétriques et latérales,” with the following note, “Cela se voit dans la Crevette d'Othon L., la Crevette loueste L, etc.; mais, dans la plupart des Amphipodes, ces rudiments des septièmes segments abdominaux manquent complètement. (Voy. Pl. I, fig. 5.),” as though he thought that the presence of a telson in the Amphipoda was the exception, whereas in the limits of this order which he accepted there is no instance of its absence which can be regarded as certain.

The appendages when fully developed, he says, present three distinct parts; the main portion, la tige, the stem which carries the other two and is almost always composed of several joints placed end to end; the second, or palp, is an appendage of the stem, on the outer side of which it almost always takes its origin, generally from the basal joint, but sometimes at the extremity of the second or third joint; the third portion, le fouet or flagellum, also arises from the stem, separating from it always above and on the outer side of the palp, p. 45. “In the natural group of the Amphipoda, the thoracic limbs almost always present in the females the maximum of composition above-mentioned; the stem serves for locomotion; the flagellum becomes membranous and serves for respiration; Lastly, the palp takes

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the form of the flagellum of the maxillipeds of the crabs, and serves to retain the eggs in the thorax of the mother," p. 49.

The Crustacean mouth-opening is described, p. 61, as bounded in front by a small horny or bony plate called the labrum or upper lip, and behind by a plate, generally bifid, called the tongue, languette, but which "might better be called the lower lip." The sides of the mouth are occupied by the mandibles, "which often carry an articulated appendage, that has been called the mandibular palp, but which appears to be the continuation of the stem of the limb, and not the analogue of the part above-called the palp." After treating of the maxilla and maxillipeds, he comes to the Canal digestif, which runs from the mouth to the anus, which is always in the terminal segment. This canal is composed of three parts, the esophagus, stomach and intestine. In the Edriophthalma he observes that the stomach is constructed on essentially the same lines as in the Podophthalma. He notes, p. 72, that in Orchestia "there exist in the anterior part of the stomach, near its esophageal opening, two little ciliated teeth." These are the structures for which in this Report the expression triturating organs has been adopted. On page 80 he remarks that "in the Amphipoda and Lernaeopoda it is the flagella (les foncets) of the thoracic limbs that appear specially assigned to the exercise of the respiratory functions; these organs, from eight to twelve in number, take the form of large membranous vesicles suspended below the thorax between the ambulatory feet, and a current of water set in motion by the natatory feet of the abdomen continually bathes them."

In describing the antenna of Crustacea, p. 111, he says that the tige or stem is composed in general of a stouter part called the peduncle, with one, two, or three joints, and a more or less elongate terminal portion, many jointed, which he calls "tige terminale." The "palp" takes the form either of a second terminal multiarticulate lash, fixed at the extremity of the peduncle, or of a large horny plate inserted at the base of the antenna, while the remaining accessory portion, when present, also constitutes a terminal lash (un filet terminal).

He notices, p. 113, that the Crustacea known under "le nom de Talitres ou de Puces de mer" must have the sense of smell, as they gather round decaying food after it has been buried. On p. 116 he gives the following account of the eyes as examined in "Amphitoe Procustii" and a few other Edriophthalma; "chez ces animaux on trouve d'abord pour chaque œil composé une cornée lisse sans division; mais immédiatement derrière cette lame tégumentaire il existe une seconde tunique, de même nature et également transparente, qui y adhère intiment, et qui est divisée en une multitude de facettes hexagonales; derrière chacune de ces facettes ou cornéules est situé, comme d'ordinaire, un cristallin dont la face antérieure est convexe et dont la face postérieure, qui se prolonge en un cône à sommet obtus, est contiguë à un petit cylindre gelatineux, avec lequel le filet correspondant du nerf optique se confond." On p. 121 he says that in Cyamus there are two smooth eyes and two compound facetted eyes, as to which see Note on Savigny, 1816. He repeats the account of the nerve-system of Talitrus from a paper by Audouin and himself read in 1828, and at page 147 he says that, combining Rathke's observations with theirs, "on peut conclure que le système nerveux des Crustacés se compose toujours de noyaux médullaires dont le nombre normal est égal à celui des membres, et que toutes les modifications qu'on y rencontre, soit à diverses époques de l'incubation, soit dans différentes espèces de la série, dépendent principalement des rapprochements plus ou moins complets de ces noyaux, agglomération qui s'opère des côtés vers la ligne médiane, en même temps que dans la direction longitudinale; mais peuvent tenir aussi en partie à un arrêt de développement dans un certain nombre de ces noyaux."

In the chapter on development it is remarked, page 199, that among the Edriophthalma the head is much larger [proportionally] in the young than in the adults, that the abdomen often shows analogous differences, and that when in the adult one of the pairs of feet exhibits some peculiarity of structure, the anomaly is either not found, or is little apparent, in the
young. It should be remembered that throughout this portion of the work the Crustacea in general are dealt with, and that therefore, when the Edriopithalmain are not being described in especial, many of the observations made are calculated to throw light upon their structure.

In the chapter on classification, after noticing earlier systems, Milne-Edwards explains his own. He prefers the zoological method which is not daunted by great differences of structure from grouping animals of high organization with others in which it may be far less complex, yet of the same general type and recalling "les états transitoires par lesquels les êtres les plus parfaits de la série ont passé pendant la durée de leur vie embryonnaire." He gives the definition of the class as follows:

"Crustacés. Animaux ayant le corps divisé en anneaux, en général très-distincts, mobiles et d'une consistance assez grande (cornés ou calcaires), sans cavité intérieure proprement dit, et portant une double série de membres, presque toujours bien distinctement articulés, et constituant des antennes, des mâchoires, etc., et des pales dont le nombre est, le plus ordinairement, de cinq ou de sept paires; le système nerveux, en général bien distinct, ganglionnaire et longitudinal; la respiration en général aquatique, et se faisant toujours à l'aide de branchies ou de la peau; la circulation, en général bien distincte; presque toujours un cœur aortique et des vaisseaux sanguins propres; les sexes séparés." p. 231.

He makes three subclasses, namely the Crustacés maxillés, Crustacés seuers, and Crustacés xiphosurien. The first of these he subdivides into various regions, the first of which, the Podolithalmain, contains two orders, the Decapods and Stomapods, while the second, the Edriopithalmae, contains three orders, the Amphipods, Isopods, and Lamipods.

It is in treating of the Decapods, p. 243, that he mentions the designations which he says are often applied to the six joints into which the ambulatory foot is commonly divided. These terms are 1. tarse, 2. trochant, 3. cuisse or bras, 4. jambe or carpe, 5. metatarse, 6. tarse or doigt. The last two of these sometimes, "disposés en manière de pince," form a hand (main).

The Atlas, plate xi. fig. 1, repeats the diagram of the nervous system of Talitrus given in the earlier work.

1834. ROUSSEL DE VAUZÉMÉ, AUGUSTUS.


The author explains that he was able to study these parasites from a great number of whales harpooned under his own eyes in the Atlantic, in the neighbourhood of Tristan da Cunha, and off the Falkland Islands. He distinguishes three species, which he thinks had been hitherto confounded by authors under the same name. Litkoh points out that all the three species are distinct from the northern Cyamus mysticeti, with which Roussel de Vauzelme supposes his Cyamus ovatus to be identical. Of this species the anatomy is very fully described. The mistakes of Savigny and Treviranus are pointed out. Among other details of his own investigations, he says, "Des perquisitions inutiles pour trouver les glandes salivaires, m'ont fait remarquer souvent dans les tuniques de l'estomac des matières blanches, friables, de forme variée, dont je n'ai pu déterminer la nature, à moins qu'elles ne soient analogues aux pièces calcaires qu'on présume servir à la réparation du test chez les crustacés." He remarks that there is "parmi les viscères une membrane diaphane, parsemée de points
noirs en relief, interposée entre le vaisseau dorsal et le tube digestif." He notices the
different authors who have written about Cyamus, and the various names and systematic
positions which have been assigned to it. He himself considers that it comes nearest to the
Isopoda, though it ought not to be united with them. He objects to the term Lomodipoda,
because the anterior feet are affixed to a special segment, not to the head or neck, as that
epithet would imply. After a definition of the genus Cyamus, he defines his three species;
1. Cyamus ovalis, of which he says, "cette espèce vit agglomérée sur les éminences cornées
de la tête des Baleines franches (Balæna mysticetus)," herein, Lütken says, going astray;
2. Cyamus erraticus, of which he says, "il vit errant, on le trouve sur la peau lisse, à la
base des tubercules cornés, sur les nageoires, principalement aux aisselles et dans les plis
des parties génitales et anales;" 3. Cyamus gracilis, of which he remarks, "il demeure avec
les Cyames ovales sur les protubérances de la tête." In a chapter on their "manners and
customs," he speaks of the prodigious quantity of the Cyamus ovalis and Cyamus gracilis
which can be seen a good way off at sea whitening the head of a whale, when it comes up
to breathe. He had reason to think that they must cause the whale no little irritation with
their sharp claws. Some care is needed in their capture, since these claws penetrate the
human finger like a needle, causing a sharp pain. Cutting the branches did not seem to
affect these animals, but when their large antennae were cut, they would sway unceasingly
about, as if they were drunk. He never found any in the stomach of the Albatrosses or
other sea-birds, which are sometimes supposed to help the whales to get rid of the parasites,
but he believed that the winter storms might be highly useful in this respect. He decisively
rejects the suggestion of MM. Andoin and Milne-Edwards that the Cyamus gracilis might
only be the young of the other species.

1835. GERVAIS.

Note sur deux espèces de Crevettes qui vivent aux environs de Paris. Annales

The Crevettes d'eau-douce, he says, have been confounded under the names Gammarus pulex,
aquaticus or fluviatilis, as forming but a single species, whereas they really form two species,
 differing not only by zoological characters, but also by their habitats. "Jamais elles ne
s'accompagnent ensemble, et l'une a sur le dessus des anneaux de l'abdomen des épines que
l'autre ne présente pas." Rösel and Geoffroy have described and figured the one, Desmarest
and Zenker have figured the other. The former he proposes to call Gammarus Rosellii,
because the names fluviatilis and aquaticus are inappropriate, since there is another river
Gammarus, and all the Gammaris are aquatic. His definitions are "Gammarus pulex, Fabr.
Oculis reniformibus, antennis subequalibus; tingoquoque abdominis cinculoquo abdomen
lont, id est non spinigerum," and "Gammarus rosellii Nobis. Oculis ac antennis
gammari publicis, sole abominini cinculquo quce auleato, id est superne et posticé unspliaginero.
Astacus fluviatilis Rosell. Insecten beiderungen III. pl. 52. Crevette des ruisseaux Geoffroy.
Hist. des Insectes pl. 21. fig. 6." I do not for my own part consider Gervais justified by
the reason he gives in altering Rösel's name. What he states as to the two species never
matting is guarded in a note by the remark that such a thing might happen, without
disproving the distinctness of the species.

Gervais concludes as follows: "On trouve aussi dans les environs de Paris, mais seulement dans
l'eau de puits, une troisième sorte de Crevette, remarquable par la petitesse de sa taille, qui ne
dépasse pas en effet trois ou quatre millimètres. Cette Crevette, que nous considérons
comme une simple variété de séjour est constamment étiolée, et ses yeux, au lieu d'être
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noirs, comme chez les précédentes, sont tout-à-fait sans pigmentum et non apparents. Nous
la nommersons *Gammarus pulex minutus* parce que c'est en effet à l'espèce sans épines qu'elle
appartient." As to this see note on Koch, 1835.

1835. Guérin-Ménéville.


On page 3, in the description of Pl. XXVII, what relates to the Amphipoda is thus given:—
"Fig. 4. *Talitrus platichelis*, Guérin; voy. p. 44. Grossi; a dernier segm. de l'abdom. plus
grossi; b mandibule très-grossis; e une patté de la seconde pair très-grossis; d patte
antérieure du *Thalitrus locusta* grossis; e celle du *Thalitrus Cloqueti* également grossis.
—Fig. 5. *Gammarus peloponnesiacus*, Guérin voy. p. 45. Grossi; a partie d’une antenne
externe très-grossis." On Pl. XXVII. itself, which has the inscription "E. Guérin
pinx", there is no figure 4. d. Figures 4. e. and 4. f. represent not single feet but the
whole anterior portion, head, antenna, gnathopods, etc., of two Orchestidae, the former
copied from Desmarest’s copy of Montagu’s *Gammarus saltator*, the latter from Savyngy’s
figure of *Talitrus cloqueti* (Audouin). In figure 5, the two last pleopods are represented
without side-plates, and attached to the fifth and sixth peraeon-segments, while the
pleopods are attached respectively to the seventh peraeo-and the first and second plea-
segments. The telson appears to spring from the fourth pleon-segment.

1835. Johnston, George.


Under "Class Crustacea. Subclass C. mandibulata," Johnston gives a definition, first of the
"Legion Edrophthalma," then of the "Order Lernodipoda Latreille, in Cuv. Rég. Anim.,
iv. 126," which he divides into
"(1.) Branchial lamellae 3 pairs, attached to the second and third segments, which are
apodal . . . . CAPRÉLLA.
"(2.) Branchial lamellae 3 pairs, attached to the base of the second, third, and fourth
pairs of legs, which are all monodactyle . . . . PROTO.

To Caprellia he assigns "1. C. Phasma;" "2. C. acanthifer," with "? var.," Leach’s *Cap-
linearis," in Edin. Encycl., vii. 404," and a reference to Fleming’s opinion that it is probably
only "a variety of C. Phasma;" "3. C. Pennanti;" "4. C. linearis."

To Proto he assigns two varieties of *Proto pedatus*, which he figures and describes. After the
fuller description of the species he distinguishes
"Variety 1.—Hands oval with a single denticle at the base: head rounded in front: branchial
lamelie larger and elliptical. *Obs.* To this variety the figures of Müller and Montagu
belong.

"Variety 2.—Anterior hands triangular, somewhat lobed at the base; the wrist deeply sinuate;
posterior hands oval, with two teeth at the base, and serrulate on the inner aspect: head
very obtuse in front: branchial lamellae smaller and cylindrical. *Obs.* All the specimens I
have seen belong to this variety."

"Latreille (Cuvier, Régne Animal, tom. iv. p. 137) and Desmarest assert that the figures of
Müller and Montagu refer to distinct animals, which do not even pertain to the same genus.
There is some error in this; for the figures are in reality more closely alike than could have
been anticipated, when it is remembered that they are both original, and taken by different draughtsmen; and they unquestionably represent the same species."

Mayer decides, in regard to the species here given by Johnston, that his *Caprella phasma* and *Caprella acanthifera* are alike *Protella phasma*, Montagu, his *Caprella penmanii* is *Caprella acutifrons*, Latreille, his *Caprella linearis* is rightly named, while his two varieties of *Proto pedatus* both belong to *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. M., the hands in variety 2, having become wrinkled after death. Johnston's figure of this variety, it may be observed, shows the marsupial plates of a female specimen.

1835—Koch, Carl Ludwig, died 1857 (Hagen).

1841.


Zusammenstellung der in Koch's "Deutschlands Crustaceen, Myriapoden und Arachniden," daneben so in "Deutschlands Insecten von Dr Panzer und Herrich-Schäffer," vorkommenden Crustaceen, 1847.

Of these works I have only seen portions, and therefore quote the titles and dates as given in Boscck's list. Apparently with a special view to the confusion of Bibliographers, Koch's work was issued in loose leaves. For each species there is a separate plate measuring about five inches in breadth by four in depth, and a separate leaf of description, six and a quarter inches broad by four in depth. A series of these in a loose paper cover forms a Heft. On the outside of this cover is the table of contents and the date. The date of the 162d Heft is "Den 1. Oktober 1838." The number of the Heft is repeated on each leaf, and the synonymy invariably gives a reference to "Koch Dtschl. Crust. Myr. u. Arachn.," with a different numbering; thus in Heft 138, the references are to h. 5; in 162, to h. 22; in 180 to h. 34; in 186 to h. 36. Mr. G. K. Fortescue of the British Museum tells me, on the authority of Hinrichs, that Heft 36 was published in 1841. Hagen, Bibl. Ent. ii. 27, states that Georg Wolfgang Franz Panzer (born 1755, died 1829), began his "Fauna Insectorum Germaniae initia" in 1793; that Heft 109, the last by Panzer, appeared before 1813; that after a long interval Heft 110 was published by Maler Geyer at Augsburg, and that the continuation was by Gtli. Aug. Willh. Herrich-Schäffer (born 1799), the title of his work being "Die Fortsetzung von Panzer Faune Insectorum Germaniae initia Regensburg, (Manz), 1829-1844. 8. Heft. 111-190. à 24 tab. col."

Mr. Edward Saunders, the well-known entomologist, informs me that Engelmann, Bibl. Hist. Nat. 1816, quotes the titles thus:


From the latter work Mr. Saunders sends me the following synonymy:

"Gammarus fossarum Koch


"Gammarus putatatus Koch

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186. 1. **Gammarus pulex** Fab.


188. 1. **Gammarus puteanus** Koch


The following descriptions are quoted from the former work. There can be little doubt that the same plates have been used for both works, although, as Mr. Saunders observes, Engelmann applies the term "lith." to those in Koch, and "Kupfern" to those in Herrich-Schaeffer's continuation of Panzer. The two works would seem to be practically identical. It seems convenient to bring Koch's four descriptions together, but it must be remembered that in all probability the two numbered respectively 138.1, and 138.2, belong to 1835, while the numbers 186.21, and 186.22, belong to 1841.

138. 2. **G. testaceus**, vitta utriquec lateralici fusca, testis caudae inermibus.

"Squilla Pulex Degeer Abh. VII. p. 193. t. 33. f. 1. 2.

"Frisch. ins. 7. t. 13.


"Etwas schlanker und kleiner als Gaum. pulex; die Schwanzringe oben unbewaffnet, und ohne vorstehende stachelartige Spitzen. Das vorletzte Glied der vier Vorderbeine etwas schmal eiförmig.


"Das dunkel gebräunte Weibchen hat kürzere Schwanzspitzen; auch scheint der Eiersack an den vier vorderen Seitenflügeln schwarzlich durch.

"In Gräben mit fließendem Wasser. Bei Regensburg in dem Königswieser Graben und in dem kleinen Bach bei der Weichselmühle in grosser Anzahl."

138. 5. **G. diaphano-albus**, lateribus subochraceis, testis caudae inermibus; articulo penultimo pedum 4 anteriorum quadrato.

"Koch Dtschl. Crust. Myr. u. Arachn. h. 5. n. 2.

"Die Gestalt von Gamm. pulex, aber von diesem durch die fehlenden stachelartigen Spitzen auf den Schwanzringen leicht zu unterscheiden. Von Gamm. foss. unterscheidet ihn das vorletzte Glied der vier Vorderbeine; dieses ist sehr gross, breiter als lang, fast quadratisch, blattartig breitspitzig.

"Körper, Fühler, Taster, Beine und Schwanzspitzen etwas glasartig weiss; in den Seiten bis zum letzten Schwanzringe mit eckigem Anstich, und mit einem violettblauen Streif in den Seiten der Leibringe. Die Augen sind gelb.

"In Schöpf- und Zielbrunnen. Bei Regensburg nicht selten."

186. 21. **G. pulex** Fab.

G. casius, dorso fusco testaceus, segmentis posterioribus postice medio in deutem acutum producis.


"Fabr. syst. ent. II. p. 516. n. 7.

"Latr. gen. crust. et ins. I. p. 98. n. 1.


"Grösser als Gamm. fossarium, 6 bis 7 Linien lang, von derselben Gestalt, doch an den scharfen..."
1835. MILNE-EDWARDS, H.


After discussing the subject in regard to the Isopoda, from Cymothoa and Anilocra Milne-Edwards passes on to make the following remarks on the Amphipoda:—“Les Crayms ou pour de baleines présentent aussi des différences considérables dans la forme de leur trone et de leurs membres, suivant l’âge auquel on les examine, et ces différences rentrent encore dans la même catégorie que celles dont les Cymothées nous ont fourni les premiers exemples.

“En effet, ce qui contribue le plus à donner aux Crayms adultes l’aspect si particulier qui les distingue, et les éloigner du type normal des Isopodes, est l’aplatissement et la largeur considérable des segments de leur thorax, la forme bizarre de leurs pattes et le grand
développement des vésicules fixées à la base des rudiments des membres thoraciques de la troisième et quatrième paires (Pl. 14, fig. 13). Les jeunes Cyames ont au contraire une forme svelte et élancée. Tous les segments de leur thorax se ressemblent parfaitement entre eux, et représentent des tronçons d’un cylindre; leurs pattes sont grêles, cylindriques, et parfaitement extensibles; enfin les vésicules respiratoires ne sont pas plus développées que chez les Protons, les Chevrolles et les Amphipodes. (Voyez pl. 14, fig. 14).

“II en résulte que les Cyames, lorsqu’ils viennent de naître, diffèrent bien moins des autres Crustacés du même groupe naturel que lorsqu’ils sont déjà parvenus à l’âge adulte. [Ces observations ont été faites sur de très jeunes Cyames ovales (Roussel de Vauzème) extrait au moment même de la poche ovarière de leur mère; les différences ne peuvent donc être attribuées à ce que les petits naissent appartenue à une espèce distincte comme quelques naturalistes à qui j’ai communiqué mes recherches semblent le penser].

“J’ai eu également l’occasion d’examiner quelques jeunes Phronimés. Les adultes, comme on le sait, se font remarquer par la grosseur démesurée de leur tête, par la forme presque conique de leur thorax, par le renflement de l’article basilaire des six premières fausses pattes abdominales, et surtout par le développement considérable des pattes thoraciques de la cinquième paire et par la grosse main didactyle qui termine ces membres, disposition dont les Amphipodes n’offrent pas un second exemple. (Voyez pl. 14, fig. 9). Dans les jeunes Phronimés, ces anomalies n’existent pas encore. La tête est de la grosseur ordinaire. Le thorax est presque aussi large en avant qu’en arrière, et se renferme par le milieu; l’article basilaire des fausses pattes abdominales est grêle et cylindrique; enfin les pattes thoraciques de la cinquième paire ne sont pas plus longues que les pattes voisines, et ne sont pas didactyles; on y remarque seulement un peu d’élargissement dans le pédoncule articulaire, sur le bord inférieur duquel le doigt mobile s’infléchit comme cela a lieu pour les pattes subcheliformes de toutes les Crevettes. (Voyez pl. 14, fig. 10).”

In his own “Amphithoe de Prevost,” he notes the enlargement of the hand of the second gnathopod in the adult. In the young, the head is more voluminous than in the adult, and the lower antennae, instead of being twice as long as the upper, are but little longer; “enfin les pattes mâchoires extérieures sont beaucoup moins chargées.”

1835. Ross, James Clark.

Owen, Sir Richard, born 1804 (Hagen).

Appendix to the narrative of a second voyage in search of a North-West Passage, and of a residence in the Arctic regions during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833. By Sir John Ross, C.B., &c., &c. Including the Reports of Commander, now Captain, James Clark Ross, R.N., &c., and the discovery of the Northern Magnetic Pole. London, 1833. (Amphipoda, pp. lxxxiii—xcii, partly by Owen.)

Guérin’s Themisto gaucheliadici, from the Falkland Islands, is here recorded as occurring of greater size near the west coast of the Peninsula of Boothia, but it is, Boeck says, the Gammarus (Themisto) libellula of Mandt that is intended. The Gammarus vaga next mentioned is referred by Boeck to Anonyx (Scarcies) vahlii, Kroyer. Among other already known species, Talitrus celeris, Sabine, is renamed Amphithoe celeris, being in fact Onisus aculeatus, Lepechin, now called Rhachotropus aculeatus. The new genus Acanthochiton (Owen, MS.), is thus defined:—“Antenne suberaquales, 4-articulat, articulo ultimo et plurimis segmentis efformato, articulo tertio superiorum brevissimo. Pedes 4-antici, monodactyli, filiformes, articulo ultimo princi paris serrato. Rostrum pro-

Footnote.

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ductum acutum, incurvatum. Oculi parvi." The type species, *Acanthoneus cristatus*, is described and figured. The generic name being preoccupied, is changed by Beeck to *Acanthoneusoma*.

The new genus *Acanthoneusoma* (Owen, MS.), is thus defined:—Antenne inaequalis, superiores dimidio breviores, articulo ultimo e plurimis segmentis efformato, articulis tertii et secundis superiorum equalibus. Pedes 4-anteci, monocactili, filiformes, articulo ultimo primi paris unguiculato. Rostrum productum acutum, undulatum. Oculi parvi.

This generic definition was sharply criticised by Kroyer, who transferred the type species, *Acanthoneusoma hisrix*, to *Amphithoe*. Beeck regards it as identical with *Onices eusipidatus*, Lepechin, and as Owen's generic name was preoccupied, he calls it *Acanthoneus eusipidata*. E. J. Miers would retain it as a distinct species, *Acanthoneus hydrix*, Owen. The *Acanthoneus hydrix* of Buchholz is, I think, clearly a distinct species, as Miers points out, and may receive the name *Acanthoneus buchholzi* in honour of its describer. Owen, in speaking of the rostrum of his species, says, "this part is white, curved over the head, and directed forwards."

The description by Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 147, corrects this statement, saying, "Cephalon furnished with a minute rostrum. First segment of the pericran having a large central dorsal tooth projecting upwards and forwards on the anterior margin." Buchholz supposes that Kroyer, Bruzelius, and Beeck, have only had young examples to examine, and would so account for the differences between their specimens and his, but Owen says expressly "Plate 9, fig. 4, represents a large-sized specimen of the *Acanthomeus Hystrix*", so that to him, at least, Buchholz's argument will not apply.

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1829—Guérin-Méneville, F. E.

1844.


[This work was published in livraisons between 1829 and 1844. The Plates containing Amphipoda probably all belong to the early part of 1836. An advertisement in the "Quarante-cinquième livraison. Crustacés. Pl. 35.," says, "La 46° et dernière livraison se composera du Texte descriptif de l'Iconographie et paraîtra fin mars 1838," but the promise was not, it appears, fulfilled till the end of 1843. The specific names, however, being given on the plates, will carry the date 1836.]

In the third order of Crustacea, les Amphipodes "genre CREVETTE (Gammarus Fab.)" stands alone, with various sub-genera. In the description of Pl. 25, fig. 4 is referred to *Pheronima atlantica*, Guérin, 1836. Branchial vesicles are shown as attached to the third, fourth and fifth pereopods. The observation follows, "Nous avons une autre espèce, prise dans l'Océan qui baigne les côtes de l'Amérique, assez loin de l'embouchure de la Plata. Elle ressemble à la précédente, mais la main de la cinquième paire de pattes est beaucoup plus longue et plus grêle, peu renflée vers l'extrémité, avec la griffe simple, mais fortement renflée au milieu et une forte dent au côté interne de la pointe opposée de cette griffe. Cette troisième espèce a, comme on le voit, beaucoup de ressemblance avec la *Pher. solutaria*, mais elle s'en distingue facilement par l'absence de dent au milieu interne du doigt mobile. Nous lui avons donné le nom de *Pheronima solutaria*."
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Fig. 5. is referred to “Hyperia Latreillii, Edw.”, with the note that Stras described it under the generic name of Hidula (Mém. du Mus., t. xviii. pl. iv.).

Fig. 6. Hyperia pectestrès, Guér., is thus described, “Très-distincte par la longueur de ses pattes et de son corps. Antennes inférieures un peu moins longues que les supérieures : celles-ci, moins longnes que la tête. Pattes de longueurs très-inégales, grelles avec le premier article ou la lance aussi mince que les articles suivants.—Hab. les côtes du Chili.”

Fig. 7. is of “Theoniéta Gaudichaudii Guér.”, the mandible of which is drawn with a four-jointed palp. Guérin adds a “Nota. M. Kroyer (Greenland amphipoder, p. 63, etc.) a fat courant deux autres espèces de ce genre curieux.”

On Pl. 26, fig. 3 represents “Orchestra Fieberi, Edw.” Fig. 4 is described by the words “Mandibules de l’Orchestia gamarella.” The figure is very like Savigny’s figure of the mandible of Orchestra montagni; and, like that, shows a rudimentary three-jointed palp. Fig. 5. is of Talitrus platycheles, Guér.; Fig. 6. of “Althys arenicola. Leach.”; Fig. 7. of “Gammarus locusta. Latr.,” with the “Nota. Voir la description de plusieurs Gammarus d’Angleterre par M. Johnston (Zool. Journ., 1827, t. iii. p. 175).” Fig. 8 represents “Leuresthes farrina, Savign.”; Fig. 9. “Amphitrite floridea, Savigny.”

On Pl. 27, fig. 1 represents “Corophium longicorne, Fab. Latr. (male)”; Fig. 2, “Corophium longicorne, F. (female).”; Fig. 3. “Jassa polychaeta. Leach.”; Fig. 4. “Corpus tubularis. Say.”; Fig. 5. “Perotypus arenaria. Latr. Hab. les mers d’Europe (copie de Slabber).” Fig. 8. “Typhis foma. Edw.”; Fig. 9. “Le même, juene.”

Figures 1 and 2 Pl. 26, are of “Ione thoracica, Montagu,” male and female. Figures 6, 7, and 10 on Pl. 27, represent respectively “Anomura talpa. Leach.” “Anomura forcularis. Risso.”; “Poronita maculata. Westw.”

In the fourth order, Les Lomodipodes, “Genre CYAME (Cyanus. Latr.)” stands alone with three subgenera. On Pl. 28, fig. 1 represents “Caprella tuberculata. Guér.”, “Hab. l’ile de France.”; the explanation of the figure being followed by the “Nota. Cette espèce est voisine des Caprella acuminata et scapra ; mais elle est bien distincte par sa tête courte, corne, par ses antennes supérieures très-pen plus longues que les inférieures, et par les segments de son corps portant chacun un assez grand nombre de tubercules.” Fig. 1a. “Sa queue vue en dessous,” shows a plen very clearly triarticulate, the terminal joint bearing a pair of wart-like limbs. These figures evidently represent the male sex, and are very different from the figure of “Caprella tuberculata, δ,” in Rate and Westwood, ii, 68, although to some extent resembling the figure they give for the female of that species, but still more resembling, except in regard to the frontal horn, the figure on page 63, which they name “Caprella hystricis,” Kröyer. Fig. 2 is named “Caprella lobata. Latr. (C. lineata? Lin. Edw.), with the “Nota. M. Templeton (Trans. Ent. Soc. vol. 1, p. 191) a décrit et figué plusieurs espèces de ce genre provenant de l’ile Maurice.” Fig. 3. is named “Leptomera policta, Mull.”; Fig. 4. is of “Cyanus ovalis. Roussel de Vauzème.” Numerous details are given, with the acknowledgment, “(figures empruntées au travail de M. Roussel de Vauzème)” It would save some trouble if authors of systematic or general works on a subject would always acknowledge the sources from which their figures are borrowed. Fig. 5. is thus described.—Cyanus Delphini, Guér. 5a. Le même vu en dessous.

Appendice respiratoire et lune ovigère de la femelle.—Hab. Trouvé sur les parties génitales d’un Dauphin, sur les côtes des Antilles.

“Nota. Cette espèce est bien distincte de celles que M. Edwards mentionne, tant par ses formes que par son habitat. Elle est en eau allongée; ses segments thoraciques se touchent sur presque toute leur étendue, à l’exception des derniers qui sont un peu séparés sur les côtés. La grosse pièce des secondes pattes porte au côté interne une fort dent saillante. Les filets branchiaux sont très-courts, inégaux et beaucoup moins longs que les pattes. Les premières articulations des pattes postérieures sont fortement dentées et de formes très-diverses.”
1836. GUÉRIN, F. E.


After briefly reviewing the classification of the Hyperina in the various works of Latreille and Milne-Edwards, Guérin proceeds to define his new genus, *Primno*, as follows:

"Corps allongé, de quatorze segments, non compris la tête. Tête ovale, très bombée, perpendiculaire et terminée en pointe. Deux antennes plus longues que la tête, sublunées, composées de deux articles, dont le premier court et le second effilé vers le bout, et n'étant pas articulé. Pieds de la première paire, les plus courts de tous, à article cylindrique, dépassant la tête de presque toute sa hauteur, et terminés par un petit ongle pointu. Seconds pieds un peu plus longs, avec le premier article large et aplati; les deuxième et troisième très courts, les quatrième et cinquième plus longs et égaux entre eux, et le cinquième terminé par un ongle pointu; troisième et quatrième pieds encore plus longs, simples, à articles cylindriques; cinquièmes pieds de plus du double plus grands que les précédents; le premier article grand, un peu aplati, presque aussi long que les pieds qui précéendent; le second court, armé d'une épine en arrière; le troisième également court, très étroit à la base, renflé en demi lune, et aigu à ses extrémités; quatrième article presque aussi grand que le premier, large et aplati, armé de fortes épines à son côté antérieur; cinquième, grêle, plus long que le quatrième, cylindrique, et un peu courbé, terminé par un ongle assez long, très aigu et un peu courbé; sixièmes pieds beaucoup plus courts, à premier article large et plat; deuxième court, inermes; troisième deux fois plus long; quatrième aussi long que le premier, étroit et armé d'épines en avant; cinquième aussi long que le précédent et terminé par un ongle aigu; septièmes pattes encore plus courtes; à premier article large et aplati, ayant les autres articles cylindriques et grêles, et la griffe du dernier renflée et aronnie, au lieu d'être aiguë comme aux autres pattes. Trois premiers segments de l'abdomen grands et arrondis en arrière, portant chacun une paire de pattes natatoires composées comme dans les Phronèmes; les suivants courts, plus étroits, et donnant attaché à des lunes natatoires simples, larges, un peu lobées au bout, mais n'étant point terminées par deux petits appendices comme dans les Phronèmes.

"Comme on le voit par ces caractères, ce genre est très voisin des Phronèmes, et doit être placé immédiatement après ces Crustacés."

The type species, *Primno macropa* is figured. The derivation of the oddly formed specific name is indicated by the French name "*P. à grands pieds."

The new genus *Hieracomyx* is next described:—"Corps court et massue, composé de treize segments non compris la tête. Tête ovale, très grosse, perpendiculaire, occupée en entier par les yeux; quatre antennes inégales; les supérieures de la longueur de la tête, cachées dans une fossette; les inférieures un peu plus longues; ces quatre antennes composées d'un support plus épais, court, et d'une tige multarticulée. Premier et second segments du thorax réunis, et portant les deux premiers paires de pattes; les deux segments qui suivent égaux entre eux et plus étroits que le premier ou les deux premiers, soudés; cinquième segment plus large et dilaté en arrière et en bas; les deux derniers étroits, cachés en bas par la dilatation du cinquième; pieds de deux premières paires assez courts, simples, égaux entre eux, à articles peu aplatis, troisièmes et quatrièmes terminés par une petite main imparfaitement didactyle, ayant le doigt mobile formée du cinquième article et de l'ongle aigu qui le termine; cinquièmes pieds les plus grands de tous, ayant le premier article très large et aplati, les deux suivants courts et transversaux; le quatrième grand, épaiss, dent au côté antérieur; le cinquième de la longueur du précédent, cylindrique et terminé par un ongle
asszez grand, aigu et un peu courbé; sixièmes pieds plus courts, à premier article aplati, les deux suivants petits, le quatrième renflé, inerme; pieds de la septième paire encore plus courts, ayant le premier article grand, plat, et les suivants cylindriques, moins longs ensemble que le premier, recourbés et cachés sous celui-ci dans le repos; les trois premiers segments de l'abdomen grands, diminuant de grandeur, portant chacun une paire d'appendices natatoires, semblable à ceux des autres genres de la même famille; les trois segments suivants courts, portant chacun une paire de lames plates, ovales, un peu échancrées au bout, mais d'une seule pièce, comme dans le genre précédent. Guérin considers that this genus comes very near his other genus Themisto. He figures the type species Hieraconyx abbreviatus, which Spence Bate gives as Anacyclonema abbreviata, regarding the genus Hieraconyx as representing the male form of Milne-Edwards' Anacyclonema.

The new genus Pronoe is thus described:—Corps allongé, étroit, composé de quatorze segments, en n'y compréhendant pas la tête. Tête grande, occupée par les yeux, arrondie, avancée, ayant le front très bossé, creusé devant pour recevoir les antennes supérieures, avec le tubercule buccal peu saillant. Antennes plus courtes que la tête, plates, paraissant composées de trois articles, dont les deux premiers très courts. Antennes inférieures insérées près de la bouche grêles, cylindriques, sécitées et formées de cinq articles se replayant l'un sur l'autre. Pattes simples et monodactyles, allant en augmentant de longueur depuis les premières jusqu'aux cinquièmes; les quatre premières paires ayant tous leurs articles cylindriques; premier article des trois dernières paires large, aplati et arrondi; sixième paire beaucoup plus courte; septième, composée seulement du premier article et d'un petit tubercule qui semble le rudiment des autres. Les trois premiers segments abdominaux grands, arrondis et portant chacun une paire d'appendices natatoires, conformes comme dans les autres genres. Les trois segments suivants ayant des appendices étroits, plats, allongés et terminés par deux petites lames arrondies au bout; le dernier segment court et triangulaire.

Guérin at first thought that his Pronoe was the young of Typhius, to which it comes very near, especially in regard to the antennes, but he found that it differed markedly in regard to the gnathopods. He figures the type species, Pronoe capito. He also figures and describes in detail his Phronima atlantica, which Claus considers to be the immature female form of Phronima exemplaria, but which Streets upholds as a distinct species. He figures and describes as a new species Oxycephalus oceanicus, though somewhat doubtfully separating it from "Oxycephalus pisatorius," Milne-Edwards, of which species Claus decides that it is the young male.

The new genus Philias is thus described:—"Corps court, comprimé latéralement, composé de quatorze segments, non compris la tête; tête petite, en grande partie cachée dans le premier segment. Yeux saillants. Antennes supérieures grandes, ayant un péduncule renflé et composé de trois articles (la tige est détruite, et il n'en reste que la base. On voit qu'il n'y avait pas de petit filet supérieur comme dans les crevettes). Antennes inférieures trente petites, insérées sous les précédentes, composées de deux articles égaux et d'une courte tige multi-articulée. Quatorze paires de pattes filiformes; simples, monodactyles; les quatre premières paires égales entre elles, plus courtes que les trois dernières, qui sont aussi égales entre elles. Appendices natatoires des trois premiers segments de l'abdomen de forme ordinaire; ceux du quatrième un peu plus petits, mais encore semblables, c'est à dire terminés par deux lames plus longues que la tige qui les supporte, ciliées; ceux du quatrième [cinquième] sont composés d'une tige plate, terminée par deux petites lames ovales et plus courtes, enfin ceux de l'avant-dernier segment ont leur tige plus courte, large et arrondie, et terminée par deux petites lames ovales et un peu pointues. Dernier segment abdominal très court, transversal et un peu arrondi." Of the type species Philias serratus, which is figured, pl. 19, figs. 1-4, he gives the following account, "ce petit Crustacé est long de cinq a six millimètres; tous les segments de son corps ont leur tranche supérieure très saillante, ce
1836. Templeton, Robert.


Under Malacostraca is included the following notice:—

**EDRIOPHTHÁLMA, Gamméridae.**

*Talitrus Latr., Locusta Latr.* Inhabits all our sandy shores.—Orchæsta Leach littèrea Mont. Inhabits all our sandy shores, living under stones and Fæci, and, when disturbed, keeping to a considerable distance.—*Gammarus Latr. Pælex Linn. aquáticus Leach.* Inhabiting our rivers and springs.—G. Locusta Mont. Inhabits the sea along our coasts, never voluntarily leaving the water.—*Corophium Latr. grossipes Linn., longicorne Latr.* Leach. Inhabits Belfast Lough. In the little pools of salt water at the point fields Belfast.” The remaining Edriophtalmæ mentioned are Isopods.

1836. Templeton, Robert.


The *Crustacea* in question were “picked up either at Mauritius or on the way thither.” He first describes:—

**Anisopus dubius.** Pl. XX. fig. 1. Greenish, dotted over with reddish-brown specks. Head large, subquadrangular, carrying 4 antenna, the superior nearly as long as the body, and exceeding in length by about one-fifth part the inferior; the 1st joint is minute, the 2nd large and thick, the 3rd clavate, nearly cylindric, and wanting the little process which characterizes the true Gammaræ, 4th joint multiarticulate, tapering. The inferior antenna has the 2nd and 3rd joints, subequal, much longer than any of those of the superior, and the remaining similar, but of smaller dimensions. Both antenna are spiny or hairy. The thoracic rings are narrow, and extend inferiorly into plates concealing the upper part of the 5 anterior pairs of legs. Those of the abdomen are much larger and end in a 4-articulated tail, with a jointed stylet on each side proceeding from the inferior posterior angle of the ultimate and penultimate articulations. The first pair of legs is extremely minute and terminates in a simple claw, the 2nd much longer, as are the 3 succeeding pairs, and terminates in joints slightly dilated, the last carrying a tolerably strong curved claw. The 3rd pair has the last joint very much dilated, subtriangular, not toothed, but bearing a very strong curved claw; the posterior edge is waved and hairy. The 2 succeeding pairs of legs resemble the 1st pair except in their greater size; but the 6th and 7th pairs, of nearly equal dimensions, exceed all the anterior legs in being both much longer and much more robust, and besides differ in having the coxae very much dilated, and the last joint of each
leaves elongated, surrounded by two blunt teeth, and a large dentate curved claw directed forwards. Immediately behind these legs arises, from the inferior part of each joint, the bifurcate articulated appendages which are called fin-feet; so that all the rings of the body have either true or fin feet or styles articulated to them, in this respect differing from all hitherto noticed genera.

"This species swims with considerable rapidity and has all the habits of our common European marine Gammarus. Its size is about 1/4 of an inch, and its color subject to but little variation, being of a greenish tint more or less brownish in the specimens I have examined. In its generic characters the great and disproportionate length of the 2 last pairs of feet, the fin-feet arising from the succeeding joints, and the appearance presented by the antennae, which are much longer than in the contiguous genera, at once distinguish it. The claws also offer distinctions."

In the above description, Templeton speaks of a minute first joint to the upper antennae, which he very properly does not figure. He speaks of the lower antennae having joints much longer than any of those of the superior; and again his figure contradicts his description. By the extremely minute "first pair of legs," he evidently means the maxillipeds, what he calls the second and third pairs being the two pairs of gnathopods. The third pereopods are missing both from the figure and the description. It is curious that Templeton should have thought his genus distinguished by having appendages to all the rings of the body, since few genera of Amphipods are without this characteristic, unless the telson be counted as one of the rings. Milne-Edwards introduced the genus between Icos and Ampithoe, adopting Templeton's error as to the gnathopods, and not noticing his other mistakes, unless obliquely in the words, "l'abdomen ne parait offrir rien de particulier." Spence Bate, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 245 (Anisopus dubius, p. 145, by error in the index), describes Templeton's species as Ampithoe dubia, adding that "this description is taken from Templeton's figure, which is not well drawn," and that "if the telson (which is not figured nor described) should be found to be formed into a hook, then it belongs to Sunamphithoe." As a matter of fact, fig. 7, on Plate xii, of the Catalogue does not fairly represent Templeton's figure, and since the generic distinction which separates Sunamphithoe from Ampithoe is no longer the hooked telson, but the distal widening of the fifth joint in the hinder pereopods, which Templeton expressly describes and very clearly figures, the name Anisopus would have priority over Sunamphithoe, had it not been preoccupied among the Decapod Crustacea by de Haan, and also among Coleoptera, in 1835.

The next species is described as follows:—

"Traumalea depilis. Plate XX, fig. 2. Erythrecephalus melanophthalimus? Tilesius, New Ann. Wetteransch. i. p. 6, pl. xxi. a. fig. 5."

"Body hyaline, with a few dark specks, especially along the edges of the abdominal plates or rings. The head is quadrangular, not large; the eyes deeply imbedded in it; front retracted inferiorly, from about its middle arise the superior antennae, which are short and tumid; 1st joints short, forming together a truncated cone on which rests the elongate spindle-shaped 4th joint. The inferior antennae arise from the inferior part of the frontal surface; they are much smaller than the superior, composed of 4 joints, of which the 1st is small and obconic, the remainder in length subequal, the last conic. The body swells out to about the 6th ring, when it again becomes gradually reduced in size and ends in a bifurcate articulated tail. There are only 6 legs apparent, the 2 first pairs being very short and apparently without claws, the 4 posterior pairs of about equal length, tapering, and with
slender slightly curved claws. From the abdominal joints proceed bifurcate articulated appendages, but, as well as the whole animal, apparently devoid of hairs.

"This minute species swims but badly, having none of the celerity of motion so conspicuous among the *Gammari*, to which it bears resemblance in its form. It differs from every genus I am acquainted with, in the antennae, in the relative dimensions of the legs, the elongate and undulated form of the tarsal joints, and in the claws. I confess my inability to allot it to its proper place among the minute *Crustacea*, the differences being in fact more conspicuous than qualities by which its affinities to any single genus can be traced. It was found off Port Natal, in the summer of 1835, in lat. 37° S. and 21° E., while I was searching for *Zoea* in the sea-water. It is about 1/4th of an inch in length."

In 1838 Milne-Edwards suggested that this species might belong to his genus *Vibilia*. In the Hist. des Crust., 1840, he leaves it unnoticed. Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 304, calls it *Vibilia depilis*, remarking that he has little doubt that Templeton’s "figure is an imperfect representation of *Vibilia*, and probably the young of some known species."

The next Amphipod described is:—

"*Cerapus* (Say) additus. Plate XX. fig. 5."

Templeton does not happen to include in the description and figures any of the distinctive marks on which S. I. Smith has founded his subfamily Cerapina with its single genus *Cerapus*, Say. In extracting his specimen from its tube, he seems to have left three pairs of the pereopods in the tube, and to have forced back one pair to an apparent attachment with the second segment of the pleon. There is, however, no reason for withdrawing the species from the genus *Cerapus*, Say, in which Templeton has placed it, its transfer to *Ceropellas* by Milne-Edwards having been based on obvious errors in the original description, and an undue importance attached to the number of articulations in the antennary flagella. Templeton's remarks appended to his description of the animal are worth quoting. "The entire animal is about 1/4th of an inch long, exclusive of the antenna, and it presents some peculiarities, with one exception, unique in this family. It has formed for itself or seized upon a little membraneous tube, nearly 1/4th of an inch long, which does not resemble the case of *Tubularia*, but seems composed of a series of rings, and resembles in texture the papyritious covering of the pendulous wasp's-nests. It is perfectly cylindrical, of a brown colour, and opaque. When disturbed, the little animal retires within this tube, the tips of the antenna alone appearing, with which it continues to investigate its neighbourhood; and whenever the feeling of perfect security prevails, it comes out as far as the second or third ring from the head, the antenna being perpetually in motion, extended to the right or left, or as if lashing the objects about it. When it wishes to change its place it seizes with its claws the little fragments of sea-weed about it, and dragging, urges itself forward. I have never seen it dash itself through the water by any mode similar to that of the *Gammari*; and I should infer that the tube was its natural place of residence from the want of legs or fin-feet at the middle rings, in which it differs from *C. tubularia* of Say, that author figuring a regular succession of both. I have observed the tail slightly protruded, and the members which are sketched as attached to adjoining rings used as feelers. While watching it, which I did for some hours, I was exceedingly surprised and amused to find it disappearing from one end of the tube, and reappearing like magic at the other, having doubled itself up towards its belly in the passage, but with such quickness, considering the narrow calibre of its mansion, that I could hardly credit my eyes but that it had two heads, and indeed, a gentleman who was in the pavilion with me at the time could not be persuaded to the contrary. The animal, however, scarcely remained a second at this extremity, but shot back to the one it had formerly occupied; and during the time I watched it I never saw it remain permanently at it, or rather I should say for a longer period than a second, or a second and a half at furthest. The maxillae resemble those of *Scolopendra*, but are very
minute, and I believe the smaller palpi arise from them or a very closely adjoining part, but vision is so indistinct in so small an object as to make me hesitate in affirming this. The circulation of the blood was distinctly visible in the antennae, and the globules, unlike those I had hitherto examined, were round, and of comparatively large dimensions. From the upper part of the head a spine, with a very dilated base, extends forwards to between the roots of the superior antennae. The eyes were black, with a pale encircling ring. The head brown, dotted with white, especially behind; and the antennae pale, annulated imperfectly with reddish brown."

Templeton further describes "Cuprella (Lam.) scaura. Plate XX. fig. 6. and "Cuprella (Lam.) nodosa. Plate XXI. fig. 7."

*Cuprella scaura*, from Mauritius, in Mayer's opinion perhaps includes *Cuprella attenuata*, Dana, and undoubtedly includes *Cuprella nodosa*, also from Mauritius, *Cuprella attenuata* being the male, *Cuprella nodosa* the form of the female and young. Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal., pp. 355, 357, gives the length of both forms as half an inch, whereas the original from which he is quoting gives for the length of *Cuprella scaura*, "from the tips of the antennae to the claw of the hind leg," about one inch, and states that *Cuprella nodosa* "is about 1/4th of an inch long."

1837. **BENNETT, FREDERICK DEBELL.**


The account of this paper says, p. 42, "it appears that the sperm Whale is not like the *Balaena mysticetus*, constantly found with *Barnacles* and other parasites adhering to its skin, a circumstance accounted for by Mr Bennett from the former species inhabiting deep water, while the latter frequents soundings, and is also much more sluggish in its movements. One species of *Barnacle*, the *Oliva Cuvieri*, is sometimes found attached in a single cluster to the lips or lower jaw of the *Cachalot*, and a few small *Oniscii* occasionally adhere to the skin; in its blubber also numerous cysts of a species of *Cysticercus* are met with." Lütken considers that the *Oniscii* here mentioned are probably *Cyprini*.  

1837. **BURMEISTER, HERMANN.**


Burmeister's first principal group in the Animal Kingdom contains the Gastrozoa with four Classes. The second group consists of the Arthrozoa, beginning with Class five, Vermes. Class six, the Crustacea, is divided into the following orders, Pseudoccephala, Aspidostomrea, Thoracostraca, Arthrostraca. The Arthrostraca, comprising the Amphipoda and Isopoda, are thus defined, p. 567:—

"Vierthe Ordnung. Arthrostraca. Malacostraca ecirophiithalma, Leach. Der Kopf ist frei abgesondert, trägt 2 Paar Fühler, die äusseren ohne Schuppe am Grunde, 1 Paar ungestellter zusammengesetzter Augen mit facettirter Hornhaut, seltener 2-4 einfache Augen, 1 Paar Kiefer und 3 Paare accessorischer Mundtheile. Brustkasten gegliedert, 4-7 ringelig, jeder Ring mit 1 Paar einfacher, selten scheerenförmiger Füsse. Hinterleib 1, 3-6 gliedrig, oder fehlt ganz, im letzteren Falle ohne, gewöhnlich mit Flossen am Ende und Flossensäumen an seiner Unterfläche. Die Jungen haben die Form der Alten, doch öfters fehlt ihnen das"
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letzte Fusspaar, welches sich jedoch bald entwickelt; die Weibchen tragen die Eier an der Brust unter Schuppen, bis die Jungen ausgekrochen sind, ja selbst diese bestehen darin ihre Ausbildung, bis das letzte Fusspaar fertig ist."

In defining the "Flohkrebs. Amphipoda," he says "die Kiefer gewöhnlich mit einem 3gliedrigen Taster." He makes of them two divisions:—"A. Mit grossem 6gliedrigem Hinterleib, woran die aus den letzten Flossensäumen gebildete 5appige Schwanzflosse," containing the two families Gammarina and Hyperina, and "B. Mit verkürzten Hinterleib und einfachen Augen," containing the two families, Lernaeopoda and Pyganomidae. Kroyer finds much fault with him for including the second subdivision in the Amphipoda, but with regard to the Lernaeopoda Burmeister's view has prevailed. His name Arcitostrica has been adopted by authors of eminence for the group to which he applied it. His arrangement of the first two families is as follows:—

"Fam. Gammarina. Das letzte Paar der accessorischen Mundtheile bedeckt die vorhergehenden völlig und schliesst den Mund; der Kopf ist klein, aber die Füßer sind lang. Alle schwimmen behende, vorzüglich durch Schlagen des Hinterleibes und seiner Flossen.

"a. Saltatoria. Leib stark seitlich zusammen gedrückt; die vier ersten Fusspaare stehen nach vorn, und werden von einer Platte ihrer Ringe am Grade bedeckt; Hinterleib gebogen. Alle haben 4 Fühler.

"a. Kiefer ohne Taster, innere Füßer kürzer als die äusseren.

"Gatt. : Talitrus, Orchestia (2tes Fusspaar gross zum Rauben geschickte. O. littoralis, Nordsee).

"b. Kiefer mit Taster, innere Füßer länger als die äusseren.

"aa. 2 Vorderfäße ohne Auszeichnung.

"Gatt. : Lysianassa, Decamnia.

"ββ. 2 Vorderste Fusspaare sind Raubfäße.


"γγ. 2 vorderste Füße scheerenförmig. Gatt. : Lencodora.

"b. Ambulatoria. Leib flachrund, die 4 ersten Brustringe ohne Seitenplatten, daher die Füße bis zum Grade frei sind. Hinterleib grade. Augen klein, oft kaum zu bemerken.

"a. Untere oder äussere Füßer lang, fadenförmig.


"β. Dieselben Fühler sind fuss-förmig und haben statt der Geißel ein einfaches Glied.

"aa. Zwei Geißel an den oberen inneren Fühler.

"Gatt. : Unciola.

"ββ. Eine Geißel am oberen Fühlerpaar.

"Gatt. : Coropus, Podocerus (mit Raubfüssen am 2ten Paar), Corophium (ohne Raubfüssen).


"a. Alle vier Fühler an der STirn eingelenkt.

"a. Die 3 letzten Fusspaare gleichförmig, zum Rudern geschickt.


"β. Manche der 3 letzten Fusspaare sind Scheeren.

"DieGatt. Dactylocera und Anchylomera haben schildförmige Grundglieder an den 3 hinteren Fusspaaren, und die erste am sechsten eine Scheere; die Gatt. Phormina hat am 6ten eine Scheere, keine unteren Fühler und keine schildförmigen Grundglieder.

"b. Das untere Fühler paar sitzt an der hinteren Seite des Kopfes und ist geknickt.
“Mit langem glattem Kopf:Gatt, Oxyechinus; mit kurzem dickem: Typhis (erstes Glied des 5ten und 6ten Fusspaars gross, schildförmig, nach vorn gerichtet)."

In defining the Lamaniopa, he assigned them "2 einfachen Augen," "Kiefer ohne Taster," and says "Hinterleib fehlt, oder Iogiesdirg." He briefly arranges them thus:—

"a. Leib flach gedrückt, mit grossen Krallenflossen, wovon das 3te und 4te Paar in wustformige Kiemenblasen verändert sind.

"b. Leib lang gestreckt, linienförmig; Beine schlank, dünn, gleichförmig; obere Fühler mit Geissel.

"Gatt: Capella, Proton, Leptomera."

The Pycnogonida follow, with Nymphon grossipes and Pycnogonum balsamarum.

1837. Rathke, Martin Heineich, born 1793, died 1860 (Hagen).


This includes references to Amphithoe and Gammarus (Faxon).

1837. Rathke, M. H.


Rathke here describes and partially figures a species under the name of Orchestia littorea, which Spence Bate identifies with Orchestia mediterranea, Costa, but Rathke himself in a note refers to pl. 11, fig. 7 of Savigny’s Descript. de l’Egypte, as giving a capital representation of his species. But this Orchestia montagni is identified by Spence Bate with Orchestia littorea, Montagu. A comparison of Rathke’s figure with Savigny’s makes it tolerably clear that Rathke did not commit an error in his Note, and since Savigny’s species cannot be Orchestia mediterranea and by its long sloping palm and the comparatively short final joint to the shaft of the lower antennae is possibly quite distinct from Orchestia littorea, it will be best to retain Orchestia montagni, Savigny, and refer Rathke’s Orchestia littorea to it. His Gammarus gracilis is identified by Spence Bate and Boeck with Gammarus marinus, Leach. The name of his new genus Amathia being pre-occupied was altered by Bate and Westwood to Amathilia. He thus defines it:—"Thorax subcylindraceus, abdomen compressum. Antennae quater quinqueales; superioribus inferioribus paulo breviore; carunculis ex articulis tribus atque flagello composita; superioribus cum rami parvo accessorio juxta flagellum basin. Oculi magni, reniformes. Pedes quatuordecim; duo corna paria antica chelis monodiacyelis complanatioribus, subequalibus. Stylorum abdominalium paria tria. Abdominis appendiculis terminalibus simplex, erecta, lamelliformia."

His new species Amathia caudata, Bate and Westwood say, "from his description and figure, agrees so closely with A. Sahlinii of Leach, that we should certainly have considered them as identical had not Rathke (1843) stated that they were distinct." An author’s statement, however, in defence of his own species need not be taken as invariably conclusive.

The new genus Hyale is defined as follows:—"Corpus elongatum compressum. Antennae inferioribus aliquid am longiores; carunculæ et tribus articulis atque

On this genus Spencer Bate, B. M. Catal., p. 87, remarks, "Dana has arranged this genus in his subfamily Lysianassinae. Not having seen a specimen, I adopt the same arrangement; but judging from the figure of the author, I should be inclined to classify it near to Nicea of Nicolet, from which the female appears to differ only in the posterior pair of pleopods having two branches—a feature that the author has not alluded to in the description of the animal, although exhibited in the figure. It is this character, together with the absence of any mention whether the mandibles are furnished with an appendage or not, that has precluded my placing it among the Orchestidae."

Axel Boeck in 1870 united Allorchestes, Dana, and Nicea, Nicolet, as synonyms to Hyale, Rathke. In this identification I myself (1876) and Wrzesińskiowski (1879) have agreed with him. Faxon, Crustacea of the Lake Titicaca, 1876, takes a different view, which, to make the subject intelligible, must be given in full. The genus Allorchestes, he says, "differ from Nicea, Nicolet (as limited by Bate and Heller) in having the telson single instead of double or cleft. The fourth segment of the palpus of the maxillipeds is well developed, as in Nicea and Gammaraus, and, as in these genera, is commonly unguliferous. Neither Dana, in describing Allorchestes, nor Nicolet, in his description of Nicea (published in the same year), mentioned the form of the telson. The two names were therefore synonyms. Bate, in a list of British Amphipoda, published in 1856 in the Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, indicates, without describing, two genera, Allorchestes, Dana, and Galanthis, gen. nov., which, as appears from his subsequent description, were based upon the trivial character of a different length of the first and second antennae, and a differently formed telson, Dana's name, Allorchestes, being restricted to those species in which the first antennae are (at least) as long as the peduncle of the second antennae and the telson entire, and his own name Galanthis including the species with the two pairs of antennae subequal and short, and the telson cleft or double. In 1861 he suppressed the name Galanthis in favor of Nicolet's Nicea. The proportion of the antennae and the form of the telson brought together by Bate in his generic diagnoses are not in reality always concomitant, and Heller for the first time properly distinguished the two genera by the character of the telson alone. Grube (1866) adopts the relative length of the two pairs of antennae (at most a specific character) as the generic distinction. All his species of Allorchestes have a double telson, and should be transferred to Nicea.

"Boeck (1872) apparently misled by the fact that Bate carelessly describes Nicea Nilssonii with an entire telson, and places it under Allorchestes, would unite the two genera, giving as a generic character 'appendix caudalis brevis, crassa et fiss.' He furthermore considers both Allorchestes and Nicea synonymous with Rathke's older Hyale, the type of which, H. pontica, was carefully described and figured with the posterior caudal styles two-branched. Boeck has not had access to Rathke's type, as far as I can learn; but in a specimen from the Mediterranean 'which is doubtless Rathke's species,' he finds the last pair of saltatorial appendages one-branched. This assumption of identity, it seems to me, cannot outweigh the careful description and illustration of the founder of the genus, unless confirmed by examination of the type of Hyale Pontica.

"In 1874 Professor S. I. Smith described a new amphipodous genus, Hyalella, from the fresh waters of the United States, differing from 'Hyale' in having a styliform fifth segment to the palpus of the maxillipeds and an entire telson. The so-called fifth segment may perhaps be more correctly regarded as a movable spine, like those seen both lateral and terminal on the caudal styles, or like the unguis which tips the dactylopodite of the thoracic legs. However this may be, it is quite as well developed in several species of
"Hyale" (Nicola), and is not therefore a generic character. *Hyalella* is then a synonym of *Allorcliestes.*

To the second paragraph of this quotation is appended this note: "§ Doubtless a large number of the species placed under *Allorcliestes* by Bate in his Catalogue of the Amphipoda in the British Museum have in reality a divided telson. In fact, it would seem that the telson is cleft in most of the marine forms, and such probably formed the bulk of Dana's original genus *Allorcliestes.* The only types of Dana's species that I can discover are two specimens of *A. media* in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. In these the telson is cleft to the base. This, however, will not affect the synonymy as given above."

There are, however, some considerations which Mr. Faxon does not appear to have taken into account. He says that *Hyale pontica* was carefully described and figured with the posterior caudal stylets two-branched (zur Fauna der Krym, p. 87, pl. v. figs. 20-28, 1836), but no allusion to this feature is made in the generic character by Rathke (though Spence Bate introduces it in his Catalogue), and in the description of the species Rathke's words are:—

"die Sprungbeine sind nur kurz und schwach; das erste Paar ist am längsten, jedoch kürzer als das hinterste Paar der Afterbeine, das zweite ist noch kürzer, und das letzte am kleinsten: an den beiden ersten Paaren sind die Äeste ungefähr so lang, als die Wurzelglieder, an den letzten aber bilden die Äeste nur zwei sehr kleine warzenförmige Vorsprüinge des Wurzelgliedes." Here we find that in the first and second uropods the rami are about as long as the peduncles (not much shorter as the B. M. Catalogue makes out), but on the last pair the rami form only two very small wart-like processes of the peduncle. Possibly this means *only two to each peduncle,* but I think that it more probably means *only two* for the pair of peduncles. It is true that on Pl. v., Fig. 21, representing "das hinterste Sprungbein," shows two rami to one peduncle, but this plate is signed "W. Pape del.," not as on other plates in the same memoir, "Rathke del." This takes something from the force of Mr. Faxon's expression, "the careful description and illustration of the founder of the genus." Nevertheless with only these facts in view I should accept Mr. Faxon's ruling. But in his later work, B. z. Fauna Norwegens, pp. 81–83, Rathke describes, under the name "*Amphithoe Precostii,* M. Edwards," a species of which he says "the pleopods of the sixth pair are very small, and do not end with two rami, but each consists only of two joints, tolerably thick in proportion to their length, of which the terminal joint is smaller than the basal, and bears at the end some small spines. The back is quite smooth throughout." He further says, "this animal is very nearly related to an Amphipod which I found in the Black Sea and described under the name *Hyale Pontica,* but is distinguished from it chiefly by the want of a telson." At the end of his book, p. 264, he has made up his mind that the species is new and names it *Amphithoe nissoni.* He thought it a question (p. 83) whether this species and *Hyale pontica* ought not to form a new genus, on the ground that the second gnathopods were so different from those of the Amphithoe species as then accepted. His ascribing to *Amphithoe nissoni* the want of a telson was of course due only to an oversight or an accidental defect in his specimen, but he says nothing of distinguishing it from *Hyale pontica* by the difference of the last uropods. *Amphithoe nissoni* is transferred by Spence Bate to the genus *Allorcliestes,* while *Amphithoe Precostus* of Milne-Edwards is assigned to *Nicora,* although when he saw the type specimen he considered it "synonymous with *Nissoni* of Rathke, but unfortunately omitted to observe the character of the telson," B. M. C., p. 53. Now if *Hyale pontica* really has two rami to the peduncle in the last uropods, that one little extra wart will cut it off from the family of the *Orchestidae,* in which the last uropods are uni-branched. Yet there is nothing else to distinguish it from that family. Its antennae, its gnathopods in both sexes, its general shape both of the body at large and the pleon in particular, will identify it with the *Orchestidae.* Its habitat among stones and mussels on the beach, its colouring, clear bottle-green shading into brown, its

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size, 3-6 lines, all coincide with the position in the system which Boeck has assigned to it. My own drawings of Hyale (Nicea) lubbockiana, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. for May 1876, made years before I was acquainted with Rathke's work are in close agreement with those by W. Pape on Rathke's plate v. As in the Annals for November 1879, I identified Allorchestes imbricatus, Sp. Bate, with Nicea lubbockiana of the same author, so now, after seeing the strongly imbricated figure in Rathke's work, I am inclined to identify both with Rathke's Hyale postica.

From Mr. Faxon's own observations, that in the type of Allorchestes media, Dana, the telson is cleft to the base, and that in fact the telson is probably cleft in most of the marine forms, which would be the bulk of Dana's genus, I think it is unreasonable to give the name Allorchestes to species with an entire telson. But Nicea, which has been assigned to the species with a double or cleft telson, cannot claim priority over Allorchestes. They are in fact both synonyms of Hyale. For the species with an entire telson there will then be left the name Hyale, originated by S. L. Smith in 1874. See also note on Brandt, 1881.

One other new Amphipod is described by Rathke from the Crimea under the name Amphithoe picta. Of this Spence Bate remarks, "I can detect no specific distinction between this species and A. littorina of our own shores." Nevertheless he retains the species, giving the description of it from Milne-Edwards instead of from Rathke. But Milne-Edwards describes the first and second gnathopods as "presque égales, mais assez larges," whereas Rathke himself says, "Das erste und zweite Beinpaar sind gleich lang und haben auch ziemlich gleich grosse, in Verhältniss zum ganzen Körper aber nur kleine Hände," and in his Latin description, "pedum duobus paribus anticus subaequalibus, chelis eorum minimis. In the British species or variety, "Amphithoe littorina, Spence Bate," the size of the gnathopode is very variable, so that Milne-Edwards' account may perhaps be unintentionally accurate. Rathke found his specimens "in the bay of Balaklava, where it habitually lodges under stones, and resembles Gammarus in its mode of life."

1838. Milne-Edwards, H.


The history of the Crustacea, the Eighth Class, occupies from page 154 to page 498 of this volume. Of the sub-class, Crustacés maxillés, the second legion, Edriophtalmes, contains the three Orders, Amphipodes, Leiomopodes, Isopodes. At p. 256 the editor remarks that most authors have wrongly assigned as a character to the Isopoda, the absence of a palpiform appendage from the mandibles; he divides the Isopoda into three families, Cloportidiens, Cymothoaidiens, Idoteidiens, in the second of which he places Typhis. However, at p. 285, a note signed "E" states that "les Typhis appartiennent à l'ordre des Amphipodes, et à la famille des Hypéridiens," and refers to the "article Typhis du Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle, t. 16, p. 449." "Espèce 1. Typhis ovoides. Risso. Hist. nat. des crust. p. 122, pl. 2, fig. 9," is followed by references to Desmarest and Latreille and to "le typhis ferus" and "le typhis repax" [rapax], both of Milne-Edwards, but so given as to appear more like synonyms of ovoides, than separate species for which they are no doubt intended.

On les Caprellines, pages 293–299, an editorial note says, "Cette division correspond à l'ordre
des Lémiptodes et se distingue facilement des autres Édriophthalmes par l’état rudimentaire de l’abdomen qui est réduit à un simple tubercule. Elle se subdivise en deux petites familles naturelles : les Caprelloïdies ou Lémiptodes filiformes et les Cyamoidiennes ou Lémiptodes ovulaires.” In the first of these subdivisions, Lémiptodes, with the species rubra and pedata, still holds the place which belongs to Proto ventricosa, O. F. M., Proto pedata being added from Desmarest to the synonymy of Lémiptodes pedata. Caprella has the species scolopendroides of Dallus, and phasmina of Montagu, with references to additional species described by Latreille, Leach, Desmarest and Templeton. Under Cyamus, with the “Espèce. Cyane de la balaine. Cyamus celi,” Cyamus ovalis, Roussel de Vauzème is also given, seemingly as a synonym. Latreille’s unpublished East Indian species is mentioned, and the observation made that, “suivant M. Roussel de Vauzème, on aurait confondu sous le nom de Cyamus celi, trois espèces de Cyamus qui vivent toutes sur la balaine ; mais ce naturaliste ne paraît pas avoir fait assez d’attention aux changements de forme que l’âge ancien chez ces animaux.” (Voyez Ann. des Sc. nat. 2° série. 1. 2.)”

On the Amphipods, pages 299-317, a note points out that there are six pairs of abdominal feet, instead of five as stated in the text, and where Lamarck says of the Amphipods, “c’est toujours sur le côté qu’ils se posent,” a note observes that “plusieurs amphipodes qui ne lui étaient pas connus, n’ont pas le corps comprimé et nagent dans la position ordinaire.” The editor observes that the Amphipods form two natural families:

“1° Les Crévettiniens qui ont le corps grêle et allongé ; la tête petite et les pattes-mâchoires recourvant toute la bonne et formant une espèce de livre inférieure terminée par quatre grandes lames cornées et deux longues tiges palpiformes et qui ne sont pas parasites.

“Genres Crêvette, Talitres, Corophie, etc.”

“2° Les Hyperiniens qui sont plus ou moins parasites et ont eu général le corps grêle et bombé ; la tête forte et les pattes-mâchoires très petites, recourvant seulement la base des autres appendices buccaux, terminées par trois lames cornées et dépourvues de tiges palpiformes ou n’en présentent que des vestiges.

“Genres Hypérée, Phronime, Tiphis (p. 285), etc.”

On the species of Phronima, he remarks that they have seven thoracic rings, each with a pair of feet, the fifth of which ends in a dissected hand; that they have also seven abdominal rings, the fifth and sixth more or less coalescent, and the seventh laminar. He thinks that Phronima atlanticus, Guérin, may be only the young of Phronima solenaria. Hyperia, Latreille, is given with three species, latreillii, cyanus and pelagica. The last of these he identifies with Say’s Lanceola pelagica; the first with Hidella orbignyi, Straus, and also with“Onciscus medusarum?” Othon Fabricius, and “Magnum, Strom, Sandnor,” both which he subsequently transferred to Metocopus Medusarum, Kröyer. “Hyperia Suerii” is likewise here a synonym of Latroilletti, but later on under the name Lesueurii, Milne-Edwards speaks of it as a distinct species. “Phronima Reynaudi,” M.-Edw.; “Lestrigoun Fabre,” M.-Edw.; Daiva Gabertii, M.-Edw.; Thermisto Gauchicaultii, Guérin; Dactylocorea, Latreille, and the species Dactylocorea Nicomai, M.-Edw.; Hieracogyne abbreviata, Guérin; Priamo macronyx, Guérin; Anchylothera Bissevallii, M.-Edw.; Anchylothera Huntingi, M.-Edw.; Pronoe capitato, Guérin; Ozycephalus piscatorius, M.-Edw.; Ozycephalus oceanicus, Guérin; and Vibilia Peronii, M.-Edw.; have met with remark in earlier notes. On Dactylocorea the observation is made that Phronima solenaria, Risso, “parait appartenir aussi à ce genre, comme l’a très bien remarqué Latreille (Régne anim. t. 4. p. 117).” On Vibilia the remark is made that Templeton’s Phronima depilis “parait devoir appartenir à ce genre.”

To the account of the genus Gaumarrus is added the note, “les Crévettres forment le type d’une tribu particulière de la famille des Crévetiniers que nous avons désignés sous le nom des Crévetiniers sanctuaire, et que l’on reconnaît facilement au mode d’organisation de la partie postérieure de l’abdomen. Ce groupe renferme aussi les Talitres et quelques genres.
nouveaux." In the species of *Gammarus* from the earlier edition, number 6, the *Pherusa
fucicola* of Leach, is given as "Crevette fucicola, *Gammarus pherusa*," the last word
probably by a slip. We are told to add a great number of species described or figured by
various authors. The notes remark that in all these crustaceas the upper antenna have a
peduncle of three joints with a multiarticulate lash, and that the peduncle of the lower
antenna has four joints. *Doramide*, Leach, is referred with hesitation to the "division
des Amphithoës." Of *Leucithoë* the only species well known is said to be the *Lygesta furcata*
of Savigny, but the *Gammarus articulatus* of Montagu "paraît être aussi un Leucothèque."
Leach's genera *Melita* and *Moera* (Miers) are rejected. "Les Phérases doivent être réunies
aux Amphithoës dont elles ne diffèrent que par un peu moins d'élargissement dans les mains."
*Amphithoë*, Leach, distinguished from *Gammarus* by the absence from the upper antenna
of an accessory flagellum, is accepted.

In the text of this oddly arranged work the following remarks occur as if part of the original
edition, though the references show that they are not so:—"Nous avons donné le nom
générique d'Iseia à des Amphipodes qui sont très voisins des Crevettes, mais qui ont toutes
pl. 29, fig. 11).

"Dans notre genre Lysionasse il n'est au contraire aucune patte qui ait ce mode d'organisation
(voyez le *Lysianassus costae*.) Edwards, Ann. des Sc. nat. t. 20, pl. 10, fig. 17.

"Le genre Philias de M. Guérin ne diffère du précédent que par l'absence du filet multiarticulé
accessoire des antennes supérieures. (Esp. le *Philias servatus*, Guérin, Mag. de Zool. cl. vii,
pl. 19.)"

To *Talitrus* Lamarck had assigned "bouche comme dans les Crevettes." A note here says
"excepté que les mandibules ne portent que des vestiges d'une tige paliforme. This
statement probably rests not on original observation but on Savigny's figure of the mandible
of *Orchestia montagni*, or on Guérin's figure of the mandible of *Talitrus platycheles*, 1835,
since in 1840 Milne-Edwards says of *Talitrus*, "les mandibules (fig. 3) ne présentent que
des vestiges d'un appendice paliforme, ou en manquent même complètement. His figure
shows no trace of a palp. Nevertheless it may be true that in some of the Orchestidae
there is a rudiment of it. Such at least I fancy that I have discerned in *Hyatella inermis,*
S. I. Smith. *Talitrus* in Lamarck has three species, *turnata, gammarillus, carinatus.* A
note to the second points out the difference of *Orchestia* from *Talitrus* and that to *Orchestia*
should be referred Savigny's figures 7 and 8 on Plate 11 of his great work, "*Orchestia
Fischerii, M. Edw.*," etc. A note on the third, which is Fabricius' species, referred by Leach
to *Atylus*, says, "le genre Atyle doit prendre place dans la tribu des Corophioides ou
Crevettiniens marcheurs et se distingue par ses antennes non podiformes, et ses mains de la
seconde paire très petites et à griffes simples."

*Corophium* is regarded as type of a tribe called here *Crevettiniens-marcheurs*, distinguished from
the *santens* by slender body, small epimera, tail not formed for leaping, and distinguished from
other genera of the same division by pediform lower antenna, upper antenna without
accessory flagellum, second gnathopods neither didactyle nor peduncle.

*Arona* and *Podocerus* of Leach are distinguished from *Corophium* "en ce que leurs quatre pattes
antérieures sont terminées par une grosse main subcheliforme," but it is rightly observed
that they are distinguished from one another only by trifling characters. "Le genre
*Unciata* de Say," the editor remarks, "doit prendre place auprès des genres précédents,
mais s'en distingue par l'existence de deux tigelles multiarticulées à l'extrémité des antennes
supérieures." Say's *Unciata* is of course intended. Say's *Ceramus* is mentioned with the
type species *tabularis* and Templeton's *abitus*. It is then observed in conclusion:—
"Enfin, notre genre *Erichthonie* établit le passage entre ces Crustacés et les Leucothèes; la
conformation générale du corps est la même que chez les précédents, mais les antennes ne
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sont pas présiformes et les pattes de la seconde paire sont terminées par une longue main imperfectement didactyle dont la griffe est biarticulée. (Voyez Ann. des Sc. nat. t. 20, p. 382, et Hist. nat. des Crust. pl. 29. fig. 12)."

1838. COSTA, ORONZIO GABRIEL, and COSTA, ACHILLE.

Fauna del Regno di Napoli. Crostacci.

Preface, pp. 1-4, dated May 15, 1838, briefly notices what had been already done for Italian Crustacea, and proposes to follow Latreille's last classification of the Crustacea in his *Familles Naturelles du R. Anim.*


In this paper Latreille's classification is given.

1838. KROYER, HENRIK NIKOL, born 1799, died 1870 (G. O. Sars).


The introductory observations note that Latreille and Milne-Edwards agreed in making twenty-four genera of Amphipods, but of this number had only thirteen in common. Burmeister's inclusion of the Leptomipods and Pycnogonids in the order of Amphipoda is disapproved, and Milne-Edwards' definition and division of that order held to be the most satisfactory in the then existing knowledge of the subject.

The first species described is called "Lysianassa Vahlii Rhedt," with the remark emphasized in regard to the second gnathopods, that the sixth joint or finger is altogether wanting, a statement which, nevertheless, requires corroboration. Kroyer assigns the species to Reinhardt, whose manuscript name for it he adopts, but it had, in fact, been previously described by Owen under the preoccupied name Gammoros vagr; Kroyer presently changed the name to Anonyx vahlii; Boeck in 1870 made it Socarnes vahlii, but, as his Socarnes cannot fairly be distinguished from Ephydipphe, White, the name will be Ephydipphe vahlii, Kroyer (sp.). The next two species, figured and described respectively as "Lysianassa Lugens Riedt" and "Lysianassa appendiculata Kn.," are now regarded as the female and male of Cancer vagr, Phipps, in the genus Anonyx, and will therefore stand under the name Anonyx vagr, Phipps (sp.). In describing Lysianassa appendiculata, Kroyer calls attention to "small appendages, with which the flagella are furnished: the flagellum of the upper antennae along its lower edge, that of the lower antenna along its upper edge. I know," he says, "no other hitherto described Amphipod, in which anything of the kind is found, except in the Gammarus cratae described by Milne-Edwards." These are the appendages since called calceoli. He also here observes that the number of joints in the antennae increases with age, thus early giving a warning against the separation of species simply on the ground of differences in the length of the antennary flagellum. He then proceeds to remark that the three species just described were referred to Lysianassa as the only one among existing genera capable of receiving them, but that even that would require re-defining to include them with propriety. The monstrous size
of the peduncle of the upper antennae, and the want of a finger and other peculiarities in the second gnathopods, were peculiarities so marked in the three species that he proposes a new genus for them, thus defined:—"*Anonyx*: pedunculus antennarum superiorum crassissimus, ovalis; inferriorum multo gracilior, cylindricus; (oculi magni); pedes primi parvis brevioribus, parenou instructi magno; pedes secundii parvis al longis, gracilissimi, magno carinentes (quinguearticulati), ejusque vice ad finem articulari quinto multis cavitisque praediti setis." To this generic character, he says, may also be added, that the head in all the species is tolerably small, and partially concealed by the first side-plates, a rostrum projects in the middle in a little blunt point, formed by the small lateral excavations for the insertion of the antenna, while the trunk is pretty strongly compressed, though dorsally rounded. Though not considering the mouth-organs of use for generic characters, he mentions that the mandibles are strong, furnished along the inner edge with three dental tubercles (Tandkander), meaning, to judge by the figure, a divided tooth at the tip of the cutting edge and a small molar tubercle; the upper rim shows near the outer angle a tolerably deep incision; the palps are tolerably short. The second maxillae have the lower lobe (inner plate) very small, furnished at the extremity with some long, plumose seta. The maxillipeds have the palps long, the inner terminal plates narrow, linear. A footnote to the words "oculi magni" explains that a species otherwise in agreement with the genus need not be excluded merely on account of its having small eyes.

He next describes "*Gammarus Sabini Leach*, commonly known now as *Acanthilla sabini*, but in my view having a claim to the title *Acanthilla homeri*, J.C. Fabr. He expresses surprise that it should have escaped the notice of [Otto] Fabricius, and calls attention to the very considerable differences between the young and adults, and the necessity for naturalists to take such variations into account if they would avoid the groundless multiplication of species. The next species described and figured, *Gammarus loricatus Sab.,* has by Spence Bate been named *Gammaruscaudatus loricatus*, Sabine. The new species figured and described as *Gammarus pinguis* is now called *Acanthilla pinguis*. "*Gammarus Longula*, Montagu," is judged to be the commonest of all the Greenland Amphipods, and to be undoubtedly identical with *O. Fabricinius* Osciens pulex (n. 231 pag. 254). The suggestion is offered that it may be identical with *Cancer magus* and *Gammarus magus* in the English travels, dating "from Phipp's time." "*Amphithoe carinata* Rhdt. (Tab. II, fig. 6)," is next described. This, which is the *Gammarus carinatus* of Fabricius, now bears the name *Atylus carinatus* given it by Leach. "*Amphithoe Hystrix* (Acanthosoma Hystrix Owen). Tab. II, fig. 6 [7])," next described, has been identified by Boeck with Lepechin's species, under the name *Acanthone caspita*, but the distribution of the species, according to the accounts of Lepechin, Krøyer and Boeck, makes the identification doubtful. In describing the flagellum of the upper antennae, Krøyer remarks that, with exception of the four first joints, which are all furnished with hairs at the end of the lower edge, of the remainder, as a rule, only every alternate one exhibits hairs. Consequently, he says, those joints without hairs easily escape observation and cause discrepancies in counting the total number of joints. From the alternation just mentioned and from the considerable length of individual flagellum-joints in young individuals, he argues that the increased number of these joints in the adults results, not from the budding forth of new joints, but from the subdivision of the old ones. His description of the species in brief is—"*Amphithoe Hystrix*: fronc tu rostrata; antennae superiores dividitius inferiores partem non sequuntur; oculi orbicularius, convexus; corpus parum compressus; annulus thoracis, tribusque abdomenis anteriorebus series aculeorum quingue praeceptibus; primo thoracis annulo prae certeris aculeato, coroa gerenti praequoque et al caput prominens; epimeris fovei solito minus appressis, pleurostern in aculeos posterioris; mandibls lincaribus, angula praditae minutis; appendicis caudatibus minoribus posticis
aliquantum communis." This is followed by a sharp criticism of the generic character
given by Owen for Acanthosoma. "Amphithoe Serrata Kr. (Oniscus serratus, Fabr. Fn. 
gr. n. 237), (Tab. II, fig. 8)" is now Acanthosoma serratum. Kroyer changed serratus 
to serra to avoid displacing Amphithoe serrata, Say. "Amphithoe panopha Kr. (Tab. II, 
fig. 9)" has since been called Plestes panope. "Amphithoe bicuspid Rhdt. (Tab. II, 
fig. 10)," has been referred successively to Paramphithoe, Amphithoeis, Phronima, and 
Phlossos, and is restored by G. O. Sars in 1882 to Paramphithoe. "Amphithoe incrusta 
Rhdt. (Tab. III, fig. 11) (Oniscus Cancl. Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 233)," together with "Amphi-
thoe semiremata Rhdt. (Tab. III, fig. 12), (Oniscus abyssinus Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 236)," 
has been already mentioned in the note on Otto Fabricius, 1780, as now bearing the name 
Postogena incrusta, Kroyer. "Amphihtoe lacusculus Kr. (Tab. III, fig. 13)," is now 
called Calliphtoe lacusculus. "Ischyrocerus angipes Kr. (Tab. III, fig. 14)," is now 
known as Podocerus angipes, Kroyer, though not without the admission that it may be 
identical with the earlier Podocerus cylindricus, Say.

The new genus Ischyrocerus is thus defined:—"Ischyrocerus magni instructe palpis 
gyrum ultimis articulis oblongis, fere truncatis; antennae pediformes; pedunculus 
(s; pars basalis) antecurvarum multo longior flagello (s; parte terminali), quod perpuscil 
modo gaudet articulatus; antennae inferiores flagello appendiculari brevi, uni-
articulato ornatae; pedes primi parvis minutis post calidi, manumque generant; pedes 
secundi parvis naviculi, manum portentose in aditus magnitudinis arnulat; reliqui pedes solito 
forme more conformati; pedes sparsi quarti, quinti & sexti pari saluteri; articulis 
basalis sexti parvis articulis terminalibus triplo vel quadruplo longior; annulis abdominales 
tres anterores annulis thoracis breviores; epimeri mediocris magnitudinis." The name 
Ischyrocerus is a synonym of the earlier Podocerus.

"Medites Medusarum Kr. (Tab. III, fig. 15). (Oniscus Medusarum Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 232)," 
was transferred by Boeck to Dana's genus Tauria, the name Medusarum being pre-occupied. 
Boeillius, however, argues that the species cannot properly be separated from Hyperia, 
and the specific name medusarum being pre-occupied in that genus, he calls the present species 
"Hyperia Kroeyeri." But if G. O. Sars, 1882, be right in identifying Tauria abyssum, 
Boeck, with the so-called Tauria medusarum, the species will by the law of priority become 
Hyperia abyssum. The genus Medusarum is thus defined by Kroyer:—"Pedes primi et 
secundi parvis religiosis permutando breviores, sol calidi, manuque armati cheliformi. 
Articulus horum pedum quartus seu forma praedilis est triangularis, manum efficit, a cujus 
margine inferiori procellis pollici bicurticulatis anterior et doijus posterior. Primus politius 
articulus (s. quintus pedis) magnus, conicus; secundus nareus est pusillus. Digitus conicus, 
pollie abiguallatibus brevior. Margo utriusque pollicis artiuli posterior, manumque digitii 
anterior per totam longitudinem serrati. Ulterius cum gener Hyperia fermre convenit.

"Themisto articula Kr. (Themisto Gaedichaudhi Ross). (Tab. IV, fig. 16)," and "Themisto 
crasicornis Kr. (Tab. IV, fig. 17)," are by Boeck both made synonyms of Themisto 
libellula, Mandt. Kroyer himself felt he had grounds for believing that his Themisto 
articula was not identical with "Themisto Gaedichaudhi Grueris," but that it might well be 
so with "Ross's Themisto Gaedichaudhi.

"Lestrigonus exculus Kr. (Tab. IV, fig. 18)," is considered by Boeck and others to be the male 
of Hyperia medusarum, O. F. Müller. F. H. Streete would keep the genus Lestrigonus 
distinct from Hyperia. "Hyperia obliqua Kr. (Tab. IV, fig. 19)," is also held to be 
a synonym of Hyperia medusarum, O. F. M.

The second part of this work is concerned with Crustacea outside the order of Amphipoda. 
In the third part Kroyer reviews the Greenland Crustacea in general, naming, among the 
fifty-eight species which, he says, had come under his own observation, the Amphipods 
already discussed, which are numbered from 11 to 31 in the series. Under number 38 he
saying, "Caprella septentrionalis (Squilla lobata Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 225) not only differs very considerably from the Caprella quadripodia (Capr. linearis Latr.) which occurs with us, in the form of the second pair of hands, etc., but, so far as I can judge, is also distinct from all known European species. It seems frequent in the Greenland Sea, but is not mentioned by Sabine and Ross." He subsequently figures and describes Caprella septentrionalis, Kr., in the Nat. Tidsskr., pp. 590-596, Tab. VIII, fig. 10-19, without reference to Squilla lobata of O. Fabricius. Under number 29 he says, "Cyanus Ceti (Oniscus Ceti Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 230), is sent from northern and southern districts."

Of the species recorded by O. Fabricius, of which Kroyer personally knew nothing, he thinks that "Oniscus arenarius (Fn. gr. n. 231)" may be a Gammarus or Amphipod, and "Oniscus strombionus (Fn. gr. n. 235)" an Orchestia, as supposed by Milne-Edwards. He then mentions from English authors "Amphithoe Edwardeii (Talitrus Edwardeii Tab. 2. fig. 1-4)" "Amphithoe cristata (Acanthonotus cristatus, Owen. App. to the Voy. of Ross tab. B. fig. 8-12)," which he says seems to stand pretty near to Amphithoe serrae, and "Hyperea Cyanes (Talitrus Cyanes Tab. 1, Fig. 12-18)," all which have been already discussed. In a note he expresses disappointment that Owen should have left Cancer boreas, Cancer amputa and Cancer uagax of Phipps without elucidation.

In the ten orders of Crustacea, which Kroyer here admits, he reckons that the Arctic species number 68, or, taking the number of all then known Crustacea to be 1500, the Arctic species furnish a proportion of about 1 to 22. In these 68, 26, he says, are Amphipods, giving the large proportion of 26 out of a total of 99 then known from the world at large. The total is arrived at by the combination of his own list with that furnished by Milne-Edwards. It should be observed that two species of Lemipoda are here not included in the number of the Amphipoda.

Lastly, Kroyer calls attention to the tendency in the genera Gammarus and Amphipod, as he accepted them, to develop sharp and angular forms, with horn-like processes and spines, the more conspicuously the higher the latitude. As examples he adduces "Gammarus borealis, Gammarus Sabini, Amphithoe Edwardeii, Amphithoe Hystrix, Amphithoe Cristata, which all extend very far within the Polar zone."

1838. KROYER, H. N.


This is stated by the author to be chiefly an epitome of his previous work on the Amphipoda of Greenland with very few alterations. For the three species assigned in that work to Lysianassa, he now gives the name Anonyx. After the description of Amphithoe serrae, Kr., the epitome breaks off with the notice, "continuabitur."

1839. ANDRZEJOWSKI, ANT.


In the "État de la Collection en 1833," the "Crustacés" comprise only our Amphipod, "Gammarus Pulex." For "Année 1838," under the same heading the following Amphipods
are named; "Orchestra littorea Leach. Gammarus Pulex Fabr. ind. Gammarus marinus Leach. Odessa. Gammarus stagnalis Nob. K." "ind" signifie "indigène de ces Gouvernements." "K" stands for "Kiefer." To Gammarus stagnalis, a note is given as follows—Celui-ci diffère du précédent par ses yeux elliptiques reniformes, bien plus grands en raison de la tête que ceux du G. Pulex, malgré que l’animal lui-même ne le surpasse pas par sa taille. Les appendices de la queue surpassent en longueur les deux derniers articles de la queue, tandis qu’ils sont plus courts dans le G. Pulex. On peut les définir ainsi; G. Pulex oculus oblongus exiguis, appendicibus caudalibus duobus articulis ultimis caudae brevioribus. G. stagnalis oculis reniformibus magnis, appendicibus, duos ultimos articulos caudae superantibus. The characters given are insufficient for specific distinction. It is therefore of little importance that the name Gammarus stagnalis is preoccupied as a synonym for a non-Amphipod Crustacean, Branchipus stagnalis.

1839. PHILIPPI, RUDOLPH AMANDUS, born September 14, 1808 (Hagen).


The earliest known description of this singular, mischievous, common, and, since Philippi’s paper, often-described Amphipod is as follows:—"Das Thier ist, einschliesslich Fühler und Schwanzanhänge 4 1/2" lang und ohne dieselben 2 3/4" lang, und gegen 2" breit. Der Kopf ist am schlanksten und so lang als die zwei folgenden Segmente, der Körper wird vom Kopf an allmählich breiter ohne sich jedoch bedeutend von der linealischen Form zu entfernen. Die Augen sind klein und rund; die oben Fühler von nüssiger Länge, borstenförmig, siebengliedrig. Die unteren Fühler sind andehalb mal so lang und bestehen aus 6 Gliedern; die beiden ersten Glieder sind sehr kurz, die übrigen nehmen allmählich an Länge zu, werden platter und die letzten sind dicht gewimpert, so dass sie eher ein Organ zum Schwimmen als zum Tasten zu sein scheinen. Die Brustsegmente sind gleich lang und haben ihre Seitensteile nur sehr wenig entwickelt. Der Schwanz oder Abdomen ist fünfgliedrig; die beiden ersten Glieder sind den Brustsegmenten ähnlich, das dritte Glied trägt auf der Mitte des Rückens ein langes gekrummtes Horn, welches ganz dem der Sphinx-räuen gleicht, und jederseits noch 2 kleine Spitzen. Das vierte Glied ist andehalbmal so lang als breit, unten ziemlich flach, oben concur mit kleinen Höckerchen besetzt, an den Seitenrändern gewimpert. Zwei kleine Höckerchen in der Mitte des hinteren Randes zeichnen sich besonders aus. Dieses Glied trägt jederseits zwei Paar sonderbare Anhängsel, die an seinem Grade eingelenkt sind. Die obere Anhänge sind senkrecht aufgerichtet und bestehen aus 3 länglichen abgerundeten Lappen, die alle mit langen Haaren dicht gewimpert sind, und von denen der vorderste der grösste, der hintere der kleinste ist. Das seitliche Paar Anhänge entspricht volkommen einem der Schwanzanhängen der Gammarinen und besteht aus einem Stiel, der zwei kleine spitze Blättchen trägt. Das fünfte Glied ist sehr kurz, zeigt unten in einer Spalte den After oben in der Mitte und an seinem Grade (oder am hinteren Rande des 4ten Gliedes) eingelenkt ein ovales Blättchen und an seinem Ende eine ungeheure Zange, die beinahe andehalbmal so lang als die beiden letzten Schwanzglieder ist. Ihre beiden Blätter sind flach gedrückt, etwas divergiren, gegen das Ende verschmälernt und lahnförmig gebogen, und haben gerillte Ränder. Die 14 Füsse nehmen von vorn nach hinten an Länge zu, jedoch nicht bedeutend. Die beiden ersten tragen am Ende eine ungebogene Klaue und der Tarsus ist breit mit einem divergirenden Zahn. Das erste Fusspaar ist weit breiter als
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

das zweite. Die folgenden Füße enden mit einer langen graden nur an der Spitze schwach hakenförmig gebogenen Klause, die drei hinten haben nur ein kleines blattartiges Hüftglied. Die Kiemen an ihrem Grunde habe ich nicht gesehen, desto deutlicher die 3 Paar falscher Abdominalfüße, die aus einem beiförmigen, lamellenartigen Grundglied und zwei gegliederten und gewimperten Borsten bestehn; so dass über die Ordnung der Crustaceen, zu welcher das Thierchen gehört, kein Zweifel sein kann. Die Kauwerkzeuge schienen mir aus einer ausgerundeten Oberlippe, einem Paar mit 2gliedrigen Palpen versehenen Mandibeln, drei (?) oder vier (?) Paar lamellenartiger Maxillen, und 2 sechshügeligen Kaußüssen zu bestehn."

1839. Rathke, Heinrich.


This paper on the development of Mysis vulgaris is illustrated throughout by reference to corresponding facts in regard to the Isopoda and Amphipoda.

1839. Wiegmann, Arend Friedrich August, born 1802, died 1841 (Hagen).


"In a little Leptomera from the Skagerak," Wiegmann observed that the blood corpuscles were not round or roundish, but "elongate, thin at either end, fusiform." In the gnathopods and other limbs he observed "two active currents, the one arterial, descending, on the hinder side of the legs, the other ascending, on their front side. Each passes through the whole extent of the limb, till at the end of the foot the descending bends round into the ascending."

1840. Bennett, F. D.


To this work Lütken refers for mention of Whale-lice (Larvula ceti) on the Cachalot, p. 169, a Cetacean on which Roussel was unable to find any Cypamus. On a Dolphin, larger than the common Dolphin (Delphinus delphis), and which in the spaces between the teeth in both jaws had cavities to receive the teeth from the opposite jaw, "some Ousti adhered to the body," p. 237. In reference to "the Blackfish of South-Sea Whalers," he says, "a few whale-lice (Larvula ceti) adhere to the skin of this Cetacean," p. 234. See Lütken, 1873, p. 14 (242).
1840. COSTA, O. G. and COSTA, A.


1840. LUCAS, HIPPOLYTE.

Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Myriapodes. Paris, M. DOCC XL.

In the account of the orders Lernoesipodi and Amphipodi, pages 219 to 240, no original information appears to be given. There is a full account of Cyamus, taken from Roussel de Vauzeme. Of the Lernoesipodi filiformes the genera mentioned are Leptomeria, Naupreilia, Caprellia. In the definition of Leptoneca, the legs "ne paroissent pas tous pourvis d'appendices en forme de sac vsciculeux a leur base, ou mme n'en ayant pas du tout." Of the species, Leptoneca ventricosa, he says, "Cette espce prsente un appendice en forme de lobe a tous les pieds, les deux premiers excepts. M. Latreille lui rapporte aussi l'espce reprsentee par Slabber, Micros., tab. 10, fig. 2, et le Cancer Putatus, Montagu. Transact. Linnae. t. xi, pl. 2, fig. 6, qui en a tous les pieds pourvis, mais ceux de la premire et des trois dernires paires." Proto ventricosa, O. F. M., has in fact only three pairs of branchiae, though Slabber figures it with six pairs. Naupreilia is here as usual without a species.

In the account of the Amphipodi the first mentioned is Orchestia littoralis, with references to Leach in the Edinb. Encycl, and the Linncean Transactions, in both of which he remarks that his Talitrus litoralis is the female of Talitrus locusta. Of Orchestia littoralis he makes no mention. The name Gammarus flavidillosus, M.-Edw., is used for the Squilla pulex
of Degéer, while *Gammarus roeselii*, Cervais, is entered without reference to Roessel. The genera assigned to the first family, Crévétines, are *Orchestra, Talitrus, Lysianassa, Gammarus*, *Amphithoe, Philus*, "Isca," *Lenothoe*. To the second family, Podocérides, are assigned *Erichthoneis, Atlys, Uncido, Ceropus, Podocerus, Corophium*. On "Corophia longicorne" d' Orbigny's observations are as usual quoted. To the third family, Hygréines, are assigned the genera, "Vibilia, Hyperia, Phorcus, Lestrigon, Daira, Themisto, Hieraconyx, Daetylecerus, Asychilomera, Phorinia, Primano, Tiphis, Pronoe, Oxycephalus." The descriptions of Guérin's genera are given with great fulness. To each of the species "Vibilia Peronii," M.-Edw., "Phorcus Reganii," M.-Edw., "Lestrigon Fabret," M.-Edw., "Daira Gabertii," M.-Edw., the remark is attached, "Cette espèce est encore inédite," as though the species were still undescribed, but it is obvious that, when a new genus is established for a single species, the characters of the genus are for the time those of the species also. Part of Plate 17 and the whole of Plate 18 are devoted to figures of Amphipoda, but the figures are not original. The names of *Coropus tubularis* and *Corophium longicorne* are interchanged on Plate 18.


This volume opens with the Edriophilthalmes of Leach as second legion of the subclass "Crustacés maxillés." To mark them off from other Crustacean, Milne-Edwards points out that they have the body divided into three very distinct parts, head, thorax, and abdomen, the rings of the two latter being almost always distinct and free to move; they have no carapace, no movable peduncle to the eyes, although like the Polophilthalmes they have the mouth armed with mandibles and maxillo, and the thoracic limbs all or almost all in the form of ambulatory feet. They do not, however, breathe by branchiae properly so called but by the help of a portion of the locomotive limbs, wholly or in part modified for the purpose; "tantôt c'est l'appendice failléiforme des pôtes thoraciques qui affecte la forme d'une grande vésicule membraneuse à texture délicate, et qui devient ainsi propre à servir d'instrument à la respiration." In the small number of species in which the inner structure is known, "le foie est remplacé par trois paires de canaux biliaires, le cœur a la forme d'un vaisseau dorsal situé tantôt dans le thorax, tantôt dans l'abdomen, et les organes génitaux se rapprochent, par leur structure, de ce qui se voit chez les Insectes." They form, he says, three natural classes thus distinguished:—

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edriophilthalmes ayant,</th>
<th>Des vésicules branchiales sous le thorax.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l'abdomen bien développé et peuplé de cinq ou six paires de membres.</td>
<td>Membres abdominaux des cinq premières paires hétéromorphes et servant à la locomotion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presque jamais de vésicules branchiales sous le thorax. Membres abdominaux des cinq premières paires à peu près de même forme, impropres à la locomotion, et paraissant remplir les fonctions de branches.</td>
<td>Amphipodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l'abdomen rudimentaire dont la forme est celle d'un petit tubercle sans appendices bien distincts. Des vésicules branchiales suspendues au thorax.</td>
<td>Isopodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lamnidipodes.</td>
</tr>
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In his general description of the Amphipod structure, Milne-Edwards notes that the mandibles are "pouvrnes, en général, d'une tige palpiforme," that the dorsal arch in the thoracic segments is generally "composé de trois pièces bien distinctes, savoir : un tergum et deux épines," that at the base of most of the thoracic limbs there is on the inner side "une grande vésicule membraneuse qui semble être le représentant de la branche externe des pates-mâchoires et des pates ordinaires chez certains Isopodiformes, et qui présente ici tous les caractères d'un organe de respiration." The females, he continues, carry their eggs under the thorax, and often have flabelliform appendages fixed to the base of the feet to serve this purpose, but at other times their fructations are discharged by the respiratory vesicles. He does not, however, here specify any instances to justify the last observation, but subsequently he applies it to the genus Hyperia and the genus Paronima, asserting that in the latter genus there are five pairs of branchial vesicles, not three pairs only as commonly supposed. He says that the Amphipoda are all aquatic—a statement, which, in the light of later discoveries, requires some modification. He divides the order into two groups or families in the following manner:

"Pates-mâchoires très grandes recouvrant toute la bouche et formant une espèce de levre sternale impaire terminée par quatre grandes lames cornées et deux tiges palpiformes très-longues. . . . Famille des Crevettines.

"Pates-mâchoires ne recouvrant que la base des appendices précédents, et formant une espèce de levre sternale impaire terminée par trois lames cornées, et dépourvue de tiges palpiformes ou n'en ayant que des vestiges, . . . . . . . . . Famille des Hypérides."

The Crevettines he divides into the Tribu des Sauteurs with twelve genera, and the Tribu des Marcheurs with seven genera. The first Tribe contains two groups, the first of which, comprising only Talitrus and Orchestia, "essentiellement artéioles, ne présentent an plus que des vestiges d'une tige palpiforme aux mandibules." The remaining ten genera form the second group, which live habitually in the water and have a very long mandibular palp.

In the description of genera and species under Talitrus, Latr., he gives the species, 1. salitator, named from the Syquilla saltatrix of Klein rather than from Oniscus locusta of Pallus, or Cancer locusta, Limé; 2. Beauonanae, M.-Edw.; 3. brevicornis, n. s., from New Zealand; 4. platycheles, Guérin; 5. "Crepidii, (Audouin), Saviyuy.

Under Orchestia, Leach, "§ I. Espèces dont les pates de la sixième paire sont à peu près de même grandeur que celles de la septième, ou un peu plus petites," he includes the species, 1. littorea, Leach, with references to Baster, Herbst, Montagu, &c., and the observation that Oniscus gammarellus of Pallus and Oniscus stroemianus of Otto Fabricius and Talitrus gryllus of Esch, all seem to belong to this division of the genus Orchestia; 2. "Montagui," Audouin; 3. "Butula," n. s., "espèce très voisine de l'Orchestie sauteuse, mais dont les pates de la septième paire sont étroites et de même forme que celles de la paire précédente. Habite la mer Rouge," where as Sp. Bate suggests, he has probably written sauteuse by mistake for littorala or littorea. 4. "Debaysert, Audouin; 5. longicornis, Say's Talitrus longicornis; 6. "Chilenais," n. s., which Dana and Spence Bate call Chilisens; 7. "Oeguana," M.-Edw., called Talorchestia Quoyana by Dana and Spence Bate.

"§ 2. Espèces dont les pates de la sixième paire sont beaucoup plus grandes que celles de la septième paire" has the species 8. "Fischerii," M.-Edw., figured pl. 29. fig. 4. In the genus Lysianassæ he places the species, 1. "Costa," M.-Edw.; 2. lagea, answering to "Lysianassa lagea vel Amone lagea, Kiroyer;" 3. "Vahlii," Kiroyer's Amone Vahlil;
4. appendiculata, answering to "Lysianassa appendiculata vel Anonyx appendiculatus, Krøyer;" 5. atlantica, for his own Gammarus atlanticus; with the concluding observation that Cancer ampulla, Phipps, and the imperfectly known Cancer magus, Phipps, appear also to belong to this genus.

He forms the new genus Alihrotus with the one species "Chausseicar," to receive Lysianassa chausseicar, Milne-Edwards, and defines it thus:—"Les Alihrotus, que nous avions d'abord réunies aux Lysianasses, s'en distinguent par la longueur considérable des antennes et la forme grêle de celles de la première paire, qui ressemblent tout-à-fait à celles des Crevettes, et par la conformation des pates des deux premières paires qui sont grandes, fortes et propres à la marche et à fouir; elles ont à peu près la même forme et se terminent par un grand article plat et allongé, dont le sommet est armé d'un ongle gros, conique, et à peine flexible. Du reste, ces animaux ne diffèrent pas notablement des Crevettes." To this genus Spence Bate in the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 86, adds "Anonyx littoralis, Krøyer, Voy. en Scand. pl. 13. f. 1.," but without reference to Kroyer's own account of it, Nat. Tidssk. 2. R. 1. B. 1844, pp. 621-629, which describes the first joint of the upper antennae as of the thickness usual in the genus Anonyx, and the second gnathopod as nearly filiform. Boeck includes Anonyx littoralis, Kroyer, and two other species in a new genus Onesimus, to which he appends Alihrotus as a doubtful synonym.

Milne-Edwards next gives Philus, Guérin, with its one species, serratus, Guérin. Acanthonotus, "Owen et J. C. Ross," receives the species (1) cristatus, Owen; (2) Nordmannii, n. s., thus described:—"Front d'épouvant de rostre, mais formant au-dessus de la base des antennes inférieures, une grande protubérance qui loge les yeux, et qui porte à son extrémité les antennes supérieures (à peu près comme chez les Ischyroceres). Antennes très-grêles et assez longues; le pédoncule de celles de la paire [supérieure] très-court, et le filet terminal long, mais ne dépassant que de peu le pédoncule des antennes inférieures. Thorax et abdome arrondis et sans dents ni épines en dessous. Pièces épimériennes des quatre premiers anneaux extrêmement grandes. Pates de la première paire ayant leur pénultième article clargi en dessous, près de sa base, et la griffe assez longue, de façon à ressembler à une petite main très-imparfaite. Pates de la seconde paire filiformes et sans trace d'une main préhensile. Pates de la troisième et de la quatrième paire ayant leur troisième article très-grand, et clargi, les deux suivants très-petits et le dernier très-long, mais grêle et styliforme. Pates des trois dernières paires courtes, mais ayant leur premier article très-grand et presque aussi large que long. Fausses pates de la dernière paire beaucoup plus saillantes que celles des deux paires précédentes, et pourvues de deux lames lancéolées de même longueur. Abdome terminé par deux lames sublancéolées dont le bord interne est droit. Longueur environ 5 lignes. Habite les côtes de la Crimée." This species appears to be still unidentified. It does not appear among the Mediterranean species in the recent work by Victor Carus. In the Brit. Mus. Catal., Spence Bate re-names it Protonemea nordmannii. Kroyer, Nat. Tidssk., 4 Rd. 1842, p. 161. n., had already expressed his belief that the species could not be retained in the genus Acanthonotus, but without proposing to place it in the genus Protonemea, which he had just instituted, loc. cit., p. 154, and since to that genus he assigns "Epimera sat brevis," while to Acanthonotus nordmannii Milne-Edwards assigns "Pièces épimériennes des quatre premiers anneaux extrêmement grandes," the union of this species to that genus is hardly likely to stand. The difficulty of such union is augmented by the statement in Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph. p. 576, that "Pedes secondi parsi parvi, manu non instructi subcheliformi" in Kroyer's generic definition is a slip of the pen for "Pedes primi parsi." Milne-Edwards considers rightly that Amphibius serru, Kroyer, ought to be placed in the genus Acanthonotus, and wrongly that Onesimus cicala of Otho Fabricius is probably the same species; he thinks farther that Gammarus spinosus, Montagu, the type of Leach's
genus *Dexamine*, may well also be an *Acanthomunus*, but that further information is needed about it.

After describing the genus *Isca*, with its type species, *Isca montagni*, Milne-Edwards, which is figured pl. 29, fig. 11, he passes to *Antipeus*, with its single species *dubius*, Templeton, for which see Note on Templeton, 1836.

Accepting the distinction of *Amphitoe* from *Gammarus* as convenient and in general use, though depending only on the absence of the accessory flagellum from the upper antenna of the former, Milne-Edwards unites under this name the "*Amptieus*; *Phorusa* and *Dexamine* of Leach. On the other hand ho divides and subdivides his own *Amphitoe* as follows:—

§ 1. Espèces dont le dos est arondi et dépouvré de grandes dents médianes.

1. *Thorax et abdomen dépouvré d'ériques.*

2. *Antennes superieures au moins aussi longues que les antennes inferieures,* with the species


4. *indica,* M.-Edw.; 5. *picta,* Rathke; 6. *Gaudichaudii,* n. s., from Brazil, in which he emphasises the peculiarity "Hanche des pates de la troisième et quatrième paire oucelaire (au lieu d'être presque linéaire comme d'ordinaire);" 7. *Filosa,* Savigny, from which he thinks that "l'Amphitoe de Ramond, et l'Amphitoe des vareces," as he names *Phorosa fuscicola,* Leach, scarcely differ. He gives notes on *Gammarus obtusatus,* Montagu, for which he had already proposed the name *Amphitoe obtusata*; on the Amphitoe rouge, that is, the *Gammarus rubricatus* of Montagu, or *Amphitoe rubricata* of Leach; and lastly on the Amphitoe dentelé, Say's fresh-water *Amphitoe dentata.*

"aa. Antennes superieures moins longues que les inferieures.*

"aa*. Mains des deux prenieres paires a peu pres de meme grandeur," with the species


"aa**. Mains des pates de la seconde paire plus de deux fois aussi grous que celles des pates anterieures," with the species 14. *Precordii,* M.-Edw.; 15. *pelagica,* M.-Edw.; 16. *Gaimardii,* n. s., which Dana transferred to *Allorchestes Gaimardii,* and for which Spencer Bate adopts the name *Allorchestes Guimardii,* making *Allorchestes compressa,* Dana, a synonym of it; 17. *podura,* with *Hyale podura,* Rathke, for a synonym.

"AA. Cdté du thorax ou le dessus de l'abdomen, garnis d'ériques ou de petites dents.*

"AA**. Des éries sur les planes.*

18. *cancellata,* the *Oniscus cancellus* of Pallas.

"AA***. Planes dépouvrés d'ériques.*


§ 2. Espèces dont le dos est plus ou moins carreié en dessus et armé vers sa partie postérieure de grandes dents médianes comprimées et dirigées en arrière.

B. Front dépouvré de rostre.*


25. "Pamopla," Kröyer; 26. "Carinata," Kröyer, followed by the concluding observation that Say's *Amphitoe serrata* "a le dos dentelé comme les espèces précédentes, mais paraît s'en distinguer par l'existence de trois éries saillantes situées à égale distance l'une de l'autre sur le bord inférieur de chacune des mains."

*CREVETTE.* *Gammarus, Fabricius,* is thus subdivided:—

§ 1. Espèces dont les yeux sont orbiculaires, râlesiformes ou linéaires.

A. Bord postérieur des trois premiers segmens de l'abdomen droit et ne se prolongeant pas de manière à former une grosse épine ou dent médiane.


“AA. Bord postérieur du troisième anneau de l’abeillon, et en général celui des deux anneaux précédents se prolongeant en arrière de manière à former sur la ligne médiane une grosse dent.”


“§ 2. Espèces dont les yeux sont circulaires.


“B. B. Griffe des secondes pates s’intercalissant sur la face interne de la main,” containing only the species, 23. *Dugesii*, M.-Edw., with the note, “cette espèce présente tous les caractères assignés par M. Leach à son genre *Melita*,” and followed by the well-grounded suspicion that *Gammarus palmatus*, Montagu, may be the same species.

*Ischyrocerus*, Krüyer, has the one species, *angulipes*, Krüyer.

*Leucothoe*, Leach, has only the species *furcata*, Savigny, but the description of this is followed by the observation that “le *Gammarus articulatus* de Montagu, d’après lequel Leach a établi le genre *Leucothoe* ressemble beaucoup à l’espèce précédente, mais est trop mal connu pour que nous puissions y assigner des caractères; Leach dit à la vérité que les antennes ne sont formées que de trois articles, ce qui le ferait distinguer facilement, mais il me paraît peu probable que cette observation soit exacte.”

In the “Tribu des Crevettes marcheuses,” with slender, semi-cylindrical bodies, not laterally compressed, with narrow side-plates, lower antennae generally pediform, the palps of the maxillipeds little developed, and the pleon not formed for leaping, he places *Eriothoeus*, M.-Edw., with the one species *difformis*, M.-Edw., and the remark that, “*le Gammarus spinicarpus* de Müller se rapproche beaucoup des Eriothoëes, mais devra probablement constituer un genre particulier;” *Cerapus*, Say, with the species 1. *tubularis*, Say; 2. *pelagicus*, Leach, to comprise *Cancer falcatus*, Montagu, and *Jassa pelagica*, Leach. The new genus *Cerapodina* is thus explained;—“Nous rangerons sous ce nom générique
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un petit Crustacé qui a été décrit dernièrement par M. Templeton, et qui ressemble beaucoup aux Cérapiodes, tant par son organisation que par ses moeurs, mais qui s'en distingue par la conformation des antennes, dont les deux paires se terminent par un filet multi-articulé. Il est aussi à noter que la tête est ici confondue avec le premier anneau du thorax, et que les quatrième, cinquième et sixième anneaux paraissent être dépouvrus de pates." The single species is Cerapoda aubleti, the Cerapus aubletii of Templeton, which must retain its name, the new genus being only founded on obvious errors in Templeton's description.

The next genus given is Podocerus, Leach, with the species, 1. variegatus, Leach; 2. pulchellus, Leach; followed by an observation on the Podocerus cylindricus of Say. The genus Corophium, Latreille, receives the species, 1. longicornu, with the usual synonymy ; 2. "Bouveli," M.-Edw. Atylus, Leach, has the one species carinatus for the Gammarus carinatus of Fabricius. Uneida, Say, has the single species, irrorata, Say.

The Famille des Hypériques is divided into three tribes. The first, the Tribu des Hypériques gannaroides "characterised by the smallness of the head and the compressed form of the body," includes a single genus, Vibilia, M.-Edw., with Dactyllocere, Latreille, for a synonym, and with one species, Veroni, M.-Edw., Pl. 30, fig. 1.

In the second division, the Tribu des Hypériques ordinaires, "le corps est large et renflé; la tête est très-grosse ; les antennes de la première paire sont subéies et pointues; enfin celles de la seconde paire sont styliformes et ne peuvent se replier sur elles-mêmes comme chez les Typhles, etc." The genera and species included are as follows:— Hyperia, Latreille, identified with Dancer & Montagu, Lanceola, Say, Hella, Straus, and containing the species, 1. "Latreillii," M.-Edw., pl. 30, fig. 16; 2. obavia, Kröyer; 3. Gaulichaudii, n. s., from Chili, redescribed in the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 289, and figured as "Lestrigonus Gaulichaudii," with the remark that "it closely resembles L. exulans, but may be at once recognized by the distinct armature on the propoda of the gnathopoda." After the numbered species of Hyperia, Milne-Edwards observes that "Hyperia Lesueurii," Latr., seems to differ from the two preceding species by having two little triangular horizontal plates, instead of the single plate at the distal end of the abdomen; that Say's Lanceola pellagica agrees essentially with Hyperia, but is distinguished from the other species by having the sixth pair of legs much longer than the rest; and lastly, that Gammarus galba of Montagu probably belongs to this genus. Metocerus, Kröyer, has the one species, "Metocerus," O. Fabr., followed by the remarks on Talitrus cyanus, Sabine, already quoted in note on Sabine, 1821. Phorcus, M.-Edw., has its one species, formerly spelled Reynaudii, but here Raymouardii, M.-Edw.

Tyro is a new genus instituted to receive Hyperia cornigera, M.-Edw., and is thus explained:—"Dans cette petite division générique, la forme générale du corps est la même que chez les Hypériques si ce n'est que la tête est tronquée antérieurement. Les antennes inférieures sont extrêmement petites comme dans les genres précédents, mais celles de la première paire sont plus longues que le corps, et composées de deux articles dont un basiliaire très-court, et l'autre terminal styliforme, gros et excessivement long. Aucune des pates n'est préhensile, mais leur longeur est très-inégale; celles de la cinquième paire sont beaucoup plus longues que les autres, et quoique assez fortes, ont leurs deux derniers articles filiformes; les pates de la septième paire sont très-petites et si grèles qu'elles ne paraissent pas être propres à la locomotion. Quant à l'abdomen, sa conformation est semblable à celle des Hypériques, si ce n'est que les fausses pates des trois dernières paires sont très-grêles, et ne présentent pas à leur extrémité deux lames distinctes." It has been pointed out by Bovallius, 1886, that this genus anticipates Clypronias, Dana.

Primus, Guérin, is given with the species macrops, Guérin. Lestrigonous, M.-Edw., has the species "Fabricii," M.-Edw., figured pl. 30, fig. 18., the description being followed by the remark that Lestrigonous exulans of Kröyer seems to be intermediate between the preceding

*Phrosina* of Riso, not Latreille, with *Dactyloera*, Latreille, for a synonym, is next described. A note says, "dans l'espèce que j'ai examinée il n'existait aucun vestige d'appendices palpi-formes insérés aux mandibules; mais dans la figure que M. Costa a donnée de ce genre, on voit de chaque côté de la bouche un petit appendice séparé qui paraissait être un palpe mandibulaire, et qui est considéré par ce naturaliste comme une seconde paire d'antennes; il serait possible que ces appendices ne fussent autre chose que les pièces terminales des pâtes mâchoires devenues plus saillantes que d'ordinaire." To this genus is assigned the species "*Phrosina Nicteonis,*" M.-Edw., previously called *Dactyloera Nicteonis,* the description being followed by the remark that "La *Phrosine* semi-lunaire, à en juger par la figure très-détaille qu'en a donnée M. Costa, diffère de l'espèce précédente par l'absence d'une grosse dent à l'angle antéro-inférieur du penultième article des pâtes antérieures, par la forme plus acuminée des lames nataleores qui représentent les trois dernières paires de fausses pâtes, et par quelques autres caractères." In the synonymy of the species he gives "*Pisicool bispinosa* L. Rafinesque," — *Phrosine semiluna*; Riso,—Desmarest, Consid. p. 259.—Costa, Fauna, Crust. pl. iv. fig. 1–5.

To *Phronima*, Latreille, he assigns the species, 1. *sedentaria*, Forskal; 2. "*Atlantica*, Guérin, and adds, in regard to *Phronima costos*, Riso, that it is probably the same, although in the figure, given by Riso and copied by Desmarest, the third segment of the abdomen, probably by error of the draughtsman, is without false feet. He thinks that if Rafinesque's *Sperchias* were better known, it would perhaps come near to *Phronima*.

The Tribu des *Hypérines anormales* is characterized by "un mode de conformation des antennes inférieures qui est très-remarquable; ces organes, au lieu d'avoir la forme d'une tige cylindrique ou d'un stylet peu flexible, et de faire saillie au-devant de la tête, s'inserent à la face inférieure de celle-ci, sur les côtés de la bouche, et se replient trois ou quatre fois sur eux-mêmes en zigzag." "Voyez Pl. 30, fig. 10."

To this tribe he assigns the following genera and species:—

*Typhis*, Riso, with the species, 1. *ferus*, M.-Edw.; 2. *rapax*, M.-Edw.; 3. *ovicis*, Riso. He also says "le genre Oioni de M. Cooce ne paraît pas différer de celui dont nous fussions ici l'historie; mais les figures qu'il en a données sont trop grossières pour que nous puissions assigner des caractères aux espèces dont il fait mention." He thinks further that the *Cancer gurneanus monocaulus* of Montagu ought probably to be referred to *Typhis*, but this is now known to be an erroneous supposition.

*Pronos*, Guérin, has the single species, *capito*, Guérin.

*Oxycephalus*, M.-Edw., has the species, 1. *pisator*, M.-Edw., figured Pl. 30. fig. 10; 2. *oceanicus*, Guérin; 3. *armatus*, n. s., "Tête aussi longue que tout le reste du corps, terminée par un rostre styliforme très-long, renflée au milieu dans le point occupé par les yeux, puis rétrécie dans une étendue assez considérable, et renflée de nouveau à son extrémité postérieure, où se trouve la bouche. Antennes de la première-paire très-petites et terminées par une lamelle ovale; celles de la seconde paire extrêmement longues et grêles. Paires des deux premières paires extrêmement petites; le premier article de celles des cinquième et sixième paires étroit et semblable à celui des paires précédentes. Les papes de la septième paire paraissent manquer complétement, mais il existe, au point où elles devraient s'insérer, une
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lamelle membraneuse semblable à celle fixée près de la base des pates précédentes. Portion postérieure de l'abdomen très-étroite; le sixième segment, cylindrique, et terminé par un stylet impair aussi long que le corps. Les fausses pates des trois dernières paires très-grêles, très-longues, et terminées chacune par deux stylets. Longueur, environ 1 pouce." This under the name *Rhaleosoma armatum* became the type of the new genus *Rhaleosoma*, Adams and White, 1848.

The Ordre des Leomodipodes or Leomiodes is still described as being without mandibular palp. It is divided as usual into two families. The Famille des Crustacés, on Leomodipodes filiformes, contains the following genera and species:— *Caprella*, Lamarck, with the species, 1. *linearis*, answering to " *Cancer linearis*? Lin. Syst. nat.,” etc.; 2. *acuminifera*, Leach, pl. 33, fig. 1, including *Puce de mer orangense*, Quenouil; 3. *saurae*, Templeton; 4. *notosa*, Templeton; 5. *oeliferus*, for which inaccurately Desmarest is given as the authority, and *Caprella atomus*, Leach, as a synonym; 6. *phasma*, Montagu; the description of which is followed by the remarks that *Caprella tuberculata*, Guérin, Iconogr. Crust. Pl. 28. fig. 1, resembles the preceding species by the existence of a cephalic horn, but is distinguished by having a great number of blunt tubercles all along the back, and by the form of the legs of the three last pairs, of which the penultimate joint is widened and armed with a large tooth on its inner edge; " *Caprella mantis*, Latreille, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. nat.,” he says, is very imperfectly known; *Cancer filiformis*, Linn., Ann. Acad. t. 6, p. 415, et syst. nat. t. 1, pars 5, p. 2933, probably, he thinks, belongs to this genus.

*Naupridia*, Latreille, with no described species.

*Leptomena*, Latreille, with the species, 1. *pedata*, Müller, and 2. *ventricosa*, Müller, which are, as Milne-Edwards suspected, the male and female of the same species properly called *Proto ventricosa*. That *proto*, Leach, is the same as *Leptomena* is recognised by Milne-Edwards, though he does not give *Proto* its rightful precedence.

In the Famille des Leomodipodes ovalaires on Cyamiens he places the single genus *Cyamus*, giving Lamarck, instead of Latreille, as the earliest authority for the name. The species he recognises are, 1. *erraticus*, Roussel de Vauzème, in the synonymy of which he erroneously groups together the various names applied to species of *Cyamus* in writings earlier than R. de Vauzème's treatise; 2. *ortes*, R. de V.; 3. *gracilis*, R. de V., with the concluding observation that "le *Cyamus Delphini* de M. Guérin (Iconographie, Crust. Pl. 28, fig. 5) parait differer des especes precedentes par la brieveté des appendices branchiaux, et par la maniere dont les divers anneaux du thorax se toucheant latéralement."

184. MILNE-EDWARDS (Editor).

Les Crustacés. Le Règne Animal distribué d'après son organisation, pour servir de base à l'histoire naturelle des animaux, et d'introduction à l'anatomie comparée par Georges Cuvier. Edition accompagnée de planches gravées, ... par une réunion de disciples de Cuvier. Paris, Fortin, Masson et Cie, Libraires, successeurs de Crochard. (No date is given in the work itself; I understand from Mr. G. K. Fortescue of the British Museum that it appeared in *Livraisons* between 1836 and 1849; it is sometimes called the Crochard Edition, or the Illustrated Edition.)

Pages 165–188 refer to the Amphipoda.

The Amphipoda, pl. 58 to 61, include under "des Crevettes (Gammarus, Fab.)," *Phronima, Latr.; Hyperia, Latr.; Phrosome, Risso; Dactylocoera, Latr.; Ione,* ("mais uniquement d'après une figure de Montagu, *Oniscus thoracicus*, Trans. linn. soc. x. iii., 3, 4"); *Orchestra,
Leach; Talitrus, Latr.; Astylus, Leach; Gammarus, Latr.; Melita, Leach; Marx, Leach; Amphiloe, Leach; Pherusa, Leach; Decaunine, Leach; Lencsothoe, Leach; Coropus, Say; Podocerus, Leach; Javaa, Leach; Corophium, Latr.; Pterygoeca, Latr.; Apseudes, Leach; (Eupheus, Risso); Typhlus, Risso; Ancusa, Risso; (Gnathia, Leach); Pranica, Leach. These form the third order. The fourth order, Lepadipoda, pl. 63, includes under "De Cyane (Cyanus, Latr.)," Leptomera, Latr. (Proto, Leach); Naupedia, Latr.; Caprella, Lanck; and for "des cyanes proprement dits," Cyamus, Latr., (Larvata, Leach).

The only part of this work which is of any independent value as regards the Amphipoda is the group of fine plates.

As to "Dactylocera Sicensis, Edw.," pl. 58, fig. 2, the editor says, "Cette espèce ne me paraît pas différer de celle désignée par M. Risso sous le nom de Phrosina semilibata, et citée par M. Latreille comme genre de son genre Dactylocère; cependant elle ne présente pas les caractères assignés par notre auteur à ce même genre."

On "Jone thoracicus, Latr.," pl. 59, fig. 1, he says, "il suffit de comparer ces figures d'une part avec celles des Talitres et des autres Amphipodes proprement dits, et de l'autre part avec celles des Cymothées, etc. (Pl. 55), pour se convaincre que ce n'est pas ici la place naturelle du genre Jone; dans la classification adoptée dans mon Histoire Naturelle des Cuscutés, ces parasites sont rangés dans une division particulière de l'ordre des Isopodes à la suite des Cymothéciens."

Bate and Westwood, i. p. 10. n., consider that the representation of Talitrus solitarius, Edw., pl. 58, fig. 2.a., has in reality been taken from Talitrus boreometrus, Edw.

The mandible of Orchestia littorea, pl. 59, fig. 2.d., seems to show a rudiment of a palp, but unjointed.

"Orchestia Quoyiana," Edw., pl. 59, fig. 4, is clearly depicted.

"Gammarus Dyanesii," Edw., pl. 60, fig. 3, has the remark, "Cette espèce offre un exemple de la forme des mâles de la deuxième paire, qui est caractéristique du genre Melita de Leach. Genre qui ne paraît pas devoir être adopté." It is in fact a synonym of Melita palmata, Montagu, the type-species of Leach's genus.

"Pl. 60. Fig. 4. Gammarus brevicaudatus, Edw. Individu mâle. Ici la main de la deuxième paire offre les particularités de forme propres au genre Marx de Leach. "Fig. 4. a. Patte de la seconde paire chez la femelle, conforme de la manière que chez les Crostévès ordinaires." These are the two sexes of Gammatella brevicaudata. Ou fig. 5. Melita palmata, Leach, he says, "Ce genre, comme nous venons de le dire, ne paraît pas être admissible." Fig. 6. "Amphileos Marionis," Edw., is identified by Spencer Bate with Decaunine spinosa, Montagu.

Pl. 61. fig. 4, "Podocerus variegatus, Leach," "d'après l'individu décrit par Leach et conservé dans le Muséum Britannique," has the last peron-segment and the first of the pleon dorsally produced backwards in a very marked tooth-like process.

Pl. 62 bis, is devoted to Typhlus oxoides, Risso, and Typhlus jerus, Edw.; pl. 63 to Caprella linearis, Leptomera ventricosa, and to Cyamus oralis, Roussel de Vauzème.

1841. Delie Chiaje:

Descrizione e notomia degli animali invertebrati della Sicilia citeriore. Napoli, 1841. 5 vols. folio.

Bate and Westwood, ii. p. 27, refer to plate xxiii. of this work as containing a figure of Delicarum papillomae, Delie Chiaje, with Pharamia sedentaria inside it. Claus, 1862, makes a similar reference. Bate and Westwood, loc. cit., also refer to Otto, "Nova Acta," xi. p. 313, and Otto is referred to by Claus likewise.
1841. Eichwald, Eduard von, born July 4, 1795 (Hagen).

Fauna Caspio-causasia nonnullis observationibus novis illustravit Eduardus Eichwald. Cum Tabul. lithograph. XL. Petropoli, mcccclxii.

At page 225, under "Crustata," he says, "Inter caspium maris et nigri insulas e Crustatorum classe similis quaque ac inter Pisces intercedit differentia; in hoc scilicet propter maris communionem aliis mediterraneis alia deprehenduntur genera aliaque prorsus species, quam in illo; sic ad Ponti insulas pertinent inter alia complura Pagurus Diogenis Riss., Pisidius longicornis Leach., Xanthia viridissima Riss., . . . alique; porro Orchestia littorea Leach., Gammarus hoestus Leach. alique, Asthix dein et Hyale, duo Amphipodum genera nova, Amphilobus, Idhix . . . multaque alia, a col. Rathke fusus descripta et a caspio mari plane aliana; alia denique in utroque mari offenduntur, quibus potissimum Asthix pertinent." For the "duo Amphipodum genera nova," he refers to Rathke, "zur Fauna der Kreya, 1837," so that for Asthix we should probably read Amathix. His own descriptions of Amphipoda are as follows:

"Gammarus Caspium Pall. Reise durch Russland I. Petersb. 1801, pag. 477.

"Segnenta caudalis in dorso nuemornata, postrema duo stylo dorsoali multo notata et appendice utrinque cylindracea bifurea, interjerto insuper medio foliolo lineari, primi parvis pedibus minutissi, secundo et tertio cheliferis, reliquis retractum versis.

"Hab. in caspio mari, ad ostium Rhymni una cum Gammarus palicus Fabr., ad insequentem fortasse speciem referendo.

"Gammarus Hemorrhaphes m. Tab. xxvii. Fig. 7. a. b. c.

"E fusco-viridis, segmentorum singularum postico margine externo laterali purpuro-sanguineo.

"Hab. in mari nigro; in caspio adesse quoque videtur.

"Corpus vic 4 lin. longum; antennis ac pedibus omnibus et appendicibus caudalis ciliatis.

"Inter antennas capit parvo infrafixas macro compressus nullus, quo itaque recedit a Gam. cancillio Pall., (Spiegel. Zool. Fasc. IX. Berol. 1772 Tab. III, fig. 18.) cui in ceteris quoad antennas similiumus; priores tres articuli (pedunculus) superiorum antennarum G. hemorrhaphes breves, articuli vero flagelli multo minores, minimi, numerosissimi; priores dein articuli duo inferiorum antennarum multo longiores, saltum duplo longiores illis superiorum, at minus numerosi articuli flagelli inferiorum idemque ha multo breviores superioribus, licet paululum crassiores iis, non ut in Gam. hoestus Pall. antennae superioris multo breviores inferioribus. Gammarus hoestus, a col. Rathke descriptus (l. c. 373) fortasse ad haec pertinet speciem, exceptis tamen antennis, quas superiores parum tantum longiores dixit inferioribus.

"Oculi viridi-nigri, semilunares.

"Squamae segmentorum pectoralis laterales sive laminae ab his segmentis direcempes pedesque contgentes volumine conspicio notabiles; quarta lamina omnium reliquarum latissima, maxima, post cam tres alia minima, quasi rudimentaria; numeros carum in universum illi pedem respondet, ut itaque septem segmenta pectoralia laminae ibidem laterales adundant et a media parte disjunctas monstrant; reliqua abdomina segmenta genuina simillima.

"Cauda sensim latitudine crescens, postrema duo segmenta exigua aculeis in dorso predita ultimunumque sussum conversa spina apicali. Sub hac cauda extrema parte subtus infixo spiri pedes breviores, apice biliidi versusque anteriore elongati ali.

"Pedes pectorales 7, antici duo tarsis latioribus instructi, tarso secundi pedum paris (l. c. b.) latiore, longiore, quam ille prioris (l. c. a.) subtusque hispido-acutulus; primi quoque parvis pedum tarsus hispidus, ut minus aculeatus, reliquorum instar; omnemque reliqui tertii instar (l. c. c.) pedes hispiduli; in Gammarus hoestus duo pedes antici tarsi subqualiter latius longisquae instructi; tales quoque in nostro balthico.

(Zool. Chall. Ext.—Part lxvii.—1887.)

Report on the invertebrata of Massachusetts, comprising the Mollusca, Crustacea, Annelida, and Radiata. Published agreeably to an order of the Legislature, by the Commissioners on the zoological and botanical survey of the State. Cambridge, 1841.

The Crustacea occupy pages 321-341. At page 333 the account of the “Amphipoda” begins, followed by that of the “Lemipoda.” The following notes are given:

“Genus Orchæstia, Leach. O. longicornis. Tælitrus longicornis, Say; Trans. Acad. Nat. Sc., i. 384. This appears to be the same as Cancer gæmarus saltator of Montagu (Trans. Lin. Soc., ix. 94, tab. 4, f. 3,) which is given as synonymous with Tælitrus locusta of Lamarck, Pennant, and others. But it is not Gæmarus locusta of Montagu.


“Two or three other species of Orchæstia, and one of Amphipoda, remain undetermined.

“Genus Hypæra, Latr. H. galba. Gæmarus galba, Montagu; Lin. Trans., xi. pl. 2, f. 2. The following are doubtless synonyms: Oniscus mechiæærum, O. Fabr.; Fæna Gerv., 275. Hypæra Suerii, Latr. Hypæra Latréillii, Milne-Edw.; Ann. des Sc. Nat., xx. 388, pl. 11, f. 1-7. This curious animal is found in the pouches of the Modus or Sun-fish as they are commonly called. Whether they make this their home, or whether they become entrapped there or not, it would be difficult to determine. They seem, however, to be quite at their ease in this situation.

“Another animal with long, many-jointed antennæ, was found in company with the above, which belongs either to the same genus, or to the genus Hieraconyx.

“Lemipoda. Genus Cyamus, Latr. C. cetti, Latr.; Gen., i. 60. Desm.; Conséd., 280, pl. 4, f. 4. Edwards; Ann. des Sc. Nat., 2d Series, iii. 328, pl. 64, f. 13, 14. Oniscus cetti, Lin.; Mulh. Lartëndæ cetti, Leach. The whale-louse may be properly enumerated among our Crustacea, as it is found on the whales which are occasionally caught on our coast. It varies in form, according to its degree of development.

“Genus Carphæstia, Lam. I have observed two species of this curious genus, neither of which can I refer to any described species. One of them is very delicate, about half an inch long, with no spines upon any part, that I can discover, and having its back thinly dotted with dark green.
"The other is an inch in length, entirely crimson except its black eyes. The head is blunt, the lower antenna ciliated and extending to the second segment, and the upper ones to the third segment; first two segments nearly as long as the three next, and about one-third of the whole length; on the middle of the first is a spine; two last segments short and heart-shaped. Hands having a long curved finger; an imperfect thumb on the second pair of legs; a tubercle at the base of the ovate carpus, and a small spine at the middle. This might be called C. sanguinea, from its colour, which it retains in spirit.

"These curious animals are found among clusters of zoophytes and delicate sea-weeds. Their mode of walking is like that of some caterpillars, who bring the tail forward to the head and then thrust the body forward its whole length to prepare for another step."

Mayer, 1882, considers that the descriptions of Caprella sanguinea given by Gould and Stimpson leave the species indeterminate.

1841. Koch, C. L. See Note on Koch, 1835.


The pages 363–368 of this volume by the same author, though mentioned in Boeck’s list, do not refer to the Amphipoda. Under the title above given, Section IV. is "On the Structure and Habits of the Caprellid; with descriptions of some new Species."

Goodsir gives a short account of the circulation of the blood in the Caprella, describes the ovaries, and in regard to the process of exuviation says that the skin "burst behind the head in a transverse direction, and also down the mesial line of the abdominal surface." He speaks of their being little known, owing "firstly, to their pelagic habitats," and further on says, "they are in general local in their habitats, frequenting corallines which are found in deep water." As a matter of fact, the Caprellids have a very extensive distribution, and may be found in great profusion between tide-marks. The species which he describes and figures are:—

Caprella spinosa, of which he says, "this species differs from the Caprella Phasma of Colonel Montagu in having five spines on the first thoracic segment, and from the segments being considerably longer. The third joint of the superior antennæ is very much longer, and the first pair of feet are also minute and slender, differing in so far from those of Phasma, which are strong and powerful. The inferior edge of the last joint of the second pair of feet is also armed with two strong spines, whereas in Phasma there is only one strong spine." It is nevertheless identified by Mayer with Protella phasma without hesitation, in accordance with the opinions of Bate and Westwood, and of Boeck.

Caprella tuberculata, the full description of which is followed by the remark, "This species is apt to be confounded with the Caprella acanthifera of Leach, but may be distinguished from it by the double fringe of spines on the lower edge of the inferior antennæ; the superior antennæ are also much shorter than those of the acanthifera."

Caprella loricata, of which he says, "this species may be distinguished from Caprella linearis, with which it is most apt to be confounded, by its greater comparative size, the structure of the antennæ; by the shortness of the post-occipital segment; the situation of the swelling on the first thoracic segment, which is at the posterior edge, whereas in the linearis it is at the
anterior; the femoral joint of the second pair of legs is not clavate in the linearis, and is also quite straight."

*Cuprella linearis*, after describing which he says, "this appears to be the *Cuprella linearis* of authors; there are some marks of difference, but they are trivial, and not sufficient to authorize any new specific distinctions."

Of these last three species, Mayer remarks, "Goodsir's species *C. levis* and *C. tuberculata*, were referred by Boek to *C. linearis* and *C. septentrionalis*; the second was referred by Rate to *C. acanthifera*; I refer them both to *C. linearis*, that is, to *C. lobata*, Kröyer, var. α and var. γ, leaving it on the other hand undecided, whether Goodsir's *C. linearis* has anything in common with the Linnean species." In a note Mayer observes that Goodsir rightly distinguished his *Cuprella tuberculata* from *Cuprella acanthifera*, Leach, by the double fringe of spines on the lower edge of the inferior antennæ. The name *Cuprella tuberculata* was preoccupied by Guérin, whose species is most probably distinct from Goodsir's.


Fauna of New Zealand.

List of the Anulose Animals hitherto recorded as found in New Zealand, with the Descriptions of some New Species by Messrs. Adam White and Edward Doubleday, Assistants in the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

In the "Class Crustacea" only 29 species are here included, with only 2 Amphipods, "Talitrus brevicornis, M. Edw. Hist. Nat. des Crust. iii. p. 15," and "Orchestia Quoyana, M. Edw. iii. p. 19."

1842. Guérin-Ménéville, F. E.


The giant Amphipod here described is closely allied to one which was among the first prizes of the Challenger dredgings, and which, owing to the comparatively scanty supply of literature available on board, was considered to be of a new genus, receiving the title *Thalassocellus pellicida*. Guérin says:—

"La famille des Hypérides se compose aujourd'hui de 15 genres, tous formés avec des Crustacés de petite taille. En voici un que l'on peut regarder comme un géant dans sa famille, car il est cinque ou six fois plus grand que les plus grandes espèces connues. Ce genre devra être placé entre nos *Themisto* et les *Daira* de M. Edwards, dans le groupe formé avec les Hypérides qui n'ont qu'une paire d'antennes; voici ses caractères essentiels:—

"Genre *Cystisoma*—Deux antennes seulement, composées de trois articles. Pattes des première et seconde paires terminées par une petite pince à doigt mobile un peu plus long que le doigt immobile, terminé par un petit ongle articulé à son extrémité. Les autres pattes allongées, grêles, aplatis; les troisième et quatrième augmentant graduellement de longueur. Pattes des quatrième cinquième et sixième paires munies à leur base d'une large
plaque respiratoire arrondie et aplatie. Les trois premiers segments de la queue ayant chacun en dessous une paire de fausses pattes assez grandes, formées d’une tige terminée par deux lames. Quatrième et cinquième segments plus petits, munis chacun, en arrière, d’une paire de fausses pattes allongées, portant au côté externe une petite lame articulée et formant une large nageoire postérieure. Corps très globuleux, vide en dedans comme une vessie, allant ensuite en diminuant jusqu’à l’extrémité postérieure, tète fort grosse et presque entièrement occupée par les yeux."

"Comme on peut le voir par l’exposé de ces caractères, ce genre se distingue des Doria, dont il est voisin, par les pattes très-imparfaites, et des Themisto par l’absence des antennes inférieures. On ne peut non plus le confondre avec les Primus, car ceux-ci n’ont pas les pattes antérieures terminées en pince.

"Cystisoma Neptunus. (Voy. notre pl. 1, fig. 1.) Tête et corps vides, gonflés comme une vessie, Tête plus large que le Thorax, ayant de chaque côté et un peu inférieurement une rangée d’épines partant de l’insertion des antennes en avant, et se terminant au bord postérieur près de la bouche; une seconde rangée très-courte, formée de petites épines, de chaque côté de la bouche en dessous. Thorax formé de six segments apparents; le premier et le second réunis, portant les deux premières paires de pattes: segments du thorax ouvrant au milieu, en dessous, une carène assez aiguë avec deux petites épines, et présentant de chaque côté au premier segment, et au bord postérieur seulement aux autres, une ligne transversale de petits tubercules. Segments abdominaux également caréné au milieu. Pattes armées de petites dents sur leur innombrable internes.—Long. 9 cent. (3 pouces 4 lignes), Larg. de la tête, 2 cent. 1/2.—Hab. le grand océan indien. Ce précieux Crustacé nous a été donné par M. Petit de la Saussure."

Guérin’s species is called Themisto Neptunus by Bovallius, 1886, but it should in my opinion be named Cystisoma spinosum, J. C. Fabr. See Notes on Fabricius, 1775, and Bovallius, 1886.

1842. Kroyer, H. N.


Kroyer, who had himself visited Spitzbergen and the north of Norway, and likewise for a time resided within the tropics, here brings forward arguments against the application to the Amphipoda of the supposed law in zoological geography, that animal life is more vigorously developed progressively from the Poles to the equator. He finds it inapplicable to these Crustacea and some other inhabitants of the sea, whether we regard variety of forms, numbers of individuals, the size they attain, or the brilliance of their colouring. He says, “on a glass bottle, with a little Amphipod, not an inch long, which was sent to the Royal Museum, the sender has written, ‘with this Crustacean Godthaab Bay was filled to such an extent on the 11th of July 1841, that in several places it was impossible to see through the water.’ The small creatures, which are known to fishermen under the name of Tangtalker, and which likewise belong to the Amphipods, are so numerous off Greenland, that in a single night they can consume the largest seal, so that nothing but the skeleton remains.” He then gives Holbøll’s often-quoted experience of landing up masses of this abundant and voracious species of Anonyx, by means of bait in an open basket. The Crustacean from Godthaab Bay he names Themisto arcticus, Kr. Where species are common to Spitzbergen, Greenland and the coast of Norway, he finds that they diminish in size the further south they are found. Caprella septentrionalis, he
says, is the largest species of its genus. He further illustrates his point by reference to the considerable size of the northern Amphipods. "Anonyx lagena, Amphitro Edvardissi, Gammarus Sabini, Gammarus Locusta and above all Gammarus loricatus, of which," he says, "1 possess an individual from Spitzbergen, of a length of more than two inches."

On the whole, he concludes that the colder seas may be regarded as the true and proper home of the Amphipoda.

He proceeds to define several new genera as follows:

1. Opis:—"Pedes primiti paris tellis armati portentoss magnitudinis. Reliquam cum genero Anonyx conveniunt." The type species is given as Opis Echerchiti Holm. The generic name being preoccupied has been changed to Opies by Boeck.  

2. Stegopera:—"Epimera insignis magnitudinis, loricam efficientiam, subj qua latent membra. Caput maximum, quasi proboscidium, epimeris omne horum fere lacinis, caudis, ut videtur, desitutum. Antennae breves (capitis altitudine non longiores); superiores pedunculo crassissimo, flagello appendiculato ulnino, unarticulato; inferiores subappendiculares. Mandibula pulpe instructa brevissimo, crasso, unarticulato, dentato, parum mobili; pedes maxillares quaedam pedunculati; labrum maximum. Pedes primiti et secundi pars unibus subheleboliformibus destituti. Pedes quinti pars pedibus tertii quartique paris structuram et direcione similis." Spence Bate corrected the error of attributing a palp to the mandibles, as indeed Kroyer had himself done tacitly in the figures of Stegopera inflata, in the Voyage en Scandinavie, &c. The type species, Stegopera inflata, as also pointed out by Spence Bate, is the same as Cancer ampuUa, Philps.  

3. Phoxus:—"Caput pergmuum (quaerit ferme longitudinis animalis partem efficienti), triangulare, depressum, antice productum et acuminatum. Antennae supericiei capitis inferiori adfixae, alterum par anteriorum, alterum posteriorum, nitrunque validum, pedunculo crassissimo. Antennae anteriorioribus perbreves (capite breviore), flagello appendiculato insolite magnitudinis ornate; pedunculus flagellis longior. Antennae posterioriorum pars unibus longiores. Mandibulae sat magna, pulpo longissimo. Pedes primiti et secundi pars unibus subheleboliformis armati valida; pedes tertii quartoque paris manibus subheleboliformi, cujus palman praebeat articulus tertius quaritusque juncti, unguem quintum sextusque; sextum pedum par ceteris multo longius. Flagellum pedem fere filiforme. Epimera pergmu, margine inferiori setis sat longis instructa. Appendix candalis laminis constans dianus." For this genus Kroyer says Captain Holboll had proposed the unuitable name Spinifer, distinguishing two species, Spinifer spinosissimae and Spinifer flagelliformis, which Kroyer unites in his type species Phoxus holbiU. The other new species, given as "Phoxus plumosus Holb." Kroyer afterwards thought should form a new genus, an opinion acted on by Boeck, who, ever ready to make new genera, instituted the genus Harpina, a preoccupied name, which he changed into Harpinia. J. Sp. Schmiiiler, 1884, calls attention to the fact that in Boeck, 1876, fig. 1 on pl. viii., does not represent Harpina plumosa, though it is so named.  


6. *Protonemeda*—"Annuli thoracii latiores quam altares, dorso subdepresso. Antennae superiores pedunculo elongato (flagello param breviori) instructae, flagelloque appendiculati multiarticulati. Antenne inferiores pediformes, pedunculo longissime, flagelloque ter ad minus longitudine superante. Pedes secundi parvis, manu non instructi subcheliformi. Pedes tertii quartique paris sat magni; articulis corum quintus sextusque quasi in unguen longissimum sunt coali, qui cum articulo terto quartoqve manum quodammodo efficiere videtur prehensilem. Epimera sat brevia. Pedes spurii quarti, quinti et sexti paries saltatorii." In this description Boeck notices that the expression, "pedes secundi parvis, manu non instructi subcheliformi," is a slip of the pen for "pedes primi parvis et," which has led subsequent authors astray. The type species is *Protonemeda fasciata*, Kr.


8. *Photis*—"Corpus sa latum, compressum. Antenne subpediformes (a.; elongate, sat validæ, pedunculo flagellis parviarticulinatis multo longiori), flagello appendiculati destituita. Pedes primi et secundi paris sat breves, validi, manu subcheliformi armati robusta. Pis quinti paris recurvatus, inversus, ungve rudimentari. Epimera per magna; quinquies paria anteriore ad marginem inferiorem setis sat longis instructa; quanta cadem est ac quarten altitudine, postice profundus excissum. Lamina terminalis inferior pedis saltatorii tertii paries rudimentaris." Boeck points out that this genus is omitted from the British Museum Catalogue. The type species is *Photis Rehikarti*, Kr.


10. *Lafayustus*—"Caput depressuum, latius quam longius, rostratum. Antenne sat breves,
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

subulate, valde (superiores validissimae), eadem formae pedunculi et flagelli longitudine, subrostr in eodem plano postice, alterum par anterius alterum posterius. Oeuli in superficie capitis dorsoi siti. Mandibulae angustiores, acuminate, palpo intractae; lamina maxillariori exterior nullis divisia articulis; pedes maxillares palpo bibractulato. Thorax latus, depressus. Pes primi paris gracilimins, manu lineari, ungue elongato; pes secundi paris brevis, validus, manu quadrata, ungue sublaminari apice setoso. Reliqua decem pedes validi, subcheliformes, eadem formae longitudine. Epimeris medioequis magnitudinis, quantum par in acumen inferne productum. Pedes natatorii elongati, pedes saltatorii debiles. The type species is "Lafontius Starlitis, Kr.," at the time the species was constituted the only one of the Gammarina known to be parasitic.

Under the heading “new species of known genera,” Kroyer here alters Milne-Edwards’ definition of Lencothoë, Leach, to embrace two new species which he describes, Lencothoë crypeta, Kr., from Greenland, and Lencothoë glacialis, Kr., from Spitzbergen. These, he thinks, if refused admission to Lencothoë, would require, not simply one, but two new genera for their reception. He rightly observes that every genus founded on a single species must be liable to modification in its form to include subsequent discoveries. His own two species are now included in Boeck’s genus Metopa, of which Lencothoë crypeta is the type. He describes Gammarus dentatus, n. s., by Sp. Bate named Megapodes dentata, and by Boeck transferred to Melita dentata. He reluctantly admits the separation of Acanthonotus, Owen, from Amphithoe, excluding from it Acanthonotus normannii, Milne-Edwards, which Spence Bate gives as Prodomoidea normannii. Kroyer adds a new species Acanthonotus inflatus, very near to Oulacus scutellus, O. Fabr., but “with back rounded, not dentate.” These two by Boeck are named Acanthonotoma inflatus and Acanthonotoma scutellus respectively, Owen’s generic name and White’s alternative for it, Vertamnus, being both pre-occupied. Kroyer next re-describes Ischyrocerus longipes, adding a new species Ischyrocerus inflatus, both of which belong to the older Podocerus of Leach, and Ischyrocerus longipes in Bate’s opinion certainly, in Boeck’s doubtfully, being a synonym of Podocerus cylindricus, Say. The new species “Podocerus Leachi” here described was afterwards called “Cerapus Leachi” by Spence Bate, and Cerapus differens by Boeck. To this last S. I. Smith restores its original name Eriothoicus differens, Milne-Edwards. Kroyer notices that the male of his species is an Eriothoicus, for which reason he makes that genus yield as a synonym to Podocerus. In the genus Anonyx he notes that his Anonyx appendiculatus is only the male of Anonyx lugena. He has also discovered, he says, that in this genus the males are distinguished from the females in that the antenna, besides being considerably longer in the lower pair, are furnished with a number of small appendages, which seem to act as suckers (Sugeskaaler), by which probably the male holds the female fast. These had been already noticed by Milne-Edwards in 1830 on his Gammarus ornatus. They have since, at Stimpson’s suggestion, been called calceolus; it is now known that they are not in all species confined to the male sex, or to the lower antenna, and as they are sometimes found in both sexes, Kroyer’s explanation of their use is thought untenable. He finds a similar distinction between the sexes in his new genus Opis, Phoros and Ampelisca, considers that Amphithoe ornata and Amphithoe inermis should on this ground be considered male and female of the same species. These are united by Boeck under the name Pontogeneia inermis. He attributes his discovery indirectly to Captain Holboll, his suspicions being aroused by the great number of the species to which Holboll gave names. Of these Kroyer paired “An. scutelator” with its female “An. Krögeri,” “An. velatus” with “An. ornatus,” “An. Eriothoicus” with “An. longus spec.,” names of undescribed species which do not re-appear. In a note he expresses a regret that Milne-Edwards did not retain Allibrotus chausicus in the genus Lysianassa and transfer Lysianassa costar to the genus Anonyx.
1843. Kroyer, H. N.


After remarking on various mistakes and improvements made by his predecessors in the classification of the Læmodipoda, Kroyer gives his own opinion that they ought not to constitute a separate order, but to be united with the Amphipoda, as a family of that order. This had been already done by Barmeister, but as he at the same time united the Pycnogonida to the Amphipoda, Kroyer thinks that his systematic arrangement was not well grounded. Kroyer points out that the Læmodipoda no less than the Amphipoda have seven segments to the peræon (Brystringe), the first being always distinguished from the head by a more or less obvious line of demarcation; the mandibles, though sometimes without a pally, in some species have a large, three-jointed one; the eyes are not, as Barmeister states, simple, but “consist, as in the Amphipoda, of a number of small pyriform lenses, ensheathed in pigment and covered by a common cornea;” the want

(Zool. Chull. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.) XXX 26
of side-plates (epimera) only carries a little further the reduction observed in some Amphipoda, especially *Gammarina gressoria*. Where the action of the pleon keeps up a fresh supply of water to the branchie, Kröyer thinks that the side-plates covering the branchie may attain their fullest development without interfering with respiration, but that in the Leomodipoda, there being no pleon to fulfil this office, the branchie have to be left free. The absence of a pleon he connects with their mode of life, which leads them to cling and climb, and only very rarely to swim. Important as this mark of difference is, Kröyer urges that its weight is much diminished by the discovery of two new genera of Leomodipoda, in one of which the pleon, though small, has five segments, in the other only two, but in both is furnished with two pairs of jointed limbs. Thus, he considers, a transition is established to those Amphipoda, such as *Corophium*, in which the pleon is less strongly developed. He mentions that the genus *Cerapodina* wants feet on some of the segments of the peracon in common with the Leomodipoda, but that argument only rests on the faulty description of *Cerapodina*. He considers that the Leomodipoda, as a family or division of the Amphipoda, come nearest the *Gammarina gressoria*, referring to the pediform antennae among other marks of resemblance. He characterizes the family as follows:—"Pleon rudimentary or only little developed. No Epimera. The first of the seven peracon-segments united with the head along an oblique line, its pair of feet projecting under the maxillipeds. Feet generally wanting on the third and fourth peracon-segments. All the feet are in general claspers, that is to say, furnished with hand and movable finger. Only two or three pairs of branchial vesicles (on the second and third [3rd and 4th], or on the second, third and fourth peracon-segments). Antennae more or less pediform, the upper always larger and stronger than the lower. Eyes very small, circular." Of the family he makes two subdivisions:—"Caprellina. Form generally very elongate, thin, cylindrical. Branchial-plates bladder-like. The lower antennae of moderate size, and the feet of moderate strength. Often a palp on the mandibles. *Cyamus*. Form generally very flat and broad. Branchial-plates very large, sword- or saber-shaped, sometimes bipartite, in the males furnished with special appendages at the base. The lower antennae rudimentary. Feet extraordinarily developed. Mandibles without palp."

The general form, he says, has ceased to be a striking distinction between the two subdivisions, since the discovery of a thin *Cyamus* in *Cyamus gravile*, and a stout *Caprella* in *Caprella dilatata*. To the *Caprella* he assigns four genera, 1. *Leptomera*, Latr.; 2. *Cerocaps*, Kr.; 3. *Æginita*, Kr.; 4. *Caprella*, Lam. All these he defines; the two new ones as follows:—


Latreille’s *Nauphela* (*Nauphela* in Milne-Edwards) is dismissed by Kröyer as founded on a misconception, and the identity of *Proto*, Leach, with *Leptomera*, Latreille, being pointed out, the claim of *Proto* to priority is vindicated. Why Kröyer himself does not adopt it is not explained.

"*Caprella* Januarii Kr. (Tab. VI. fig. 14–20)" from Rio-Janeiro, is described with much detail. This species is identified by Spence Bate with the earlier *Caprella equilibra*, Say. Mayer agrees with Spence Bate, and points out that Kröyer, usually so exact, does
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not mention the ventral median spine on the second pereion-segment of the male. Kroyer calls attention to the great difference between the adult males and females, especially shown in this, but existing also in other, species of Caprella.

"Ceratop Haalstedt Kr. (Tab. VI. fig. 1–13)," from South Greenland, is described in detail. It is still the only known species of the genus. In regard to the quinque-articulate pleon, in a note Kroyer says, "it is possible, as in itself not improbable, that the pleon consists of six rings, in that the ring which I have treated as the fifth, is perhaps composed of two pretty closely united."

"Egina longicornis Kr. (Tab. VII. Fig. 1–12)," also from Greenland, is next described.

At page 585 begins the description of "Caprella dilatata Kr. (Tab. VIII. fig. 1–9)," from Rio Janeiro. Mayer identifies it with the earlier Caprella acutifrons, Latreille. "Caprella septentrionalis Kr. (Tab. VIII. fig. 10–19)," already alluded to in previous papers, is here fully described, without the reference to "Squilla lobata Fabr. Fn. Gr. n. 225," given in Grønl. Amph. It is said to be the commonest of the Caprellina in Greenland.

For "Caprella lobata Mull. (Tab. VII. fig. 24–28)" Kroyer gives the references


"Zoologia danica, fasc. II", pag. 21: Squilla quadrilobata.

"Müller, Palaearctic Crustacea, fasc. III", pag. 58: Gammarus quadrilobatus.

"Linné, Systema naturae, edit. XII", pag. 1056: Cancer linearis?"

Pallas, Spicil. zool. IX. 78: Oniscus scolopendroides?

"Zool. danica tab. 56 fig. 1–5 a" and tab. 114 fig. 11–12 ?"

These are followed by a full description, winding up with the discrimination of three varieties as follows: "var. a. superficies dorsalis annulii thoracici qvinti, sexti, septimiqve aculeis destituta; var. b. superficies dorsalis annulii thoracici qvinti, sexti, septimiqve aculeis destituta; laminae branchialae suborbiculares. var. c. caput annulatas thoracis secundus, tertius quadrato-aculeis nodis evolutis minuttissimis prædesta." Mayer assigns the species, with varieties a and b, to the name Caprella linearis (Linn.) Bate. var. β, he thinks may belong to Kroyer's Caprella septentrionalis, though that itself, he supposes, may be but a variety of Caprella linearis.

"Caprella Hydrie Kr. (Tab. VIII. fig. 20–26)," of which the largest specimen was only about 3" long, is regarded by Mayer as, with little doubt, a young form of Caprella acanthifera, Leach, and quite distinct from the Caprella hydrie of Bate and Westwood.

"Leptomera pedestis" Abildg. (Tab. VII. fig. 13–23), receives a full description, preceded by the following references and synonyms:

"Müller's Prodromus, n. 2960: Squilla ventricosa (Quannen).


"Dana, Consid. a. les Crustacés pag. 276: Leptomera ventricosa (F)."

"— — — — — — — Proton pedatum (F & F).

"Latreille i Cuvier's Règne anim. I", ed. IV, pag. 128: Naupedia?"

"Zool. dan. tab. 56 fig. 1–3 (F) og tab. 101 fig. 1–2 (F)."

Kroyer notices the incorrectness of the view propounded by Eschscholtz, 1830, that Leptomera rubra, Lam., might be regarded as a synonym of Caprella scolopendroides, Lam. He recognises the priority of the name ventricosa, but rejects it for the insufficient reason that its meaning is only suitable to the female. Mayer reinstates it, in the title Proto ventricosa, O. F. Müller.
1843. Rathke, M. H.


On pages 60–63, Rathke describes *Liriöpe pygmaea* as type of a new Amphipod genus. The name *Liriöpe* had been already used for a genus of Medusae by Lesson, and Dana recognized that the creatures described by Rathke were not Amphipods. A full account is given in the British Sessile Eyed Crustaceans, vol. ii. pp. 257, etc., of what is known of these strange animals, and of the nomenclature, under the genus *Cryptothiria*, among the Bopyride.

Of the genuine Amphipods, Rathke’s *Gammarus anomalus* n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 7.) is by Spence Bate and Boeck named *Microdomus anomalus*. *Gammarus sundecallii* n. sp. (Tab. III. Fig. 2.) was redescribed by Bate and Westwood as “*Liriöpe Schedtiandra,*” by myself as “*Liriöpe Normalis,*” and by Hoek as *Cheirocratus brevicornis*, its name finally being *Cheirocratus sundecallii*. *Gammarus pocilurus* n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 2.) and *Gammarus kroeyeri* n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 1.) are alike identified with *Gammarus marinus*, Leach, both by Sp. Bate and Boeck. Of *Gammarus sabini*, Leach, Rathke gives a new description in order to distinguish it from his own nearly-related species, *Amathilla carinata*, from the Crimea, and *Gammarus angulosus*, n. sp. (Tab. III. Fig. 3.) from Norway. Nevertheless, it is not an absolutely untenable opinion that these three species are in reality identical. That his *Gammarus angulosus* is not the young of *Gammarus sabini*, Rathke thinks is proved by two circumstances, first, that he had seen several specimens of it with eggs, and secondly, that the young of *Gammarus sabini* of the same size (4 to 4½ lines) have already the same shape as the old. But the female may be very much smaller than the male, as in *Melita palma* and other species, and Rathke’s observation as to the young of *Gammarus sabini* does not agree with the experience of some other observers. Bate and Westwood unite *Gammarus angulosus* with *Amathilla sabini*, and would do the same to *Amathilla carinata*, but for the (insufficient) reason that Rathke himself says that it is different.

Rathke’s *Gammarus zebra* n. sp. (Tab. III. Fig. 4.) is identified by Spence Bate with the female of *Podocerus cylindricus*, Say, which Bock accepts as a synonym only with a ¹⁄₄, placing the species under *Podocerus* (*Ischyrocercus*) anguipes of Krüyer. *Amphithoë tenicornis*, n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 3.), is named *Doramine tenicornis* by Spence Bate, who notices the improbability of Rathke’s statement that the species has no telson, and observes that “certainly Rathke’s *tenicornis* is very closely allied to, if not identical with Montagu’s *spinosus.*” Of the latter species Boeck makes it a synonym, *Amphithoë podoceroides*, n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 4.) which Sp. Bate transferred to his genus *Simamphithoë*, is retransferred by Boeck to *Amphithoë* and made to supersede *Amphithoë littorina*, Sp. Bate. In my opinion *Cancer Gammarus rubricatus*, Montagu, is the same as *Amphithoë littorina*, in which case the name will stand as *Amphithoë rubricata*. *Amphithoë proximilis*, M. Edwards? (Tab. IV. Fig. 5.), is said to have no telson. At p. 264c it is established as a distinct species, with the name, “*Amphithoë Nilsoni*”; it has already been discussed in the note on Rathke’s earlier work, 1837. *Amphithoë norvegica*, n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 6.), is now placed in the genus *Calligopsis* (see Sp. Bate and A. Boeck). Of the new genus *Iphimedia*, the following definition is given:—“Antennae superiores inferioribus breviores : illarum pedunculii tribus, harum e quatuor articulis compositus: omnium flagellum teue, multiarticulatum. Pedes secundii paris manibus subplicibus, primi paris, illis minores, chelis instructi, quarum pollex ex uno tantum articulo constat: reliqui pedes illi Gammarorum similis. Pedes spurii in duos ramos minusve complanatos divisi.” Spence Bate objects to this definition that the hands of the
second gnathopods are not simple, but subchelate, as Rathke's figure represents them. This is only a question of terminology, as may be seen from Rathke's specific description, "An dem zweiten Beinpaare (K) kommen nur Anleitungen von Händen vor, indem das letzte Glied derselben kaum etwas breiter, als das vorletzte, übrigens aber ziemlich lang, tafelartig dünne und mit seinem hinteren unteren Winkel so hervorspringend ist, dass es hier einen platten, breiten und abgerundeten Fortsatz bildet, der ungefähr halb so lang erscheint, als die dicht vor ihm eingelenkte Klause." The type species, to which this description applies, is named Iphimedia obesa (Tab. III. Fig. 1). Kroyer afterwards described the same species as Microcheles armata, and Dana, altering the definition, included in the genus species which have nothing to do with it.

Podocerus capillatus, n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 8) is said by Rathke to come near Podocerus variegatus, Leach, but to be adequately distinguished from it. In this view Bate and Westwood agree with him. Bruzelius named it Jassa capillata. Böeck considers it the same as Podocerus variegatus, which was the type of Leach's genus Podocerus, but he rejects Leach's genus Jassa as synonymous with his Podocerus. Jassa of Bruzelius he alters into Janassa, because after Leach's time Jassa was used for a fish. He then enters Podocerus capillatus, Rathke, as a synonym of Janassa variegata, Leach. But surely, when a genus is retained, the type species must continue to belong to it, and if Janassa variegata really differs generically from the other species of Podocerus, Janassa must be called Podocerus, and the other species by some other name. The muddle that will ensue may best be avoided by re-uniting Janassa to Podocerus, from which it is separated only by fine-drawn distinctions. Podocerus calcaratus, n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 94) Böeck unites to Podocerus falcatus, Montagu. The Caprella phantasma, Lanneck, Caprella acuminifera, Leach; and Caprella soleopendaloides, Lam. (C. linearius, Latr.) all belong to Caprella linearius. Leptomera pedata, Lam. (Proto pedatum, Desmar.) corresponds to Proto ventricosa, O. F. M.

1843. Kraus, Ferdinand.


The only Amphipods noticed are Orchestia botella, Milne-Edwards, Gammarus palus, Fabr., Cymamus erraticus, Roussel de Vauzème, and Cymamus ovalis of the same author. Litten notices that the identification by Kraus of Cymamus erraticus with Cymamus ovalis is erroneous.

1844. Costa, Oronzio Gabriele.


In the second Legion, Edrofalki, Order 3, Amphipodi, are given Orchestia littorea, and Gammarus fasciatus, a new species which is figured Tav. i. f. 3, but not described, except in so far as two.
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varieties are thus mentioned. "Var. a, corallinus. Var. b, vidaceus." In Order 4, Lernoesi-
podi, are given Caprella phaeno, Caprella linearis, Caprella acutifrons. Anconus jugiito-
larius and Prenza coronata are now placed in the 5th Order, Isopodi.

To judge by the figure Costa's Gammarus fasciatus must belong to the Mera and Melita group. It is not mentioned in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue, and is quite distinct from the earlier Gammarus fasciatus, Say, which is there described and figured. The three last segments of the pleon and the three first of the pleon are dorsally produced backwards into small teeth, the fourth and fifth of the pleon into large ones. The side-plates of the pleon are represented as low and all nearly alike. The lower hinder angle in the first three segments of the pleon is produced sharply backwards. The upper antenna have a long peduncle, the first joint long, the second still longer, the third not very short. No secondary appendage is shown. The second gnathopod has a large hand, with bidentate palm. The fourth pereopod is rather longer than the fifth. The first joints are but slightly dilated. The branches of the third uropod extend far beyond those of the second and third. In spite of some differences it seems tolerably clear that this is the Cercobacus orcesfipes of Achille Costa, said by him to have been "found by Prof. O. G. Costa in the Gulf of Tarentum," though he gives no reference to Gammarus fasciatus. Since the same Gammarus fasciatus lapsus as pre-occupied by Say, and since Cercobacus is recognised by Heller as identical with Mera, O. G. Costa's species will become a synonym of Mera orcesfipes, A. Costa.

1844. De Kay, James E.

Zoology of New-York, or the New-York Fauna; comprising detailed descriptions of all the animals hitherto observed within the state of New-York, with brief notices of those occasionally found near its borders, and accompanied by appropriate illustrations. Part VI. Crustacea. Albany, 1844.

The Crustacea belonging to "Order III. Amphipoda," and "Order IV. Lernipoda," are described on pages 35 to 41. In the preliminary list of works consulted, no mention is made of Rafinesque, on whose incursions, had he seen them, this author might have thrown much light. De Kay includes in his definition of the Amphipoda the old statement not universally applicable, that the mandibles are furnished with a palp. Of the species which he figures his descriptions are probably independent, though only one of the species is new. For Orchesla longisieruis, Say, "Pl. IX. fig. 28 & 28a. Female," he says:—"Eyes oval. Lower antenna longer than the body; the third joint, under the legs, armed with series of short spines, the fourth joint, with about thirty articulations, minutely spinous beneath. Second pair of feet with the hands dilated, oval, smooth, with two obscure spines on the anterior margin; one at the lower angle, and the other more elevated in the middle; the thumb much curved, acute at its tip, which rests on the interval between the two tubercles (see fig. 28, A.). The two posterior pairs of feet longest. Upper pair of antennae short, not extending beyond the second joint of the lower pair. Length, 0.5-1.0. These small crustaceans are well-known under the name of Sand-flea or Beach-flea, occurring along the shores of Long island, digging holes in the sand in which they conceal themselves, and living upon dead animal substances. They furnish an abundant supply of food to the numerous birds along that coast."
Of *Orchestia gracilis*, Bos. pl. vii. fig. 19, he says:— "Lower antennae much shorter than the body, slightly hairy, but not rugose upon the third peduncular joint; last article with about twenty-five articulations. Anterior pair of feet with a prominent obtuse tubercle on the antepenultimate joint; penultimate joint dilated into an obtuse tubercle at the inner tip to receive the thumb. Palm convex so as to receive the thumb without an interval, as long as the lower edge of the hand. Length, 0.5-0.6. Habit of the preceding, and abundant along the sandy beaches above the influence of the tide."

Of *Talitrus quadrifilus*, pl. ix. fig. 27, he gives the following description:— "Head compressed, eyes obliquely oval. Lower antennae shorter than the body, and only reaching as far back as the fourth segment, slightly hairy and somewhat rugose on the third joint. Upper antennae very short, scarcely exceeding the second joint of the lower ones. Body compressed. Tail with three appendices terminating in four spines, each furnished with a series of rigid setae. All the feet armed with a slender acute claw. Color, dark brown; eyes blackish brown. Length, 0.3-0.5. This species also passes under the name of *Beach-flea*, and is frequently found concealed under stones and sea-weed."

Of *Gammarus minutus*, Say, pl. ix. fig. 29, he says:— "Body incurved, subcompressed. Upper antennae longest, with the setae short, attaining the tip of the second articulation of the terminal joint, which has about twelve articulations. Eyes reniform. Color. Body whitish, with a few pale fulvous spots on the sides. In dried specimens, the color becomes reddish, and the lateral spots, more particularly towards the tail, are bright red. Length, 0.15-0.3. This species is common in most of our fresh-water streams, and may often be detected under stones and pieces of wood. It is extremely active, and is popularly known under the name of *Fresh-water Shrimp.*"

As "extra-limital" species, he gives brief accounts of *Gammarus macronatus*, Say; *G. fasciatus*, Say; *G. locusta*, Montagu; *G. appendiculatus*, Say; *Amphithoe serrata*, Say; *A. delata*, Say; *A. punctata*, Say. His account of *Cerapus* is as follows:— "Genus *Cerapus*, Say. Antennae very large and robust, nearly equal; the upper of four joints, the lower or lateral ones of five. Anterior pair of feet small, monodactyl; the second pair with a broad palm and a two-jointed thumb. Head distinct, ending in a small rostrum. "C. tubularis." (Id. [Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc.], p. 49. C. oblites, Templeton, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. i, pl. 20, fig. 5. See Pl. 10, fig. 43 of this work.) Head with a macronate carina before, hand and first joint of the thumb with one or two obtuse teeth; eyes oval, black. Color. Body above blackish, with irregular paler spots; antennae and feet white; joints tipped with blackish; two hind pair of feet and tail white. Inhabiting a membranous tube open at both ends. Length, 0.25. *Sea-beach, Egg Harbor, New Jersey.*" This is followed by an account of Say's *Leptodactylus denticus*, of Say's *Unicola irrorata*, and of *Hyperia*, Latreille, to which he assigns "Hyperia latreillii." (Nat. Am. Nat. Vol. 20, p. 388. Say, *Lanecola pelagica*, Ac. Sc. Vol. 1, p. 318. **Gould** loc. cit. p. 335.) Anterior pair of feet shortest; third, fourth, and seventh equal; fifth longer; sixth longer than the thorax. This species is probably the same noticed by Dr. Gould under the name of *H. galla*, Mont., as occurring in the pouches of *Medusa*—*,* on the coast of Massachusetts. Mr. Say's specimen was obtained from the Gulf stream." Lastly he describes Say's *Podocerus oglesbyi*. Under *Lepidopoda* he figures, plate vi. fig. 14, and describes *Cyamus exilis*, which, he says, "is usually found attached to the bodies of whales along our coast, and occasionally on tunnies and other large marine animals. It varies much in form according to its degree of development, and this has given rise to several nominal species, which have not yet been sufficiently examined." In the description he speaks of the second and third pairs of feet as "replaced by slender appendices, at the bases of which are the branchial vesicles." As "extra-limital," he notices *Cyamus abbreviatus*, Say. In the genus *Caprella* he describes Say's species, *Caprella geometrica*, and as "extra-limital," notices the two species mentioned by Gould in 1841, and *Caprella equilibra*, Say.


The two orders, Amphipodes and Lamalipodes, are defined at page 382. The tribes, families and genera pertaining to them are named, and to Cymene is subjoined the remark, "Je suis porté à croire qu'il faudrait rapprocher de ce groupe les Pycnogonides."

1844. Tellkampf, Theodor G.


On pages 321, 322, is given the description of "Triura cavernicola. (Fig. 18.) Crustacea. Malacostraca," with "Character. 10 Fusspaare, von denen die vorderen 2 Paare in Palpen verwandelt sind. Drei Schwanzspitzen." Without the remainder of the description, the copy of Tellkampf's fig. 18 will suffice to show that this creature cannot belong to the Amphipoda, as suggested by Schiodte, and afterwards by Böck. Dana, Choristopoda, p. 306, says in a note, "Genus Triura, Tellkampf, Rhora forsan allinis."

It is mentioned, but not described in the Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medizin, herausgegeben von Dr. Johannes Müller, Berlin, 1844, p. 383.

1844. Thompson, William, died Feb. 17, 1852 (Hagen).


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County Down, 1834, Mr. Hyndman and W. T.,” There is nothing else about Amphipoda. On “Pycnogonum balanarium, Fabr.,” he observes, “Pyc, balanarium must on our coast be content with a smaller victim than a whale, and condescends to suck the juices of an Arcticia.”

1844. ZADDACH, ERNST GUSTAV, died June 5, 1881 (Friedländer, Nature novitates).

Synopses crustaceorum Prussicorum prodromus. Regiononti, 1844.

Under the heading “Crustacea, adhue in provincia nostra Borussia reperta,” Zaddach enumerates seven Amphipods. These he names 1. Talitrus saltator, M.-Edw., which is better called Talitrus beasta; 2. Gammarus beasta, Fabr. (l), his doubt being occasioned by differences which he found in his specimens from the description by Milne-Edwards; 3. Gammarus fluetalitis, M.-Edw., which is Gammarus palaez, De Geger; 4. “Gammarus Vogesi,” M.-Edw., which has been identified with Melita palmata; 5. “Amphitoe Rathyi, nov. spec.” which, in Zaddach’s opinion, “maxime affinis est Amphitoe norvegas,” Rathke, and by Boeck is identified with the neighbouring species Callipus lacustris, Krayer; 6. Leptocheirus pilosus, n. g. et sp.; and 7. Corophium longicorne, Latr.

The new genus Leptocheirus is thus defined:

“Inter Amphipoda, quae in maris balticis littoribus habitant animalia reperta sunt, quae, concesso genera Amphiopodum notus a Milne Edwod constiitutis discernenda esse, nulli generi aliae descripto adnumerari possunt, sed in novum genus, quod Leptocheirun nanunpari propono, coliunda sunt. Genus eunum Amphitoe secundum illum scriptorem pedibus duorum primorum parium cheliferis, ceterorum non prehensilibus, et antennis superioribus inferiororum truncis longioribus simplicique flagello instructis inigni est. Hae autem animalia, quae num describamus, eunum genere Amphitoe antennarum quidem structura cteoronomicque partim formis omnino conveniunt, pedum autem secundci pars constructionae ab his different et generi Talitro similiora sunt. Hi enim chelis vacui nec ad comprehendas [comprehendendas] res apti nec ad graditudem sunt habiles, sed debiles compressique a lateribus et contrastet ceterisque pedibus occulti reperintur. Nc autem fines hujus novi generis augstiores claim, hae singulares pedum constructione non respecta, quesque Amphipoda saltatoria pedibus primit tantum pars cheliferis, ceteris non prehensilibus et antennis superioribus flagello auxiliario vacui inter se congruant, generi Leptocheiro adnumeranda esse potu.”

In the description of the type species, Zaddach very plainly says, “Mandibularum palpö e tribus articularis constant, articularis pene inter se equalibus, ultimo pilosi,” so that Boeck, De Skand. og. ark. Amph., p. 548, seems under some misapprehension when he says, “Müller visite i 1848 (Arch. f. Naturgesch. xiv. p. 62), at Zaddach havde overset, at Kindhakkermere eres forsynede med en Palpe, ligesom han ikke havde bemærket, at de øvre Fale have en Bisvebe.” That the upper antennae have a minute accessory flagellum is in fact remarked by Muller. Boeck retains the name Leptocheirus, though affirming that it is pre-occupied for an insect, but the earlier name alluded to is spelled Leptocheiro if Scudder may be trusted on the point.

1845. GOODSIE, HARRY D. S.


At p. 75 he describes “Amphitoe pelagica. Pl. VII. fig. 1. A. with peduncle of superior antennae about half the length of the inferior antennae, being almost the same length as the first three.

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joints of the peduncle of the lower antennæ. First pair of legs small, second pair with the wrist very much enlarged, and the claw sickle-shaped and moveable, inferior edge having a small tooth with a slight notch on either side of it near the distal extremity; claw as long as the wrist, and tapering very gradually to a point." The figure shows that by "wrist" in the above description the large ovate hand of the second gnathopod is intended. The antennæ are slender, the lower only about half the length of the upper. The right number of legs are shown, but there are distinctly nine peraeon-segments figured. The uropods and telson are small. The Brit. Mus. Catalogue certifies that Goodrich's species is identical with *Amphithoe pelagica*, Milne Edwards.

1845. Kroyer, Henrik.


After a detailed account of the new species, *Podalirius typicus*, the new genus *Podalirius* is thus described:—


"*Pod. typicus*: fuscescet, pilosus, capite thoracique inermibus. Long. 2". Hab. in Asteraceantibus rubente.

"Fig. prima tab. IIIae exhibit anuulum thoracicum quintum eum pede rudimentario et vesicula branchiali (l) rudimentaria."

P. Mayer vindicates Kroyer's accuracy in the above account against various succeeding writers. The rudimentary branchia (l) is, however, he says, as Kroyer himself suspected, only a sexual appendage (die weiblichen Geschlechtsklappen) of the female. Mayer adds that the lower antennæ are without "Ruderhaare," and that in *Podalirius krøyeri*, Haller, there are traces of the first and second peraeopods.

Kroyer next describes *Orchestia granulicornis*, n. s., from Valparaiso, figured Tab. 1. fig. 2. a–u, and accidentally misnamed *Orchestia longicornis* on the plate. This species is omitted from the Brit. Mus. Catal. It evidently belongs to *Hyale*. The next species, *Orchestia nitrosensis*, n. s., is identified by Boeck with *Hyale nilssonii*, Rathke, Kroyer himself having suspected that this and the preceding species were separated from *Orchestia* by their longer upper antennæ, and the unguis of the maxillipeds. *Orchestia platensis*, n. s., tab. ii. fig. 2. a–i, from Mont VIDEO, though retained by Spence Bate as a separate species, has in his opinion nothing but locality to distinguish it from *Orchestia gryllus*, Bosc, a North American species. *Talitrus tripusculus*, n. s. 2, tab. ii. fig. 2. a–e, is identified by Boeck as the female of *Orchestia gnamarellus*. It is omitted from the Brit. Mus. Catal. *Gammarus anisochir*, n. s., tab. ii. fig. 1. a–p, from Rio Janeiro, was transferred to *Mera* by Dana, who thought it very near *Mera astipes*; by Spence Bate it was referred to *Melita*. Kroyer himself was inclined to make it the type of a new genus, *Anisochir*, but he was restrained by finding that the female was a true *Gammarus*, and the male only distinguished from that genus by having the second gnathopod on the left side strongly chelate. He considered it very near to, though clearly distinct from, *Gammarus appendiculatus*, Say. Kroyer here takes the opportunity of criticising Milne-Edwards' division of the *Gammarus* by the shape of the eyes as very artificial and perhaps untrustworthy. The absence of the accessory flagellum on the upper antennæ, which separates *Amphithoe* from *Gammarus*, he considers a comparatively
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

trivial character. The want of a second ramus on the third uropods, or its quite rudimentary condition, he thinks may be of considerable importance, considering the relation of these uropods to the frequent springing movements of the Gammari, and that on this account not only his species **aniokhir**, but also **Milne-Edwards**, *deniatus*, Kroyer, *brevicostatus*, Milne-Edwards, might form a separate genus. The first three have since been transferred to *Melita*, the last to *Gammarella*.

Kroyer next describes *Aora typica*, n. s., tab. iii., fig. 3, a–i, the new genus *Aora* being described as follows:—


There seems no doubt that Kroyer was misled by a lateral view of the telson into supposing it bifid; his description of the "hand" in the first and second peraeopods is rightly rejected by Boeck; Kerguelen specimens of an *Aora*, very closely allied to Kroyer's species, exhibit the characters of the lower lip which he describes, but the marginal hooks are not so large as those which he figures, and the appendages which Schelde has designated "manubral processes," though more than usually produced, scarcely suggest the epithet subedeliforni.

As largest of the South American Amphipods he had met with, Kroyer describes from Valparaiso, *Amphithoe femorata*, n. s. (Tab. iii. fig. 4, a–i–j), 9½" long, the antennae not included, intermediate between *Amphithoe* and *Pholis*, and suited, Kroyer thinks, to be the type of a new genus, when the Amphipoda come to be thoroughly revised. It agrees, he observes, with all that Milne-Edwards says of his "**Amphithoe Gaudichaudii**" from the Brazil, except in the conial ramus of the third uropods assigned to that species. But one of Kroyer's own figures shows that also in *Amphithoe femorata*, from a certain point of view, these rami may appear to be conical. Kroyer thus defines the species:—"**Forma robusta**, dorso rotundato, fronte, thorace et abdomen incrustasa. **Antenna superiores** dimidium animalis longitudinem superantes, pedunculo valido, flagello setiformi; **secundus** pedunculi articulis primo parum modo brevior, multo vero gracilior; tertius articulis eum articulis flagelli et longitudine et erasitudine fere congruen. **Ocelli** suborbiculares, minutii. **Antenna inferiores** subpediformes, superioribus tertia fere parte breviores, flagello dimidium pedunculi longitudinem sequente, utrinqueque equis articulum longitudinalis suadente (quinta parte). *Podes thoracici* primi et secundi paris feminei manu fere rectangulae, equis margo inferior sat profunda sed angustissima praedita est incausa ad ungueum excipiantum. *Podes primi* maris ut femine; secundii vero pedis manus examinata, incausa caret. *Podes tertii et quarti* paris articulo primo maximo, valde dilatato, laminiari; ungve parum mobilii. *Quintum par* robustissimum, femore (v: articulo primo) latior quam longo; ungve prehensili (ut et sextum par septimunque). **Epinura magna**, marginis inferioris piloso; epinuma quintum postice profunde et angulariter excisum ad femur quinti pedis excipiantum, quum supra dorum protrudatur. *Podes abdominalis* sexti paris robustissimum, stylis brevissimis; exteriori sublongiori, subconico, inferiori biahamato et spinossimo; interiori suborbiculari. **Appendix caudalis** unica constat lamina triangulare, setis marginis posterioris quatuor."
This species is omitted from the Brit. Mus. Catal., 1862.
At p. 403 (see Index and p. 476) a new species, as Kroyer supposed, is introduced under
the name Caprella longispina, which he soon after transferred to the genus Sagina. Amphipectes
rotundata (for which see Note on Liljeberg, 1862) is also according to the Index, mentioned
on p. 403; Amphipectes ahooko abomonaculata is said to be mentioned on the same page, and
the genus Sagina on p. 402, but these two pages I have not seen.
In the Continuation, the description of Ampipoda begins at p. 476 with Sagina longispina, Kr.;
this he found necessary to remove from Caprella, in which he had previously placed it,
by reason of the mandibles having palps. He doubted whether it ought not to become the
type of a new genus, since he found rudimentary branches on the fifth peraeon-segment, and
the pleon tri-articulate, without any trace of limbs or appendage. Mayer considers that the
supposed branches were the external sexual organs of a female specimen, and agrees with
Spence Rattray in identifying this species with Protella phaenusa, Montagu.
The new genus "Siphonocetes, novum Ampipodum genus, ad Gammariina gressoria referendum," is thus described:
"Antennas superioribus multi breviore, subpediformes, flagello brevi, punciarticulato;
antennas inferioribus pediformes. Oculi haud conspicui. Mandibula angulo antico-interiori
profunde bifurcato, tuberculato molari dentisculato, palpo brevi unicaarticulato. Labium
superius profunde bisdivum vel duobus compositum laminis ovatis; labium inferioris bisdivum,
lateraliter productum et acuminatum. Maxillae bilaminares, forma vulgaris. Pedes
maxillares palpo brevi quasiarticulato. Pedes thoracici primi et secundi parvis validissimis,
manu instructis subcheliformi. Pedes tertii et quarti paris articulo primo latissimo, laminari;
articulo quarto oblongo, laminari, manum præbente, cujus unguis effectur articulo quvinto
subconico articulatoque sexto acutarii. Pedes quinti sextique paris minutissimis sed robusti,
recruciati, articulo primo clavato, ungvo furcato. Pedes septimi paris graciles, recurvati,
articulo primo laminari, unguem minuvissimo, furcare. Pedes abdominalis primi, secundi et
tertii paris natatorii, breves, validissimi, parte basali latissima, rhomboidali; pedes quarti
quintique paris saltatorii; pes abdominalis sexti paris natatorii, unico instructis lamina
terminali."
"Animal tubum inhabitat, e lapillis fragumtisque concharam formatum."
The type-species is described under the name of Siphonocetes typicus, Tab. vii. fig. 4, a-f.
Boeck thinks that Kroyer has been led to describe the upper lip erroneously, by confusing
it with the lower lip. Boeck also says that Kroyer's figure of the last uropods is incorrect,
as he draws them with two small nails, though in fact there is but one, the prolongation of
the peduncle on the inner side giving the appearance of a second. In the present work the
last uropod is not figured, Boeck must therefore be referring to the Voy. en Scand., pl.
xx. fig. 1., in forgetfulness that Kroyer has here described the uropod in question just as
Boeck himself does, but with the additional observation that, "Den fremspringende Vinkel
er invigt ved en skmaa stribe afset fra den ovrige Roddeed, og kunde mankere saaledes antyde
den ikke fuldt sordrede indre svammeplade." It is this appearance, not a second ramus,
that is shown in the Voy. en Scand., pl. xx. fig. 1 u. Kroyer places the genus nearer to
Corophium than to Cerataspus, and is followed in this view by Dana and Boeck.
He next describes Glauconome longispis, n. s., Tab. vii. fig. 2, a-c, as type of a new genus,
Glauconome, which he considers near to Ischyrocerus, these two genera in his opinion uniting
the Gammariina saltatoria and Gammariina gressoria. He thus defines Glauconome:
"Antennas subpediformes; superioris flagello ornatæ appendiculati perparvo; Oculi minutii,
parum distincti. Mandibulae apex in duos fissos ramos, qui dentibus sunt armati coniis;
tuberculato molari dentibus confertissimis instructis. Labium superioris breve, depressum,
latissimum, margine anteriori medio inciso; labium inferioris quatern compositum laminis
setosis. Labium maxilloidea pedum maxillarium dentibus armato validis; unguis palpi apice
setosus. Pedes primi parvis robustissimis, manu subcheliformi; pedes secundi parvis gracilib, manu carens subcheliformi; pedes tertii quattuor parvis pergracilib; pedes quinti, sexti septimique parvis gracilib, femoribus parum dilatatis. Pedes abdominales primi, secundi et tertii parvis natatorii, breves sed robustissimi; pedes abdominales quarti septimique parvis saltatorii, validi; pedes sexti parvis rudiamentariis, natatorii. Epimera minima, fere evanescientia."

In the description of the species *Glaucomeone leucopis*, Kroyer says, "*Sjette Par Bugfudder* meget smaa og plompe; *Boederen* omtrent to Gange saa lang som den ydre Endeplade, meget bred, i Enden skraa afdæksen i Retningen indad og bagtil; den ydre Endeplade regelmaessigt oval, væbnet i Enden med fem eller sex temmelig lange Borster; den indre Endeplade er endeel mindre end den ydre, stumpt konisk, ligefades foresyet med et Par Borster." Boeck does not notice this detailed description, but refers to the figure in the Voy. en Scand., as erroneously giving these uropods with two branches, instead of a single branch and a produced peduncle. S. I. Smith, 1880, on the ground that Boeck had access to Kroyer's types, accepts his correction of Kroyer, and identifies *Glaucomeone leucopis* with *Uncia leucopis*, Say. It should, however, be observed that Kroyer's description is extremely precise, and that the figure, Voy. en Scand., pl. 19, fig. 1, which agrees with it, was not drawn by Kroyer himself, if we may trust the signature "C. Thoram del." at the foot of the plate. In any case, as S. I. Smith observes, the name *Glaucomeone* is preoccupied, but whether it should be identified with *Uncia* may still perhaps remain a little doubtful.

*Eusirius cuspidatus*, n. s., figured pl. vii. fig. 1, a-d, is next described as type of a new genus near to *Gammarnus* and *Amphithea*, and with some approach to *Lencothoe*. The genus *Eusirius* is described as follows:—


This genus is placed by Boeck in his subfamily *Lencothoe*. *Dolichia spinosissima*, u. s., Tab. vii, fig. 1, a–k, is described as type of a new genus intermediate between the *Gammarina* and *Caprellina*. The genus is thus defined:—

THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

To receive this genus Dana instituted the family Dulichiidae, in 1849. *Stegoecephalus inflatus*, Kroyer, is next described in detail. This is now known as *Stegoecephalus ampulla*, Phipps, 1774.

*Pontoporia femorata*, Kroyer, is here next described in detail, but without any reference to the curious dorsal process which is represented in the Voy. en Scand. pl. 23, figs. 2a, 2y., on the observation of which Brancus established a new species, *Pontoporia farrigera*, which, according to G. O. Sars, is not distinct from *Pontoporia femorata*.

Descriptions are next given of *Lewidhoe glacialis*, Kroyer, Tab. vi. fig. 2, a-f, *Lewidhoe clypeata*, Kroyer, Tab. vi. fig. 3, a-g, "Phoecus Holboelli Kr." and *Phoecus plumosus*, Kr., now known respectively as *Melopa glacialis*, *Melopa clypeata*, *Phoecus holboelli* and *Harpiaria plumosa*. Kroyer himself was inclined to regard the two latter as generically distinct. Of both species he notes that he has never found the maxillipeds united to the head, but always to the first peraeon-segment.

Pages 578–637 are devoted to the genus *Anonyx*. Kroyer first discusses and describes at great length what he calls "*Anonyx Ampulla*, Phipps," combining with it "*Cancer magnus*, Phipps!?" his own "*Anonyx Lagenus* (Hannen)," *Anonyx appendiculatus* (Hannen), and other synonyms. The species which he here describes, which he figures in the Voy. en Scand., pl. 13, fig. 2, a–z, and which does in fact include the species of *Anonyx* just mentioned, is now known as *Anonyx magnus*, Phipps, while the *Cancer ampulla* of Phipps, figured here pl. vii. fig. 3, a–g, and in the Voy. en Scand., pl. 20, fig. 2, a–t., as *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Kr., is now known as *Stegoecephalus ampulla*, Phipps.

A full description is next given of "*Anonyx Vabilii* Kr." which Milne-Edwards had transferred to *Lysianassa*, and which Boeck calls *Scarnes calbi*.

*Anonyx gulonus*, n. s., is described, with a note that "Fabricius's *Oniusus Cicala* seems in many, if not in all, respects to come very near to it, and is obviously in any case an *Anonyx*.

*Anonyx itloralis*, n. s., is next described. This was made by Boeck type of a new genus *Oniunus*, which he thinks possibly a synonym of Milne-Edwards' *Alihrotus*, to which Spence Bate had previously referred the *Anonyx itloralis* of Kroyer.

A species, to the young and sexes of which Captain Hulbell had given three separate manuscript names, *velatus*, *orantes*, and *brocipes*, is next described as *Anonyx plautus*, n. s. This also is placed by Boeck in his genus *Oniunus*. Figures of the various species above mentioned are given in the Voy. en Scand.


No Amphipoda are mentioned in this report, so far as I can perceive. It was perhaps included in Boeck's list under some misapprehension.

1846. Dana, James Dwight, born February 12, 1813 (S. I. Smith).


This article is prefaced by the following classification of Crustacea:—
CRUSTACEA.

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<td>2. Limnadiacea.</td>
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| Ordo 3. Telobita. |                |

1846. Kroyer, Henrik.


In this continuation Kroyer first describes "Amönx Edwardsii," n. s. ? This is transferred by Boeck to Orestinus, and distinguished from the species called "Amönx Edwardsii, Kr.,” in the Brit. Mus. Cath., p. 73.

"Amönx Holbéli,” n. s., next described, is made by Boeck the type of a new genus, Hippomedon.

The next species, Amönx lurvidus, n. s., is made by Boeck the type of another new genus, Aristius.

Amönx minutus, n. s., is transferred by Boeck to his genus Orchestène.

Amönx nanus, n. s., is made by Boeck the type of a new genus, Tryphosa.

Figures are given of these five species in the Voy. en Scand.

From the species of Amönx, Kroyer passes on to the nearly related form Opis, since called Opis, and now describes in detail under the name “Opis typica, Kr.” what he had previously described in brief as "Opis Eschrichtii Holb. He explains that Holboll had given the name "Amönx Eschrichtii” and three other names to what were only varieties, sexual or otherwise, of a single species; Kroyer himself therefore thought proper to unite them under the name Opis typica. But the name “Opis Eschrichtii” already published
must take precedence. The Brit. Mus. Catal. gives them as two separate species, though Kr0yer's descriptions are identical, so far as the shorter one extends.

Remarks on the habits of animals belonging to the genera Anonyx and Opis are quoted from Holboll. These are followed by an account of Microcheles armata, supposed to be a new species and type of a new genus Microcheles, thus defined:—

"Primul secundumque pothum thoracicorum par exilia, linearia, elitis armata minutissimis. Manolitas perva, apice bifurcata, non vero dentata; palpo triarticulata; tuberculo mohari proprio nullo, ante palpum vero corpore instructa claviformi, dentata. Labium inferior quatuor constans laminis fere aequilibus, cornibusque lateribus sat maginis. Pedes maxillares laminis maxillaribus maginis, palpo brevi, triarticulato (ungue destituto). Epliure magna; paria quatuor anteriora inferius in angularum acutum producta. Pedes ab laminis saltatorii elongati, gracilesque. Antennas forma fere vulgari, superiores flagello appendiculare destituta."

The species, Microcheles armata, is figured in the Voy. en Scand., pl. 11 B, fig. 2, a–c. It was subsequently identified by Liljeborg with the earlier Aplinolita obesa of Rathke, so that both the generic and specific names used by Kr0yer take rank as synonyms. Amphitlioe alboncnculata, here described as new, is by Boeck identified with Amphitlioe puber-ceroides, Rathke, and is therefore probably not more than a colour variety of Amphitlioe rubricata, Montag.

Next, "Amphitlioe Edvardsi" is described, under the name which Owen gave to the "Taliafus Edvardsi" of Sabine, which is identical with Oniscus aculeatus, Lepechin. See Note on Lepechin, 1780.

Lastly, Acanthonotus tricuspis, n. s., is described, pages 115–123. This species was afterwards by Boeck made the type of his genus Cleipndes. The species included in this continuation are all figured in the Voy. en Scand. For the benefit of any one unacquainted with the alphabetical order used in the Scandinavian languages, it may be pointed out that in the Indices to Kr0yer's papers, the diphthong æ and the symbol Œ follow the letter æ.

18461 Kr0yer, Henrik.


The reputed date of publication is 1846, for the Atlas of Crustacés. It consists of plates for which no text was ever published, and is attributed by repute to Kr0yer. W. Thomson, in 1847, refers to the plates as Kr0yer's. Brandt, in 1851, compliments Kr0yer on figures of Anonyx in this Atlas, "Livr. 37–41 auf. Pl. 13–18 meisterhaft von ihm dargestellt." The beautiful figures agree with the elaborate descriptions which Kr0yer gave from time to time in his Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift, but the plates which appeared occasionally in that magazine have none of the artistic pretensions of those in the Voyages. As Kr0yer's own name nowhere appears in the present work, it may be presumed that he was not the draughtsman, but the editor, who supplied the dissections and supervised the delineations. The Amphipoda figured are named as follows:—Pl. 10. Amphitlioe edwardsi, Sab.; Amphitlioe patchella, Kr. sp. n. Pl. 11. Amphitlioe eucriata, Kr.; Amphitlioe porphyra, Kr. Pl. 11 B. Amphitlioe alboncnculata, Kr. nov. Sp.; Microcheles armata, Kr. nov. gen. et Sp. Pl. 13. Anonyme Vittatus, Kr. Nov. Sp.; Anonyme ampulla, Phipps. Pl. 14. Anonyme vallii, Kr. 5 et 7; Anonyme vulgus, Kr. nov. sp. Pl. 15. Anonyme holzoll, Kr. nov. sp.; Anonyme pl酗ns, Kr. nov. Sp. Pl. 16. Anonyme edwardsi, Kr. nov. sp.; Anonyme tnnditns, Kr. nov. sp. Pl. 17. Opis typicus, Kr.; Anonyme nanus, Kr. nov. sp. Pl. 18. Acanthonotus tricuspis, Kr. nov. sp.; Anonyme uranthis,
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Kr. nov. sp. Pl. 19. Glanconum leucops, Kr. nov. sp.; Eusirius crusgulatus, Kr. nov. gen.sp.;
Ægina (?) longispina, Kr. nov. sp. Pl. 20. Siphonocetes typicus, Kr. nov.gen. et sp.;
Stegosephalus infulatus, Kr. Pl. 22. Donichia spinossima, Kröyer; Lencodohc elyptaca,
Kr.; Lencodohc glacialis, Kr. Pl. 23. Amphilisa [Ampelisa] gaimardi, Kr. nov. sp.;
lobata (lobata), Müll. §, ? et Var. All these are described in the Naturh. Tidskr. except
Amphilisii pitchella (which Bruzelius assigned to Paramphiloë), and Boeck transferred to
Phaenex, Sp. Bate), and "Ampelisa Gaimardi" (which Boeck in 1870 transferred to a
separate genus, as Biphis gaimardi).

Plates 10, 11, 11 B, 18, are inscribed "C. L. Petersen del.," the others "C. Thornam del.," except
pl. 23, of which the draughtsman is not mentioned.

1846. MÜLLER, FRIEDRICH.

T. x. Fig. A–C.

This species Axel Boeck (De Skand. og Arkt. Amph. p. 52) proposed to refer to the genus
Crangonyx, Sp. Bate, but Aug. Wrzesiowski, after detailed comparison of Müller's descrip-
tion of Gammarus ambulans with his own species, decides that Müller's species must stand
as Gaphana ambulans in the new genus along with Gaphana polonica. The points which
distinguish Gaphana polonica from Gaphana ambulans are perhaps due rather to age than to
difference of species. Müller gives the following diagnosis of his species:—"Gammarus
ambulans, fronte inerui, oculis subrotundis, antennis superioribus inferiores excedentibus,
flagello auxiliari minimo biarticulato instructis, dorso levii, pedibus aprioris parvis septi
simplexiis, conieis, perexiguis, appendicibus caudae duabus, brevibus, cylindricis, apice
spinulosis. Long. 2", antennar. attributed 0.8"."n

1847. ALLMAN, GEORGE J.

Biological Contributions. No. II. On Chelura terebrans, Philippi, an
Amphipodous Crustacean destructive to submarine timber-works. The Annals and
pp. 361–370. Plates XIII. XIV.

The characters of the genus, of which Philippi gave no detached summary, are thus drawn out:
short and more slender than the inferior, and consisting of a peduncular portion which
supports two unequally developed rami; inferior antennæ large, not divisible into a distinct
peduncle and rami. Mandibles strong, palpigerous, furnished with a narial tubele and
transverse ridges. First pair of maxillæ strong, pyramidal, palpigerous; second pair
lamelliform. Maxillary feet large, bearing a palp-like stem, and united at their origin so as
constitute a great opercular lip covering all the other organs of the mouth. Thorax
composed of seven distinct segments with the spineræ distinct and moderately developed.
First two pairs of thoracic feet didactyle, five remaining pairs terminated by a small
unopposable claw. First three segments of abdomen each bearing a pair of binamous
natatory feet, remainder of abdomen consisting of one very large trunk supporting anteriorly
a pair of large foliaceous lobed appendages and a pair of cylindrical false feet, and terminated

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

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posteriorly by two lamellar leaping organs and an intermediate leaf-like lobe." Reference is made in a note to the researches of Erichson (Entomographia) which would displace the use of the terms thorax and abdomen as applied by carcinological writers. In the specific description, he says that the superior antennae "consist of a peduncular portion which is composed of three hirsute articulations, the last of which supports two rami of very unequal development," remarking in a note that "this condition of the superior antennae is not described by Philippi." He mentions the name destructor, which he had given to his Irish specimens, before becoming acquainted with Philippi's account, in case after-investigation should show the Irish form to be in fact distinct from the Adriatic species. In describing the appendages of the terminal segment of the abdomen, he says "the appendages of the third pair constitute a sort of tail, by which the body is prolonged backwards; they are borne upon the posterior extremity of the segment, and consist each of a very large leaf-like lamina supported on a short basal joint;" adding in a note that, "it is these basal joints of the two caudal appendages which Philippi seems to have mistaken for a fifth abdominal segment, with the anus in a fissure on the back."

He considers that "the families of the Amphipodous Crustacea may be analytically arranged as follows:--

Family.

"Fourth and fifth abdominal segments confluent. Abdominal appendages of the fourth and fifth pair very different in form (heteromorphous). . . . CHELURIDE.

"Fourth and fifth abdominal segments distinct. Abdominal appendages of the fourth and fifth pair nearly similar in form (isomorphous). . . . GammariIDE.

Mouth concealed by the maxillary feet. . . . Gammaride.

Mouth not concealed by the maxillary feet. . . . Hyperide."

1847. BRANDT, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, born 1802 (Hagen).


This paper, though earlier published, was originally read after the more full account published in the Mémo. de l'Ac. imp. de St. Pétersbourg, 1849. See note under that date. Brandt thinks that the want of the breathing appendages, which could scarcely have escaped so acute an observer as Steller, had they been as strikingly developed as in Cyamus, points to an affinity between "Sirenoeyamus?" and Leptomers.

1847. FREY, Heinrich, and Leuckart, Rudolph.

Beiträge zur Kenntniss wirbelloser Thiere mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Fauna des norddeutschen Meeres. Von Dr. Heinrich Frey and Dr. Rudolph Leuckart. Mit zwei Kupfertschink. Braunschweig, 1847.

Pages 100-109 are "Über den Bau der Caprellen." The authors object to Kreyer's proposal to make the order of Leoniidipoda a family among the Amphipoda. They refer to Naturh.
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To the Amphipoda they attribute seven instead of five pairs of lateral slits in the heart, although three would have been sufficient for the Caprella as well as the (other) Amphipoda. They consider that the so-called branchiae in the Caprella are not sufficient to discharge the whole function of respiration, and that probably the legs and antennae take a share in it.

Pages 136-168, “Verzeichniss der zur Fauna Helgelands gehörigen wirbellosen Seetiere,” are due to Dr. Leuckart alone. Among the Arthropoda, Crustacea Malacostraca, he enumerates the following Amphipoda: — “Talitrus saltator (Montag.) Milne Edw.—Orchestra littorea Leaeh.—O. sp. dub.—Gammarus leonsta Fabr.—G. elongatus n. sp.—G. Sabini Leaeh.—G. angulosus Rathke.—Melita palmata (Mont.) Leaeh.—Iphimedia ocean Rathke [Kollik.]—Amphithoe podoceroides Rathke.—A. gibba n. sp.—Podoerns capitatus Rathke.—P. calcaratus Rathke.—Metaurus medusarum Kröy.” — “Caprella linearis (Lin.) Latr.—Podalirius typicus Kröy.”

The doubtful Orchestra, which he thinks may be “Orchestra Botte,” Milne-Edwards, is obviously, as Boeck observes, only a young Orchestra (littora) gammarellus. The Gammarus elongatus, n. sp., not mentioned in the Brit. Mus. Catalog., is a little doubtfully united by Boeck with Macro longimanus (Leach) Thompson. In describing Melita palmata, Leuckart suggests that Gammarus elongatus, Milne-Edwards, is the same species, a view adopted by subsequent authors. He says that Ampithoe gibba, n. sp., “is distinguished from the nearly related A. norvegica Rathke and A. Rathkii Zadd., by the fact that the second, third and fourth segments of the postabdomen in the front half are narrowed, while projecting (bucket-formed) in a hump in the hinder half, giving the part of the body in question a peculiar appearance.”

None the less, or one might say, all the more, Boeck identifies it with Callopinus lariceus, Kröyer. Leuckart recognises that Podoerina has a minute accessory appendage on the upper antennae. He agrees with Kröyer in supposing that the fifth peron-senegment of Podalirius typicus has a (third) pair of branchiae, misled, Mayer says, by “die weiblichen Geschlechtsklappen.”

Among works consulted, Leuckart mentions “Köllicker (Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Samenflüssigkeit wirbelloser Thiere. Berlin 1841).” In this treatise perhaps would be found a reason for the addition of Kollicker’s name to Rathke’s as an authority for Iphimedia ocean.

Sinonimia moderna delle specie registrate nell'opera intitolata: Descrizione de' Crostacei, de' Testacei e de' Pesci che abitano le lagune e golfo veneto rappresentati in figure, a chiaro-scuro ed a colori Dall' Abate Stefano Chierighini Ven. Clodiense applicata per commissione governativa dal Dr. Gio. Domenico Nardo. Venezia, 1847.

Nardo says that Chierighini's work occupies twelve volumes, nine of plates, and three of text. The index to the Crustacea is in the first volume, and the figures of them are in the second. The portion applying to the Amphipoda, with Nardo's synonymy, is given as follows:—


"Sp. 59, f. 75. Can. Saletus, Ch. volg. Saletto de' Mar. Orchestia ?

"Macrourus, articularis, testa perpendiculariter subtruncata, fronte mucronato; pedibus decem abscis manibus.

"Trovato ne'l fondi fangosi del mare.

"Sp. 60, f. 76–79. Can. Algernis, Ch. . . . . Lasgta algernis, Ch., Nardo. an. n. g. Miss.

"Macrourus, thorace rostrata, manibus duabus adactylis, pedibus decem, extremitate cauda trihila.

"Trovato copiosamente in laguna, nidulato sulle foglie della zoster alla maniera delle Frigane.

"Sp. 61, f. 80. Can. linearis, L. . . . . Caprella, n, sp?.

"Sp. 81 [61], f. 81–82. Can. Varietas linearis, Ch. . . . . Caprella, n, sp?"

For a little additional light on these species, see Note on Nardo, 1869.

1847. Schiødt, Jørgen Christian, born April 20, 1815, died April 21, 1884 (R. Bergh).


Boeck says that in this paper, page 81, Schiødt gives a short diagnosis of Gammarus stygius [? stygius], which later became type of the genus Niphargus.

1847. Thompson, William.


He observes that Chelura terebrans, Philippi, was known to Leach, who had labelled specimens as Neorutes vesicoides, a name adopted by White in his "List," etc., 1847. Both Neorutes and Chelura, he observes, are preoccupied as generic names. The habits of the species are discussed, and its powers of surviving out of sea-water. Scudder only gives two uses of Chelura, viz., " Chelura Phil. Crust. 1839. A," and " Chelura Hope. Lep. 1840. A."
1847. Thompson, William.


In the order Amphipoda he mentions the following:— 6. *Orchestra* (sp.), Bangor, Co. Down, 1835, W. T.; distinct from *O. littorea.* 7. *Amphithoe fuscicola*, Leach (sp.), with a reference to *Pherusa fuscicola*, Leach. 8. *Amphithoe rubricata*, Mont. (sp.). 9. *Amphithoe*, sp. Bangor, Co. Down, 1835, W. T.; distinct from the preceding and *A. obtusata*, on comparison with the specimens in the British Museum. 10. *Gammarus marinus*, Leach. 11. *Gammarus canopus*, Leach. 12. *Gammarus longimanus*, Leach (sp.). *Mecora longimanus*, Leach MSS. 13. *Gammarus punctatus*, Johnst. Zool. Journ. vol. iii. pp. 177, 490. I found in a case formed by itself among the branches of *Corallina officinalis* growing in pools between tide-marks at Springvale, Co. Down, in July 1846. The species was determined by comparison of mine with those from Berwick presented by Dr. Johnson to the British Museum. 14. *Opis typica*, Kroyer. 15. *Ammonyx* (Kroyer) sp. It is distinct, he says, from the species described by Kroyer, and "although a proper description cannot (on account of the state of my eyes) be drawn up, some idea may be given of this Ammonyx—which is well worthy of the name of elegans)—by the following note:—length of body 6 lines; of upper antennae 1 line; of lower antennae 4 lines; general colour yellowish pink; eyes red; lateral or abdominal plates adorned with scarlet stellate markings, of which there are five or six on those nearest the head; they become gradually fewer on those towards the tail, so that not more than one appears on the hinder plates. These markings render it very beautiful. My *Ammonyx* is distinct from a British species (locity unknown) in the collection of the British Museum. 16. *Ammonyx, genus,* or rather a form between it and *Stegosephalas*, Kroyer, was dredged from a depth of twenty-three fathoms (shelly sand) in Belfast Bay in Oct. 1846 by Mr. Hyndman. 17. *Cerapus falcatus*, Mont. (sp.), Linn. Trans. vol. ix. t. 5. f. 2. *Jassa pelagica*, Leach. " 18. *Hyperia galba*, Mont. (sp.). 19. *Hyperia Latreillii*, Edw. 20. *Lestrigonus*, sp.

In the "Order Lebbeolipoda" he mentions "21. *Caprella lobata*, Mull.," Kroyer, Voy. Scand. et Lapw. Crust. pl. 25. f. 3rd, dredged Oct. 1839." The note says, "36 presents a very different form, but is considered a variety only." 22. *Caprella tuberculata*, Goodsr. Edin. New Phil. Journ. vol. xiiii. p. 188, pl. 23. f. 6. specimens taken with the last. Guérin in his Iconographie, &c. pl. 28. f. 1. represents a species which he calls by this name; it is from the Mauritius (Texte Description Crust. p. 24)." 23. *Caprella acuminifera*, Leach. 24. *Erigona longispina*, Kroyer, Voy. Scand. &c. Crust. pl. 19. f. 3. (described in Kroyer's 'Natuurhist. Tidenk.' 1st liinde, 5th hefte, 1845, p. 476). A single individual of this very fine, large and spinous form was taken with the two first-noticed *Caprella*. My specimen differs only from that represented by Kroyer in having one or two more spines retrally on the body; it is wholly red like his, and has retained this colour in spirits to the present time. Goodsr's *Caprella spinosa* (Edin. New Phil. Journ. vol. xiiii. p. 187. pl. 3. f. 1) approaches very near to this species, if it be not the same; it is described as "having the whole body of a pale white colour."

1847. White, Adam.


The book is anonymous, but the introduction, pp. iii.–viii., signed John Edward Gray, says: "Great care has been taken by Mr. Adam White in the determination of the species, the
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verification of the synonyms, and in arranging them into generic groups, in accordance with the present state of the science." Since, then, the work is due to Mr. Adam White, it is difficult to appreciate the fairness of omitting his name from the title-page. He divides the Malacostraca Eriophthalamata into two orders, Amphipoda and Leechipoda, the former containing the two families, the Gammaride and Hyperide; the latter the two families, the Caprellide and Gymipoda. In the Gammaride, after Talitrus locusta and Orchestia hirta, come the following entries.


"Orchestia megagrothalamus. Scamballa meg., Leach, MSS. a-b- ?


In the Brit. Mus. Catal., 1862, Orchestia trigonochiriinae, Leach MS. B.M., is figured and described as a new species; Orchestia tristensis is identified with Orchestia platensis, Kröyer, 1845, from Monte Video; Orchestia megagrothalamus is figured and described; and Orchestia quoyana is transferred, in agreement with Dana, to Talorchestia.

The list continues with Lysianassa Costa; Dexamipe spinosa; "Dexamipe carina-spinosa. Cancer carina-spinus, Tarrton, Mont. Lisa Trans. xi. 4. 1. a. Isle of Wight," for which see Note on Tarrton, 1802. Seven species are assigned to Amphlethiaceae; namely, A. rubricea; A. fuscus, with Pherus fuscus, Leach, for a synonym; A. obtusata, Mela obtusata, Leach; "Amphlethio viridis. Elamis viridis, Leach, MSS. a. Sicily." "Amphlethio punctata, Say, Journ. Acad. Sc. Phil. i. 383. a. U. States (Great Egg Harbour). Presented by Thomas Say, Esq.;" "Amphlethio truncata, Spinola, a-e. Italy. Presented by M. Spinola," afterwards figured and described by Spencer Bate in the Brit. Mus. Catal. as Morea truncata, with the remark, "this species may be Gammarus crassimanns of Viviani, 'Phosphor. Maris,' etc. p. 10. t. 2, figs. 7 and 8; but not having seen that work I hesitate to do more than suggest the possibility;" and lastly, Amphlethio Edvardsi, Ross, Sabine's Talitrus Edvardsi, from Spitzbergen, for which see Note on Oniscus acidentis, Leach, 1780.

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“After the Gaumari the list gives “Vertumnus, Leach. Vertumnus Cranchii, Leach, MSS. a—d. Falmouth. From the collection of Dr. Leach,” since identified by Boeck with Epimeria cornigera, Fabricius, 1779. After Lysanassa articulata, Montagu’s Devonshire species, “Leucothoe — a, b. Mediterranean (Genoa),” is given. Then come Cerapus pulchatus, Edw., identified with Jassa pel., Leach; and Cerapus falcatus, as a name for “Cancer (Gammarus) falcatus, Mont.,” and “Cerapus falcatus p., Edw. Crust. iii. 61. (not Jassa pel., Leach).” These are followed by Podocerus variolatus, Leach, and Podocerus pulchellus (=Jassa pulchella, Leach), all the last four in White’s list being now recognised as forms of a single species. Corophium longicornne, Latr., is given with various authorities, and the synonym “Gammarus longi., Fabr. Ent. Syst. ii. 516. R o e m e r. Gen. Ins. t. 33. f. 6. Astacus linearis, Pennant, Brit. Zool. iv. 17, t. 16, f. 31. Oniscus volutator, Pullus, Spic. Zool. ix. 59 f. 4, f. 9.” Next is “Nemertes, Leach. Nemertes sessiloides, Leach. a—d. Britain. From the collection of Dr. Leach,” identified by W. Thomson, 1847, with Chircura teres, Spix, 1839. Astacus carinatus, Fabr., and Uncia irrorata, Say, presented by Say, conclude the Gaumariad.

The Hyperiadea are represented by “Hyperia Latreillii,” Edw., with “Hiella Orbignii, Strauss,” for a synonym; by Hyperia galba, with the synonyms “Cancer (Gammarus) galba, Mont.,” and “Callianira. g. Leach, m. n.;” by Meocerus eganer, Edw., with the synonyms “Talitrus Cy., Sabine,” and “Hyperia Cy. Edw.,” the whole of which group is united into a single species by Boeck as Hyperia Medusurus, O. F. Müller, 1776. Before Meocerus eganer, the list gives Metoecus medusurus, Krøyer, with the synonym Oniscus Met. O. Fabr., for which see Note on Krøyer, 1838. The next species is thus entered, “Primno, Guerin. Primno Guerinii. a. Atlantic Ocean (8. Lat. 8° E. Long. 46°). Congo Expedition.” No notice is taken of this species in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue, where Guérin’s type-species, Primno macrops, is figured and described. The list next gives Phronima solandri, Forsk., and Phronima atlantica, Guerin; concluding the Hyperiadea with “Typhis monoculosis. Cancer (Gammarus) m., Montagu, Linn. Trans. ii. [xi.]. 2. f. 3. a. South coast of Devon,
From the collection of Col. Montagu, and "Typhis— a-c. Norfolk (Cromer.)" Since the Typhis monocalaboides is in point of fact the Gannarid, Stenothec monocalaboides, the Typhis from Cromer has but a doubtful claim to that generic title.


To the family Cyamidae are assigned five species of Cyamus, 1. Cyamus crassus, Rouse. with the synonyms Ophicera c., L.; Spallia c., Degoeq; Cyamus c. Latr.; Panope c., Leach; Larvula c., Leach; 2. Cyamus crassus, Rouse; 3. Cyamus gracilis, Rouse; all these three being said to come from British Seas. No. 4 is mysteriously represented by "Cyamus— a.—." No. 5 is Cyamus abbreviatus, Say, from North America. Presented by Say.


1847. White, Adam.


In the "Order Amphipoda, Family Gammaridæ," White thus describes his genus Ephippiphora:—

"Head rather large; antennæ distant from each other, the upper pair with the basal joints very thick and conic, inserted in a deep notch in front of head; two setæ at the end of each, the outer the thicker. Lower pair of the antennæ with the basal joint somewhat elongated and furnished with hairs.

"Body much compressed, the lateral appendages on the first eight joints very large, and nearly concealing the legs; the appendage of the fourth joint much dilated behind at the end; eighth to eleventh joints slightly keeled on the back; appendages of the last three joints of abdomen longish, with short spines on the edge behind.

"A genus allied to Orchestia and Talitrus."

"Ephippiphora Kroyeri, White, List. p. 130.

"The body is very highly polished, the edges of the segments behind somewhat tinged with yellow; the legs and caudal appendages slightly brownish."

"Hab. Van Diemen's Land.

"Named as a small compliment to the very eminent Danish naturalist, whose researches among the less studied orders of Crustacea are so well developed in his published but not easily accessible works. I regret that, excepting a few foliated plates of the large 'Voyage en
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Islanda,' &c., I had not seen any part of them when I prepared the 'List of Crustacea in the British Museum.'"

The account of the upper antennæ shows that White is wrong in allying his new genus to the Orchestidea; in Bœck's opinion his own Scaræus may possibly be a synonym of White's Epilippines.

1848. Adams, Arthur, and White, Adam.


On page 63 is given "Rhabdosoma, Adams & White. Oxycephalus, M.-Edw. We regret that the state of the only specimen in the British Museum is such that we cannot give the generic character with that detail which we should wish. It is founded on the third species of Professor Milne-Edwards, indeed Mr. White has the authority of that eminent Crustaceologist that it is his very species; it is so different from the Oxycephalus pescator, M. Edwards (Crust. III. p. 100 t. 30. f. 10), that we have traced the figure of Oxycephalus pescator, and added it below that of the Oxycephalus armatus to show the difference. Someday it may be proved to be a sexual character, when of course our name will sink, but as yet we know of no such discrepancies in the sexes of those Crustacea.

"The head is as long as the rest of the body, and ends in a very long beak; from the state of our specimen we cannot describe this, but indicate it on the plate from a drawing made at the time of capture. The immense length of the body and beak would sufficiently mark this generic form. The first two pairs of legs are shown in the figure, which must serve till we can procure further specimens, when we hope to give ample details of this very singular crustacean, and to analyze its characters at length. It forms a singularly interesting link between the Amphipoda and Lernaeida, as it were, the two; we should like to have this form examined particularly by Prof. M. Edwards or Dr. Kreyer.

"Rhabdosoma armatum, Adams and White. (Tab. XIII. Fig. 7.) Oxycephalus armatus, M.-Edw. Crust. III. p. 101. pl. 30. f. 10, copied. (Tab. XIII. Fig. 8.)

"The specimen described by Professor Milne Edwards was found by MM. Quoy and Gaimard in the Ocean between Amboina and Van Dieman's Land, and is now in the Paris Museum. Ours was taken during a calm, floating on the surface of the South Atlantic Ocean."

1848. Leydig, Franz.

In his Treatise "Ueber Amphipoden und Isopoden," 1878, page 229, note 2, Leydig says that he had already in 1848 described and figured the segmentation-process of Gammarus; but he does not say that the account was published, though this would seem to be implied by the context.

1848. Milne-Edwards, H.


This note, at page 398, records the finding of an amphipod, with a body 9 cm. long and 3 cm. high, by M. D'Orbigny, who took it from the stomach of a fish caught off Cape Horn. Supposing it to be new, Milne-Edwards names it "Lysianassa Megallanica."

It has since been identified with Mandle's Gammarus Gryllus, and named Eurytomes Gryllus.

(zool. chal. exp.—part lxxv.—1887.)

Müller notices that the genera *Talitrus* and *Orchestia* belong to the warmer seas, and seem to be wanting in the Arctic waters, the proper home of the typical *Gammarus*. From this point of view he thinks the discovery of two new species from the Baltic not without interest. He does not consider the presence of the large second hands in *Orchestia* sufficient for a generic distinction from *Talitrus*, while in the two new species, as in *Orchestia platensis*, Kroyer, the males belong to *Orchestia*, the females to *Talitrus*. *Orchestia euchore* is fully described and figured, but it is, as Böeck says, not to be distinguished from *Orchestia gammarides*. Müller says that the mandibles are without any trace of a palp, as if he had given special attention to that point. He recognizes the great likeness between *Orchestia grapsus* and *Orchestia deshayesi*, Audouin. In conclusion he says, "Orchestia platensis, Euchore et Gryphus inter se convenient:

"Antennis sup. capitis longitudinalen haud aut vix superavitibus; manubilalis palpi ne vestigio quilibet gaudentibus: maxillarum paris I lamina interna angusta setis pinnatis curvatis duabus instructa; palpi pedem maxillarum articulo ultimo brevi lato rotundato; pedibus II paris in $^\diamond$ manu validis instructis, in $^\heartsuit$ debilibus, ungue exiguo articuli V$^{i}$ foliaco- dilatati, eujus margini anteriori inseritur, apicem hand superante praeditis; branchiis I parae angustis elongatis flexuosis; pedibus saltatoribus paris ultimis exiguis conicis, stylo terminali unico donatis; laminae caudali unica crassiuscula, spinis ornata.

"Differunt:

"Orchestia platensis, Kr. Antennis superioribus caput longitudinaline equantibus aut vix superavitibus; antennis inf. vix tertianum corporis partem longitudinalis equantibus, pedunculo flagellum 14 articulatum parum excedente; odulis ellipticis; primi pedis articulo quinto apicem versus in $^\diamond$ dilatato, haud dilatato in $^\heartsuit$, ungue valido inermi; manu pedis secundii in $^\diamond$ lata ovali; pedis septimi articulo quarto in $^\diamond$ incrassato, in $^\heartsuit$ gracili, lamina caudali truncata; longitudinaline lineari 6.

"Orchestia Euchore F. Müll. Antennis superioribus caput, inferioribus tertianum corporis partem, lorum pedunculo flagellum 18 articulatum longitudinalis equantibus; odulis rotundis; primi pedis articulo quinto apicem versus in $^\diamond$ dilatato, haud dilatato in $^\heartsuit$, ungue valido spinulis duabus in margine interiore armato; manu pedis secundii in $^\diamond$ ovali; pedis septimi articulo quarto in $^\diamond$ incrassato, in $^\heartsuit$ gracili; laminae caudali emarginata; long. 5".

"Orchestia Gryphus F. Müll. Antennis sup. capite brevioribus; inferioribus in $^\diamond$ dimidiam, in $^\heartsuit$ quinquam (I) corporis partem longitudinalis equantibus, flagello 20 articulato pedunculi dimidiam subsequente; odulis rotundis; primi pedis articulo quinto uie in $^\diamond$, uie in $^\heartsuit$ dilatato, ungue valido spinula unica in margine interiore armato; manu pedis secundii lata, incisa profunda in ramos duos divisa, anteriorem longiorum latiorum, posteriorem acuminatum; pedis septimi articulo quarto in utroque sexu gracili; laminae caudali emarginata; long. 4.""

Another notice, headed "Bemerkungen zu Zaddach's Synopsis Crustaceorum Borassicorum prodromus," states that *Leptocheirus pilosus*, Zaddach, has in fact a very rudimentary, one-jointed accessory flagellum on the upper antennae, which had escaped the notice of the author of the genus *Leptocheirus*, when the absence of an accessory flagellum was made part of the generic character.
1848. Siebold, Carl Theodor Ernst von, born 1804, died April 7, 1885 (Friedländer, Nature novitates).

Lehrbuch der vergleichenden Anatomic der wirbellosen Thiere. Berlin. 1848.

1849. Brandt, Johann Friedrich.


After quoting Steller's account, Novi Comment. Petropoli. t. ii. pp. 298, 324, and 330, and considering how far it agrees or disagrees with the genus Cyamus, Brandt continues, "Ad stabilisdum tamen differentiam genericam aliorum Sireniorum ordinis animalium pedicularum cognitio adhae optanda videtur. Qua de causa pro tempore parasitum Rhytine dubitante (sicuti signum interrogationis indicat) genere Cyamorum quidem insecurius, sed in parentesi nomen hypotheticum Sirenocyanum interrogatianis signo addito pariter exhibinimus antequam, qua sequitur, descriptionem ejus in ordinem systematicum redactam ponimus.

"Cyamus (?) num genus proprium Sirenocyanus (?) Rhytina.

"Pedes mandibulares biarticulati, extremitate acutissimi et elavati. Pedum thoracicorum sex paria. Pedes thoracali annulo inserti chelis similes, biarticulati. Appendices respiratorii a Stelleri non descriptae. (An characteres generis Sirenocyanus!).

"Characteres specifici.


"Corpus dimidiam plerumque uneiam longum, diaphanum.—Color candidus aut subflavus." If the creature was correctly observed by Steller, the genuine Cyami, Brandt says, differ from it:— "Pedibus mandibularibus [maxillaribus] 5-articulatis, pedum corporis geninorum paribus quinis, omnibus quinque-articulatis, necnon appendicibus respiratorius in secundo et tertio corporis annulo pedum loco conspicius." He thinks that the Rhytina's parasite may have been allied to the Leptomerca rather than the Cyami, and contemplates the possibility of finding other Sirenocya still living on other Sirenia.
1849. **Caspary, Robert.**


In the full and fairly accurate description which Caspary gives, he obviously falls into error when he says that the intestinal canal (der Darm) runs from the head to the tenth segment in which it opens, the tenth segment in his reckoning being the second of the pleon. Of the last three peripods he says that “das Thier streckt sie über den Rücken hinaus, und Fig. XIX. zeigt und kriecht, auf dem Rücken liegend, öfters auf ihnen.” I think it may be safely said that the creature much more usually crawls with the ventral side downwards, the extremities of these peripods being extended upwards out of use.

Bate and Westwood are inclined to think “*Nipharyx Kochianus*” Sp. Bate, identical with the specimens “described and figured by Caspary and Hossius, referred to in the synonymus under *N. aquilex*.” But their *Nipharyx Kochianus* is expressly distinguished from *Nipharyx aquilex* by its second and third pleon segments having the infero-posterior angle acute. Caspary’s figure agrees with their *Nipharyx aquilex* in having that part rounded.

1849. **Dana, James D.**


The tribe of Amphipoda here includes the subtribe Gammaracea and Hyperiacea, the former of which consists of six groups or families.


Fam. II. **Gammaridae**. Subfam. I. Lysianassinae, with the genera thus grouped:—


Fam. VI. Dulichidae. *Dulichia*, Kroyer.

Fr. Müller having in 1848 denied the propriety of separating the *Orchestia* and *Talitri*, Dana remarks, “There is however a wide difference between the species having a styliform joint terminating the second pair of legs and those with a hand however minute or obsolescent. The only safe course appears to the writer to consist in drawing the line between species having a finger or claw however small or large, closing upon the fifth joint, and those species having an extended finger or claw not closing up.”

The new genus *Allorchestes*, identical with *Niera*, Nicolet, published in the same year 1849, and probably the same as *Hyale*, Rathke, 1837, is thus defined:—“Pedes primi secundique
subcheliformes. Antennae superiores breviores, basi inferiorum longiores. Maxillipèdes ad apicem unguiculati," with the following note, "The species of this genus have the aspect of many Amphithoe, and have probably been hitherto referred to that genus. They have the very short posterior styles of the Orthocera, and resemble them in habit and in the absence of a palpus to the mandible; while they differ in having the superior antennae longest and in the stout spine or claw terminating the maxillipèdes. The writer has dissected the mouth of nearly a dozen species of Allorchestes." The italicized word *longest* is no doubt only a slip for *longer.*

The subfamily *Lyciasmessu,* which includes *Uristes* in its second, and *Stenia* in its third division, is defined as having "Antennae superiores ad basin crassae. Epimera granulata. Pedes sex postici non prehensiles."

The new genus *Uristes* has for its characters "Pedes primi subcheliformes, secundi non subcheliformes; reliqui non prehensiles;" "Antenne sup. non appendiculata. Pedes secundi vergiformes; tertii quartique brevissimi." As pointed out by Spencer Fave, it is probably only founded on a misconception.

The new genus *Stenia* is characterised by "Pedes primi secundique subcheliformes, reliqui non prehensiles;" "Antenne sup. non appendiculata." This genus Dana subsequently dropped, as not distinct from *Aunoya,* Krøyer.

The new genus *Clypeoma* is placed among those Corophiæ which have "Digitii nulli 2-articulati," and further defined as having "Antenne longae, flagello crasso rigidoque, obsolétæ articulato." "Antenne styiformes, rectæ. Pedes filiformes, non prehensiles, sex postici prolongi." Boralliæ, 1885, identifies this genus with *Tyro, Milne-Edwards,* 1840.

The new genus *Uristes* is defined simply by the words "Pedes toti vergiformes, nulli prehensiles," Its companion in the *Ilidæ,* *Pterygoëma,* Latreille, "Pedes postici suballevati," is a synonym of *Lepidactylis,* Say (Hauslorus, P.L.S. Müller), which Dana places among the Gammarinæ.

Dana observes in his notes that *Mesu* and *Molita* are separated by Leach, and *Amathia* by Rathke, from the genus *Gammarus,* that *Amphithoe* includes the *Dorarima* and *Pherusa* of Leach, that *Ensieur* of Krøyer is not sufficiently distinct even for a subgenus, that *Krøyer's Microchæ,* Rathke’s *Iphiniella,* and Owen's *Acanthosoma* are near *Amphithoe,* that *Siphonocree* of Krøyer differs from *Podocree* only in having the posterior legs longer than the four preceding, and that *Glauconine* of Krøyer has the hands and antennae of *Uristes.*


This letter from Liljeborg to Lovén is mentioned in Boeck's list, but I cannot find that it contains any information about the Amphipoda, or any mention of Crustacea, except the bare fact, p. 32, that at Tromsö in Norway he had observed some which he had not at the time of writing determined.

1849. Lucas, II.


In the "Première Classe.—Crustacés. Troisième ordre, les Amphipodes. Première Famille, les Crevettines. Première Tribu, les Crevettines sautantes," he gives the following species,
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.


Occasional notes are made upon the various species. The new ones are described and figured. "Orchestia Perieri," pl. 5, fig. 1, called in the Brit. Mus. Catal., "Allorchestes Perieri," now becomes Hyale perieri. Lysianassa longicornis, pl. 5, fig. 2, "Long. 10 millim, larg. 3 1/2 à 4 millim.," is thus defined, "antennis primis sat elongatis, primo articulo infra fortiter spinoso; secondis elongatissimis; pedibus spinosis, posteriorum primis articulis subtiliter denticulatis." Besides the very pronounced spine at the lower distal end of the first joint of the peduncle of the upper antenna, we learn that "leur filet accessoire est assez court." "Les yeux sont très-grands et reniformes." The telson is "assez fortement creusé en cuiller et terminé en pointe arrondie postérieurement. Les styles terminaux des fausses pattes des trois dernières paires sont assez allongés." The highly useful information is also given that, "La première et la seconde paire de pattes ne présentent rien de remarquable." The figure 26 shows the upper antenna with a thick first joint having infero-distally a small process and a long spine, the second joint not much shorter than the first, and two a half times as long as the third. Spence Bate adopts the name for a British species, to which he does not assign any spine on the upper antenna, and of which he says (Brit. Sess. Crust. i, p. 88), "the central tail-piece exhibits no peculiar character." According to G. O. Sars, 1882, Lysianassa longicornis, Sp. Bate, is the male of Anonyx cleaveri, Sp. Bate, and is renamed "Orchomène Batei," G. O. Sars, although the first gnathopods as figured and described by Bate and Westwood do not agree with the definition of the genus Orchomène. Heller in 1866 gives a fresh description and figures of Lysianassa longicornis, Lucas, with a long process instead of a spine on the upper antenna. By the antenna this species approaches Costa's genus Ichnopus.

"Amphithoe Vaillantii," pl. 5, fig. 3, "Long. 12 à 17 millim. larg. 3 à 4 millim.," is thus defined: "flavescens, subtiliter viridi punctata; antennis equilibus, fortiter ciliatis; pedibus primi parvis brevibus, secundi parvis elongatissimis, penultimo articulo valde eximantani, ad basin spinâ instructo; corpore levigato." In regard to this species see Note on Prof. Catta, 1876.

"Vibilia Jeangerardii," pl. 5, fig. 4, "Long. 10 millim. larg. 3 millim.," is thus defined: "rubro subtiliter laxeque maculata; antennis primi parvis levigatis, antîci obtusâ truncatis, secundii parvis brevibus; pedibus levigatis, penultimo articulo paulisper arcuato; septimo segmento abdoninis supra trilobato, penultimo antîci transversim depressi." It is near "Vibilia Peronii," M.-Edw., but differs from it "par la tête, qui, à son sommet, est moins acuminé; le dernier article des antennes supérieures est aussi plus allongé et surtout beaucoup plus obtusément tronqué à sa partie inférieure que dans la V. Peronii." Moreover in Vibilia Jeangerardii the lower antenna, he says, are a little more than half as long as the upper, while in the other species they are much longer than the upper antenna.

Caprella tabida, pl. 5, fig. 6, is identified by Mayer with Caprella artifrons, Latreille.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.


Historia física y política de Chile segun documentos adquiridos en esta republica durante doce años de residencia en ella y publicada bajo los auspicios del supremo gobierno por Claudio Gay ciudadano chileno. Zoología. Tomo tercero. Paris, MDCCXLI.

The Crustacea occupy pages 115 to 318 of this third volume. In the first division, “Crustaceos mexilados,” the “Amphipodos” and “Larcomelipodos” are respectively the third and fourth orders. The Amphipods, pages 226 to 249, include the two subdivisions, “Gamaranos” and “Hiperineas.” In the former, Talitrus chilensis, n. s., is established on a damaged specimen with the definition, “T. antennis brevissimis; pedibus anterioribus gracilibus; corpore supra leví, ad latera rugoso.” A new genus follows, thus described:—

“Orchestoidea.—Orchestoidea. Antennae superiores minúsculas, inferiores [inferioribus] multo breviores; articulo primo latu, quadririformi, fortiter depresso; secundo gracili, cylindricō; tercio secundo breviori, gracili, ciliato, tipilla brevisima, quinque articulata terminante. Antennae inferiores maxime, crassissimae; articulo ultimo pedunculi elongato; penultimo ultimo crassiori, tegillae breviores. Oculi magni. Palpus pedum maxillarium externum quadriradiatus, parum elongatus, crassus; articulo primo brevissimo; tercio quadririformi, apice truncato, in medio fortiter emarginato, quartoequ, angusto brevi, tuberoso. Mandíbula robusta, fortiter dentulata, palpo usque. Pedes primi pars tarsi styliforata terminati; secundii pars subbiliformes maxima crassissima, oralis; segmenta angulati.”

The fuller description concludes with the observation, “los apéndices de los anillos abdominales son cortos y bifidos; el último segmento es muy corto y repentinamente replegado por bajo, lo que da á la extremidad posterior del cuerpo un aspecto truncado,” to which he appends the remark by way of note, “la forma de las antenas y la del cuerpo de estos Crustaceos representan á los Talitros, mientras que la disposición de sus patas del segundo por los incorpora á las Orquesias: pero las pata-quitadas externas y sobre todo la forma de los tallos palpiformes los separan completamente, siendo intermediarios de ambos géneros, con quienes tienen muchas relaciones.” The type species, Orchestidea tuberculata, pl. 2, fig. 4, is defined as “O. flavescens; corpore tuberculato; articulo primo pedunculi antennarum externarum crustulato; fronte in media breviter angulato; pedibus villosis.” Nothing is said about the female.

He then describes Orchestia chilensis, M.-Edw.; Orchestia brevicornis, n. s.; “Orchestia Gayi,” n. s.; Amphitoe chilensis, n. s., pl. 2, fig. 5; “Amphitoe Gayi,” n. s., pl. 2, fig. 6. The new genus Nicca is thus defined:—“Antennae superiores exstis breviores. Caput crassum. Oculi oculi, obtusum dispositi. Pedes breves, primi et secundi pars subbiliformes; maxilae brevissimas. Mandibula brevisima, bilobata, multidentata, non palpagna. Labium sternale maximum.” To the general description he adds that he has formed this genus upon a specimen which has various affinities with Amphithoe, but differs in the absence of the mandibular palp and the relative length of the antennae, bringing it near to Talitrus, and above all by the considerable development of the beakel portion and the form of the maxillipeds; its dilated (rechoncho) body resembles that of Talitrus. The type species, “Nicca Lucasii,” pl. 2, fig. 7, is defined “N. obscure fuscus-virescens; corpore brevi, crasso, curvato, concavo; pedibus maxillariis externis fortiter tuberculatis.”

He next gives Gammarus chilensis, n. s.

This is followed by what Nicolet supposed to be a new genus, Latoria, thus defined:—

“Antennae superiores graciles, elongati, articulo secundo pedunculi primo longiores, cylindricī, tercio brevi, bifidolato. Antennae inferiores pedunculo elongatissimo, tipilla brevisima.
Caput breve, anterius truncatum. Oculi parvi. Mandibulas palpigenae, palpi triarticulatae, articulo primo brevi, secundo tertiique elongatis, cylindraceis, fortiter ciliatis. Pedes maxillares externi palpis quinque articulatis; articulo ultimo unguiformi. Pedes quattuor primorum parum prehensiles; Pedes primi parvis longiores, robusti, palpo spiniformi infra munitii; digitus elongato, cylindraceo, unguiculato, terminali."

The type-species, Lalaria longitarsis, pl. 2, fig. 8, is defined: "L. fasciaca; pedibus posterioribus longis pilis vestitis; pedibus anterioribus ciliatis."


Ozyephalus, M.-Edw., he thus defines: "Caput maximun, depressum, elongatissimum, anterius acutum. Antennae superiores crasse, fractae, capite breviores, capitis retculo inecertae; antennae inferiores graciles, cylindraceae, alaeque, thorace longiores. Oculi maximi. Pedes primi et secundi parum dilatati; segmentis [sequentibus] elongatissimae, graciles, subdilatati. Pedes sextis parvis et brevissimis, vel nulli. Segmenta primo secundo tertioque abdominis magnis, pedunculo appendicibus natatoriarum crassissimi; segmenta quarto et quinto brevissimae; sextum elongatissimum, appendicibus styliformibus, acutissimae, elongatissimae, terminali." A misprint here and there seems to have affected the Latinity of this passage. One species of this genus, the author says, pertains to Chili, namely, Ozyephalus oceanicus, Guerin, thus defined: "O. antennis superioribus ovatis, articulo parculo, acuto, terminatis; antennis inferioribus parvis, quinque articulatis; articulis ciliatis."

In Order IV, "Lomodiopodes," the "Caprellanas" contain the genus Caprella, which Nicolet assigns to Leach. He concludes the description of this genus with the words, "abdomen rudimentario, teniendo cerca de su base un par de appendices estiliformes y biarticulados," adding a note, "Conocemos tres especies de este género, é ignoramos por qué motivo el Sr. Milne-Edwards niega á las patas del segundo par las vijigullas branquiales, puesto que la C. longicornis las tiene, y muy aparentes."

Caprella longicornis, n. s., pl. 4. fig. 3, is thus defined and described: "C. fusca; capite elongato, antice globoso, postice cylindrico; antennis superioribus setiformibus, longissimis; antennis inferioribus brevilibus; pedibus parvis secundis tanto angustis, elongatis, antice dilatatis, postice subcylindrico."

"Cabeza una vez y media mas larga que el primer articulo del tórax, con su parte anterior globosa y in espinas, ocupado el tercio de su longitud; los otros dos tercios son cilíndricos, mucho mas pequeños y tan gruesos como la mitad anterior del primer segmento torácico; antenas superiores muy largas, fuertes en la base y disminuyendo insensiblemente de grosor hasta la extremidad del tallo multiarticulado; las inferiores son muy cortas, delgadas y filiformes; las patas del primer par están adheridas à la pas inferior de la parte globosa de la cabeza, cerca de la boca, son cortas, delgadas, y concluyen en una mano subglobosa; las del segundo par, al contrario, son muy largas y las termina una mano que ocupa la mitad de su total longitud, estrecha, levemente arqueada, repentinamente dilatada en el tercio anterior y subcylíndrica cerca de su base; el segmento torácico á que estas patas se hallan adheridas es
irregularmente triangulariforme, y su ángulo anterior, que es el más largo, sostiene la cabeza; en el posterior está inserto el segmento siguiente; las patas ocupan el ángulo inferior, que tiene además dos vejiguitas branquiales adaptadas a la base de las patas; los dos segmentos que siguen son, como el resto del cuerpo, subellítricos, llevando cada uno dos vejiguitas branquiales; las patas del primero de los tres últimos pares son muy cortas y rudimentarias, y las de los otros dos prolongadas y subquilliformes, con el penúltimo artículo dentellado en el lado interno; dos filetes espiniformes por bajo del abdomen.—Color moreno amarillento claro.—Longitud, 8 mm.

_Caprella brevicollis_, n. s., pl. 4. fig. 4, is defined:
“C. fisca; capite brevi, subgloboso; antennis medioverticalibus; pedibus secundli pars antice ovatis, subglobosis.” It was taken with the preceding form.

_Caprella spinifrons_, n. s., is thus defined:
“C. capite brevi, anticse subglobosse; fronte spinose; antennis superiormbus longis pilis ciliatis; manibus secundli parvis magnis, elongatis, tutus forterior emarginatis.” This species was founded on a damaged specimen.

In the “Cianianos,” the genus _Cyamus_ is described. The name of Lamarck is attached to it, as though he were the originator of the name. The species _Cyamus gracilis_, Roussel de Vauzøró, figured on pl. 4. fig. 7, is defined with the words:—“C. cinereo-viresces; corpus elongato, subfusiformi; appendicibus brannquilibus elongatis, cylindraceis, simplicibus, ad basin obturcularibus.”

The Atlas containing the figures referred to in these descriptions is dated 1854.

The new species, _Talitrus chilensis_, _Orchestia brevicollis_, _Orchestia gayi_, _Amphitoe gayi_, _Gammarus chilensis_, _Caprella brevicollis_, and _Caprella spinifrons_, are not included in the list of the Brit. Mus. Catal., 1862. _Caprella longicollis_ is figured and described in that work, but as Mayer has pointed out, the species is by an error assigned to Lucas, and its habitat given as Algeria instead of Chili.

For the genus _Nicra_ see Note on Rathke, 1837. The genus _Lentaria_ is a synonym of _Aora_, Krøyer, 1845, and the species _Lentaria longitarsis_ is identified by Spence Bate with Krøyer’s _Aora typica_. _Caprella brevicollis_ is considered by Mayer to include the female and young forms of _Caprella longicollis_, and, as _Caprellina longicollis_, the species becomes the type of a new genus founded by G. M. Thomson in 1879. This genus I propose to name _Caprellina_, since _Caprellina_ is preoccupied as the name of the group to which the genus belongs. _Caprella spinifrons_ is left indeterminate by Mayer.

1849—Schiødt, J. G.
1851.


Specimen faunae subterraneae, 1849. m. 4 Tafeln. Aus den Abhandl. der Copenhagenener Akademie der Wissenschaften. 5te Reihe. Bd. II. (Appears to be the same work as the above. See also Entom. Soc. Trans. I. 1850-51, pp. 134-157.)

Schiødt comments first on the slow growth of knowledge in regard to the subterranean fauna.

In his historical review he mentions Tellkampf’s _Triura cavernicola_, which, he says, “seems to belong to the order of Amphipoda,” an obvious error in which he is followed by Boeck. At page 26, he institutes the new genus _Niphargus_, with this definition:—

_200L. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887._

XXX 30
"Ordo Amphipoda.—Familia Gammarii.


The type species he names Niphargus stygianus, which is figured on Pl. III. In the course of a full description, he thus distinguishes the sexes, "lamina basilis ultimi pedum parvis duplo longior segmento. Stylus ejus interior in m a r e sextam decimam in f e m i n a vero septimam styli exterioris partem sequens longitudine, apice spinulis preditis duabus setisque pennata singula. Stylus exterior cylindricus; articulus primum laminam basalem in f e m i n a duplo, in m a r e autem triplo superans longitudinem, fasciculis ornatis utrinque spinulam brevissimum in mari obsoletioribus; fasciulis lateris exterioris e binis compositis spinulis setisque pennata singula; articulus secundus in f e m i n a dimidium articuli primi partem complens fere longitudinem, lateribus apiceque fasciculis preditis setularum; in m a r e longitudine fere articuli primi, glaber, levissimus, apice solo fasciculato."

He concludes with the statements:—"Commoratur in locis depressioribus specus Adelsbergensis et Lanc, aqua repleta stilllicidio abundante sedimentoque tectis fundi crystallo. Agillime salit, captu difficilissim; territus latebrass fundi velocissime petit."

Schiodte next describes with great fulness, and figures, Koch's Pherusa alba. As Pherusa was more than once preoccupied, he gives a new generic name, Titanethes, in "Ordo Isopoda.—Familia Oeni. — Tribus Orchestidus," the species becoming Titanethes albus. It is perhaps owing to Koch's use of the name Pherusa, earlier employed among Amphipods, that Schiodte's Titanethes has itself been spoken of as an Amphipod genus.

1850. BATE, CHARLES SPENCE, born March 16, 1819 (C. S. B.).

Notes on the boring of Marine Animals. In Notices and Abstracts of Communications to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Birmingham Meeting, September 1849. pp. 73-75. London, 1850.

This paper, though mentioned in Boeck's list, does not refer to Amphipoda. Of Crustacea only Panopeus is mentioned.


Another paper by Spence Bate, in which no Amphipoda are mentioned, is likewise included in Boeck's list, "On some Crustacea dredged by Mr. Darce in Shetland, Ann. Nat. Hist. X. 1852, pp. 356-357."

1850. DANA, JAMES D.


Dana here says:—"In a synopsis of the genera of Gammaracea, in this Journal, volume viii. p. 135, three genera of Orchestidae are mentioned, Talitrus, Orchestia and Allorchestes. We here add a fourth; and for the purpose of giving a fuller comparative view of the four, and correcting a misprinted word, we insert the generic characters for the group."
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

“Pedes primi non cheliformes nec subcheliformes, articulo styliformi confecti; secundi sepe subcheliformes, manu sive parvulâ et debili sive nullâ. Antennæ superiores basi inferiorum breviores. . . . Talitrus (Laureille).


1850. De Haan, Willem, born February 7, 1801, died April 15, 1855 (Hagen).


During the publication of this fine work M. de Haan was stricken down with a grievous illness which confined him to his bed for years, but did not prevent his courageously completing the publication (Herklotz).

The only Amphipod dealt with is "Caprella Krügeri," of which the author only had a dried specimen to describe, hence, Mayer says, in spite of the good figure, it cannot be determined with certainty, though he believes it to be synonymous with Caprella squillibra, Say.

1850. Hosius, A.


He complains that Gervais and Milne-Edwards, in attempting to distinguish Gammarus fluviatilis vel röselii from Gammarus pulex, disagree with one another, though both dealing with specimens from the neighbourhood of Paris. He assigns Gammarus pulex to Degeer and Gammarus fluviatilis to Rösel, but as he has never met with this latter species in rivers, he thinks that the name Gammarus röselii given it by Gervais ought to stand. He enters into a detailed comparison between these two species and the blind Gammarus puteanus of Koch. In regard to habitat, Hosius says that Gammarus puteanus is confined to wells, that he has only found Gammarus röselii in still or weakly flowing deep waters, but Gammarus pulex in strongly flowing, shallow, brooks, often only an inch deep. In Milne-Edwards’ Manual, he says, we must cross out Gammarus pulex, put Gammarus pulex, Degeer, in place of Gammarus fluviatilis, and lastly insert Gammarus röselii, Gervais (or Gammarus fluviatilis, Rösel), and Gammarus puteanus, Koch.

1850. Liljeborg, V.


In a letter to Hr. Lovén, Liljeborg mentions that in Russian Lapland he had observed among other Crustacea, Gammarus locusta, Mont., Krøy.; “Amorce Edwardeii, Krøy.”; Caprella
lobata (Muell.), Krøy. In the neighbourhood of Tromsø, he mentions "Gammarus locusta Mont., Krøy. Varieties: Antenne superiori inferioribus longiores, et curum pedunculis articulum penultimum ped. antenn. infer. coccidentes. Pardalisa cuspidata Krøy.—Leucothoe norvegica n. sp. L. elypeata Krøy. sat aaffinis. Antenne superiori inferioribus longiores, flagello pedunculo longiore, articulo primo secundum superane, et art. tertio minimo; flagillum antenn. infer. ultimo pedunculi articulo brevis vel anguale; manus pedum secundi paris maxima, dilatata, apice vero acuminato, aculeoque marginis posterioris terminali calidissimo et unguis equo; epimera quarti annulli thoracici maxima, latitudine vero alituidine parum majore.—Anonyx ampulla (Phipps), Krøy.—Caprella lobata (Muell.), Krøy." Both by Spence Bate and Boeck Leucothoe norvegica is considered as probably identical with Leucothoe elypeata, Krøyer, 1812, becoming in that case Metopa elypeata. Bate and Westwood in their Appendix, vol. ii. p. 500, retain it as a distinct species, Montagna norvegica. Krøyer's Leucothoe elypeata they think may be the female of Montagna pollexiana, Spence Bate. Any one who has seen the figure of the hand of the second gnathopod of Leucothoe norvegica given by Liljeborg in the K. V. A. Handl., 1851, will be convinced that he has anticipated Bate's Montagna pollexiana, with which also his description minutely agrees. If this be a variety only of Metopa elypeata, as Boeck supposes, it is at any rate a very striking one. For the present it may stand as Metopa norvegica, Liljeborg, with Leucothoe norvegica, Liljeborg, Montagna pollexiana, Sp. Bate, and Montagna norvegica, Sp. Bate, and Bate and Westwood, for its synonyms.

1850. NATALE, GIUSEPPE DE.

Descrizione zoologica d'una nuova specie di plojaria e di alcuni crostacemi del porto di Messina con poche considerazioni generali sulla natura delle appendici aculeiformi delle piante e degli animali. Messina, 1850.

After describing the insect, Tav. 1. fig. 1, which he names "Plojaria Ambigua," n. s., at page 8 de Natale begins the following account of Cheirocrisita mesemensis:—"Il genere Cheirocrisita (Tav. 1. fig. 2.) formato dal Prof. Cocco, sopra certi Crostacei del nostro porto, ci son parecchi anni, merita di essere illustrato come singolarissimo per le forme esterne.

"La famiglia dell' Iperidi, tra i Crostaci Amphipodi, distinta da molti e razionali caratteri da quella dei Gammaridi; come si sa, può divisioni in tre sottofamiglie. La prima, che si potr dir degli Iperidi Gammaroidei, distinguendo bene dalle due altre; perchè sempre presenta nei suoi generi un piccel capo, un corpo compresso, con gambe polpiformi rudimentali ai piedi massicelli. Anzi, indipendentemente dagli altri caratteri, si potrebbe, come principale, assegnare la piccolezza relativo del capo per distinguergli dalle due sottofamiglie seguenti le quali, tranne il solo Oxyephalus, ci presentano un capo grosso ed enorme. Ma di queste due la prima, che si disse dall' Edwards Iperini Normali, presenta le antenne del secondo pajo stiliformi, non ripiegabili su di sè; ed in ciò distinta dalla terza sottofamiglia detta dell' Iperini Anormali, le cui antenne ripiegabili su di sè costituir potranno di tre a quattro frature.

"In quest' ultima sottofamiglia, che potrebbe dirsi dei Tiñini, perchè il genere Typhis ne è il tipo, vanno fiori classati tre generi; cioè: Pronoe, Typhis ed Oxyephalus. Distinti i due primi dal terzo ad un capo corto, arrotondato, e portante le antenne del primo pajo alla sua fascia anteriore, mentre il terzo ha un capo lunghiissimo, e puntuto cole antenne del primo pajo inserite sulla sua fascia inferiore. Distinto il Typhis dalla Pronoe, poichè questa non presenta, come il primo, i piedi del secondo pajo presili, ed il primo articolo dei piedi delle due ultime paja dileipeforme grandissimi. Dalla Typhis, non si conoce nè quale che l'unica
T. Ovoides che, come vedremo in appresso contrariamente al parere di M. Edwards, differisce assai assai dall’Orio Zanclaus del Prof. Cocco. La Pronoe, e l’Oxycephalus sono esotici a noi.

Fra questi tre generi, che sinoora comprendono la sottofamiglia degli Amphipodi, Iperidi, Tifini, deve oramai intercalarsi un quarto, scoperto da parecchi anni dal Prof. Cocco, e da lui chiamato Cheiropristis. Di esso daremo la descrizione ed il disegno sopra individui soggetti ad osservazione microscopica.

Tra i tre generi Iperini menzionati, più al Typhis rassomiglia il Cheiropristis. Com’esso, infatti, ha un capo corto e grosso, le antenne ripiegabili in fratture e le anche dilatate. Ma se ne distingue per importanti caratteri.

"I Typhis distinguonansi eminentemente per una specialità di struttura delle anche delle due ultime paja, che larghissime sono, e clipeiformi in modo che formano come due valve, le quali, riunite ed approssimate in mezzo, l’animale ripiegando i piedi, e la coda al di sotto, chiudono inferiormente il corpo, e gli danno la forma d’uno sferoide. La estremità posteriore della coda è senza appendici.

Il Cheiropristis però non presenta per nulla questa straordinaria dilatazione delle anche delle due ultime paja di piedi, le quali se non dilatate, sono incapaci ad occultare il corpo come fra due valve; la sua coda ha delle appendici; ma come il Typhis presenta i piedi del secondo pajo prensili, ma un pochino diversamente conformati.

Esso ha un capo corto, ma largo, verticale, ribattuto sul corpo, più largo arrotondato in sopra,
più stretto, con alcune smarginature sulla faccia inferiore. Le antenne, situate sul mezzo
della sua faccia anteriore, sono inserite sopra due peduncoli cortissimi che si toccano alla
base. Da ciascun peduncolo corrono infuori due altri articoli, di cui il secondo più lungo, e
come che si biforquesse, caccia le due antenne, composte di un gran numero di articoli
ripiegabili con fratture o no. Le inferiori sono sempre più corto delle superiori. Gli occhi
son posti obliquamente ai lati del capo; son triangolari, coll’ apice del triangolo in alto, e
coll’ angolo esterno della base che tocca il margine esterno del capo. Sotto il margine
inferiore del capo, e cominciando d’avanti in dietro, stanno due palpi mascellari gracilissimi,
corti, filiformi, sporgenti in avanti, con tre articoli distinti. Dietro questi si osservano due
steli palpiformi, cortissimi, ad un’ articolo poco distinto, e dietro di questi i piedi mascellari
lunghe, filiformi, di tre articoli di cui l’ultimo, appena visibile, curvato a gancetto sul
penultimo. Esistono sette paja di piedi diversi tutti di forma, come sette sono gli anelli
oracici che li portano.—Il primo e secondo articolo del primo pajo son cortissimi e gracili,
ma il terzo è lungo, dilatato, arcuato, e porta dietro due o tre pezzi corti interarticolari,
l’ultimo articolo terminato da due robusti denti uno in avanti, e più lungo del precedente.
I piedi poi del secondo pajo son di diversissima conformazione. Il loro primo articolo è
lungo, largo, ad orli angolosi, laminare; al suo orlo articolare inferiore presenta una forte
smarginatura in cui si annuda un articolo stretto e gracile; questo porta un terzo articolo
largo quasi quanto il primo, ma dentato a secco sul suo orlo posteriore; un quarto articolo si
attacca a quest’ ultimo, mobilissimo, e si può piegare sul taglio di esso posteriore in modo da
dar a questo articolo terminale l’apparenza d’una mano subcheliforme.

"Il terzo pajo di piedi contrasta col precedente per la sua asimmetria. È gracile, cortissimo, filiforme,
con tre articoli appena distinti di cui l’ultimo a punta si finisce. Il quarto pajo ci presenta
uno sviluppo molto cospicuo, come i due seguenti; in esso infatti, il primo articolo è
allungato sebbene un po’ stretto; porta in giù di esso altri due articoli, di cui l’ultimo più
grande dà inserzione al terminale che è edentuto, arcuato e piegato a gancetto su di quello.
I primi articoli dei piedi del quint o e sesto pajo sono più larghi e forti, ma quel del sesto
più di quel del quinto; anchedue dietro esseri articolati con parecchi anelli picciolini,
esilissimi, terminansi con uno che è arcuato e piegato pure a gancetto sul penultimo. Il
settimo pajo di piedi addimostra ad un solo articolo cortissimo, e visibile appena.
L’addome in vero è pochissimo sviluppato, con due soli articoli di cui uno rudimentale, e se
le molte analogie che legano il Cheiropristis ai Tifidi non si oppongono, noi, con ragioni
evidenti, lo porremmo per quest’ ultimo carattere tra i Ciandini nei Lembridedi. La coda
terminasi per una natatoja mediana triangolare terminata a punta, frangita di cigli lamellosi
agli orli, e di due altre natatoje di forme subromboidale ai fianchi.

"Il corpo è tozzo; è largo e corto, altissimo il torace, onde la larghezza si comprende due volte e
mezzo nella lunghezza totale. Alto uniformemente dal capo fino agli ultimi anelli toracici,
esso si restringe notevolmente verso la coda, i cui anelli non han la metà dell’altezza del
torace.

"Data così la descrizione generica del Cheiropristis, i caratteri suoi specifici potrebbero formolarsi
così brevemente.

"Cheiropristis Messanensis. (Cocco) Corpore antice tereti, superius rosso, albicante inferius,
seppuntiore quam alto. Antennis superioribus longissimis, inferioribus ultra earum dimi-
diam porrectis; laminae caudae lateralis, subrhomboidales, media triangulares uncinata.

"Anco ai Typhis si rassomiglia il Cheiropristis per l’abitudine che ha di contrarre i piedi sotto
il torace, in modo che, in tutti gli individui che se ne prendono non comparisce di essi che il
solo torace al di fuori, e non o che con la più gran pazienza del mondo che si arriva a
svolgere i lor piedi senza romperli. È lungo da tre a quattro linee. In certi giorni
dell’andato Decembre il mare ne gittò infiniti lungo la spiaggia presso al nostro porto; ma,
d’allora in poi sono scomparsi."
It will be seen in the note on Cocco, 1832, that in that year Cocco mentions a species which he calls *Cheiropristis Hieron*, but I can nowhere find allusion to any description of either the genus or the species, and am at length forced to conclude that Cocco never published any. In this case *Cheiropristis messanensis* should be cited with de Natale's name both for genus and species. It is not easy to see what de Natale means by saying that the posterior extremity of the tail is without appendages in *Typhis*, while he affirms that in *Cheiropristis* the tail has appendages. *Typhis* has in fact three pairs of uropods, whereas he represents his *Cheiropristis messanensis* with only one pair. His statement that the abdomen of *Cheiropristis* has only two joints, of which one is rudimentary, can scarcely be trusted, and indeed does not agree with the figure, in which at least two fully-developed pleon segments are shown and a third not obscurely indicated. In the B. M. Catal., p. 325, under *Anchylyomera sledentaria*, the *Phronima sledentaria* of Costa, Spence Bate say, "I am inclined to think that *Cheiropristis Messanensis* of Cocco belongs to this genus and probably to this species." In agreement with this opinion I consider the species to be *Anchylyomera messanensis*, de Natale, in the subfamily Phrosininae. In comparing de Natale's description with others relating to species in the same genus, allowance must be made for the fact that he obviously took only a lateral view of his specimen, without dissection. In such a view, I know from experience that the broad fourth joint in the large third pereopods of *Anchylyomera* may appear narrow, and that a telson in reality rounded may seem to be lanceolate. His attempt to disentangle the limbs without breaking them, may well excite the commiseration which he invites, since he had evidently not thought of the expedient of separating them from the body of the animal.

Of *Orlo zonaleus*, Cocco, de Natale says that Milne-Edwards judged inconsiderately in saying that it did not appear to differ from *Typhis*. Besides the characters here derived from a single damaged specimen in spirit, he gives a fuller account in the appendix.

He institutes a new genus to receive "*Ornitthoramphus Coccol*," figured Tav. 1. fig. 3. This, though he calls it a new Crustacean, had been long before described by Cocco as "*Orlo Ornithoramphus*" with some doubt whether it should not be put in a separate genus. Of the necessity of this de Natale was convinced, but was somewhat doubtful whether it might not belong rather to the Isopoda than to the Amphipoda *Hyperina*. He describes it thus:

"Esso si presenta d'una forma allungata e rotondetta. Il capo, convesso all'orlo superiore, finisce in avanti a modo di becco d'uccello; appareanza tanto più curiosa, in quanto che portà alla latà della sporgenza rostriforme, un soleo che simula una specie di comissura. Gli occhi son piccolissimi, quasi invisibili, e segnati solo da due punti netti per ciascun lato del capo. I palpi mascellari ganci assiali ad articolii indistinti. I piedi mascellari con un'articolazione grossa e primitiva, che portà in fine i due filiformi articolii lunghissimi, fratti e piegati su di sè in un soleo longitudinalmente inferiore del capo; una strizzatura separa il capo dal collo. Dal primo anello toracico, mediameramente, son eranie che prendessero inserzione i piedi mascellari, che son corti, tozzi, robusti, ineuguali, ad articolii stratti e corti, di cui l'ultimo porta una vera mano cheliforme. Simile chela termina pure i piedi teracici del primo pae, di cui il primo articolio è lungo, stretto, lineare; ma l'ultimo robusto, dilatato e terminato da mobile gancetto. Tutte le altre sei pae di piedi segmenti, in generale, tranno una varia lunghezza di esse, e degli articolii che le costituiscono, sono identiche. Il lor primo articolio è dilatato, foliaceo, diafano; i segmenti stratti, allungati simili a palpi, frangiati di peli agli orli. Il primo pae tra esse è il più lungo, quindi vanno gradatamente decrescendo di lunghezza, fin l'ultimo che è cortissimo e con tre soli articolii lineari. I sette anelli toracici son quasi simili, della stessa altezza del capo. L'addome si compone di tre anelli ben conformati e distinti, ma l'ultimo porta inferiormente due lamelle vibratili, diafane, che si piegano l'una sull'altra come valvole.—Queste lamelle
saran, come negli Isopodi, una metamorfosi degli ultimi falsi piedi addominali? Questa domanda che sino non abbiamo potuto risolvere, a causa del piccolo numero d'individui che si vennero fra le mani, ci impedirà di determinare il posto che dovrà occupare l'Orrithocharmus nella serie Carcinologica.—Manca l'addome di qualche traccia di falsi piedi; ma la coda però si termina per un potente ed allungato articolo, che porta ai fianchi due lamelle filiformi a mo' di stilletto, che sono le lame nuotatrici laterali. Più indietro, ed in sotto, stanno da ciascun lato due lamelle triangolari, mobili, divaricabili tra esse; finisce la coda in un pezzo quadrilatere terminali. Avendone rinvenuto uno, ancora vivente, gettato sulla spiaggia, al veder le lamelle terminali dell'addome vibrar fortemente, mi corsi in mezzo d'aver per le mani un'Isopoda. Questa idea mi venne confermata, qualor osservandolo al microscopio non mi fu dato osservar traccia alcuna delle vescicole branchiformi, respiratorie che caratterizzano eminentemente gli Amphipodi. Per altro, la total mancanza di falsi piedi addominali, lo allontana da tutti gli' Isopodi; e se le lamelle vibratile si volessero considerare come trasformazione di tali piedi, conserverrebbe costituirsi, tra gli' Isopodi, una famiglia a parte, in cui essi solo si comprendesse."

He finds it has great analogy with the Sphaeromidae, but other points tend towards placing it with the Typhide.

"I caratteri specifici potranno così brevemente formularsi. Orrithocharmus Coccio. Corpore hyalinio, pellucido; capite subrotundato, rostro brevissimo, teretissimo, longitudinalit altitudinis quinquiplana fere equante; capite longiore altitudine corporis. Oculis minimis; lamine capite lateralius, anterioribus styliformibus valde elongatis.

Having obtained five fresh specimens, de Natale was able to add an "appendice all' Orio zancleus." In this he says, "Ecco descritto con le più rilevanti differenze, che dal Typhis, lo distinguono—

"Ha un corpo tasso, breve, raccolto; un capo grosso, con un muso ottuso, e due enormi occhi triangolari, laterali, con l'apice in alto—Manca di qualunque traccia d'addome superiori che nei Typhis costantemente esistono inserito a capo al muso—Egli è vero che potrebbe supporre, essersi tali appendici perdute e rotte; come avviene di sovente nel descritto Cheiropristis, ed in altri moltissimi; ma poichè tra tutti gli'individui da me, e dal Prof. Cocchi osservati, non ne è stato mai alcuno, che ne avesse offerto traccia; così ci è quasi certo di poter concludere che esse manchino affatto—Le antenne inferiori giseciono, come i palpi, bifratte, ampiate, ripiegate in un ampio incavo sottocefaUco—I piedi delle due prime paga toraciche terminansi a chiara didattila, larga, dentata; ma gli articoli basali del primo pejo son lineari, mentre quelli del secondo pejo sono strettamente contorti, e dilatati—Quelli delle due paga sequenti son gracili ambulatori terminansi da valida uguetta—Di simil guisa terminansi i piedi del 5° e 6° pejo; ma il lor articoles basali è dilatato, folaceo, applicato sui piedi anteriori nel riposo—Ma questa dilatazione è un rudimento in paragone a quella, che si vede nei Typhis, in cui può occorlar sovr' essa la coda, e l'addome internamente. I piedi del 7° pejo sono rudimentali. Il torace alto quanto il capo non è rigonfio come nei Typhis; in questi, i tre primi anelli addominali son grandi, ma son piegodini nell'Orio. In quelli i falsi piedi han largo il peduncolo, le cui lame terminali son allungate striate a traverso, dentellate agli orli—Nell'Orio cioèm pedunculo porta quattro laminette stiliformi, acute, non rigide, né striate, né dentellate. Il 4°, 5°, 6° anello addominale costituiscono nel Typhis una coda bruscamente ripiegata in giù, con tre altre paga di falsi piedi, e due lamelle terminali. Nell'Orio i sudetti anelli più bassi del tronco, non son piegati in giù, ma orizzontali, con nessuna traccia di falsi piedi, ma con sei paga d'appendici nuotatrici, laterali, oltre il pezzo stiliforme terminali—

"I caratteri specifici dell'Orio Zancleus saranno.

"Orio Zancleus (Cocco)—Gryseo-Lutescente, punctis nigricantibus adspersis; altitudine longitudinalis quartum, et ultra equante; oculis triangularibus nigris; lamine capite lateralius lanceolatis.—
"Negli Amphipodi Iperini Anormali si raccolgieranno adunque i generi Typhis, Orio, Pronoe, Cheiropristis, Oxycerophalus, ed Ornitoramphus—La diversità generica tra questi due ultimi potrà dedursi da che l'Oxycerophalus presenta: occhi enormi, due paja d'antenna, sei anelli con sei paja di falsi piedi addominali; l'Ornitramphus mostra: occhi microscopici, antenne nulle, tre anelli addominali senza traccia di falsi piedi, ma con lamelle vibratili branchiformi, onde è che meglio starebbe tra gli Isopodi—I caratteri della famiglia, come furono stabiliti dall'Edwards per comprendere la Pronoe, il Typhis, e l'Oxycerophalus, son da modificare or che se ne trovano intercalati altri tre generi. Essi saranno: capo grosso, antenne or patenti, or occulte in una smarginatura sottocefalica, ma sempre ripiegabili in frature.—Così la famiglia de'Tiñi, verrà distinta da quella degli Iperini Gammaroidi e Vibilidi a capo costantemente piegolino—e dagli Iperini Ordinari ad antenne superiori subuliformi, ed alle inferiori non ripiegabili in frature."

It may be presumed that in the account of Ornitoramphus Cocco, by the terms 'i piedi masculari con un articolo basiale grosso e piriforme,' and 'i piede masculari, che son corti' etc., de Natale intends respectively the second pair of antennae and the first gnathopods. "I piedi masculari," may be either the first antennae or the mandibular-palps. The species should be compared with that called Oxycerophalus typoides, by Claus, in 1879. This species, from Zanzibar and from the harbour of Massina, has "Kopf kugelig aufgetrieben, mit sehr tiefer Antennengrube und spitzen, ziemlich kurzem Schnabel. Nackengegend stark verengert. Die vorderen Antennen des Männchens gross, mit stumpfen Zahnfortsatz an dem sehr gestreckten Schaft. Zweites Antennenpaar sehr lang, mit stark ausgebogenen Gliedern und kurzem Endgliede. Greifhand der vorderen Beinpaare mit ungezähnten, in eine lange Spitze ausgezogenen Rand." Other particulars are given, concluding with "Das Caudalkopfsegment mehr als zweimal so lang wie die kurze Schwanzplatte. Letztes Uropodenpaar sehr kurz." It is clear from de Natale's figure that he has fallen into a misapprehension in regard to the "microscopically small" eyes, as he indicates their very considerable extent.

In the account of Orio zanclus, de Natale denies the presence of upper antennae, but fig. 3 on plate ii., here reproduced in fig. 26, evidently represents this species, though the fact is not stated in the text, and in this figure three antennae appear. Claus gives the following account of Eupronoe maculata, n. s., from Zanzibar:—"Körper gestreckt, 10–12 mm. lang, mit grossen ramifizirten Pigmentfeelen. Kopf ziemlich lang und vorn merklich verschmälerst. Der proximale eingekrümmte Abschnitt am Femoralgliede des vorderen Beinpaares so lang als der nachfolgende verbreiterte Theil. Scheerenfortsatz am Carpus des zweiten Beinpaares so lang als das Metacarpalglied. Distalier Theil des Femoralgliedes keulenförmig angesehellen. Carpalglied des ersten Beinpaares ohne Fortsatz. Femoralplatte des siebenten Beinpaares viel kürzer als die des vorausgehenden Beinpaares. Schwanzplatte trigonal am hinteren Ende verjüngt, lanzet-förmig zugespiitzt." In Eupronoe armata, n. s. (Pronoe brunnæ, Dana, he gives, "Körper mässig gestreckt, punktirt, circa 7–8 mm. lang, mit grossem, gerundetem Kopf." A female Eupronoe, 4 mm. long, from Lagos, which is, he says, extremely near the preceding species, "entbehrt der kreisförmigen Einkrümmung an den vorderen Gnathopoden." From these accounts it seems possible that Cocco's Orio may have anticipated Claus's Eupronoe, but there are many difficulties in the comparison.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXXI.—1887.)
1850. Natale, Giuseppe de.


This paper is mentioned in Bock's list. I was unable to obtain a sight of it until too late for an abstract to be inserted here. See appendix to the Bibliography.

1850. Steenstrup, Johannes Japetus Smith, born March 8, 1813 (J. J. S. S.).


The Cyamus sp. n.1 of this paper was afterwards described by Lütken under the name Cyamus globiceps. Lütken, 1873, page 48 (276), assigns Steenstrup's paper to the Forening for 1843; Bock gives it as above.

1850. White, Adam.


The Introduction assigns this Catalogue to Mr. Adam White. The title shows the limitation of its scope compared with the "List of the specimens of Crustacea," drawn up by the same author in 1847. The nomenclature is somewhat varied, and numerous synonyms are here given for the terms adopted. The class Crustacea is adopted from Brissi, 1756; Subdivision I. Crust. Maxilloba, from Latreille, 1825; I. Edriphthalma, from Leach, 1814–1815; I. Amphipoda, from Latreille. In this is placed Tribe I. Gammartera, containing Fam. I. Orchestidae; Fam. II. Gammariidae; Fam. III. Podoceridae; Fam. IV. Cherididae; and Tribe 4 [2]. Hyperita, containing Fam. I. Phronimadse; Fam. II. Typhidae. Order IV. Laxinodipeda, Latreille, contains Fam. I. Caprellidae; Fam. II. Cyamidae.

Naturally, many species in the former list do not occur in this which is confined to British Animals. Among the Gammaridae the additions are, Opis typica, Kroyer's Sea-Screw, from Ireland; Anomura albus, British Coast; Anomura, sp., Thompson, from Ireland; Amphihoe punctata, Johnston's Coast-Screw, referred to "Gammarus punctatus, Johnston, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 177; Thomp. (W.) Ann. Nat. Hist. xx. p. 243," but without any explanation of its relations to Amphihoe punctata, Say, mentioned in the earlier list. This is followed by Amphihoe dubia, referred to "Gammarus dubius, Johnston, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 178." In place of "Vertumnum Crackii" of the earlier list, the following entry is made:—

"Acanthopterus.
"Vertumnum, Leach, MSS. White (1847).
"I. Acanthopterus (Vertumnum) Testudo. Cranch's Sea-Screw.

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"Vertumnus Crunchii, Leach, MSS.; White, List of Crust. in Brit. Mus. p. 89 (1847)."


To the genus Gammarus, White now adds, Gammarus subterraneus, Leach, which he suspects may be "Gammarus palus, var. jun."; Gammarus carinatus, the Keel'd Coast-Screw, "Johnston, Zool. Journ. iv. p. 52;" Gammarus maculatus, the Spotked Coast-Screw, Johnston, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 176; while Gammarus campylophus, Leach, is now given as Gammarus camplago, the Bent-eyed Coast-Screw. In the Podoceridae, "Jassa, Leach, Ed. Enc. vii. p. 433 (1814 or 1815)," receives the two species in the earlier list assigned to Cercopes. To the well-known Cercopes, is applied the English title of "Long-haired Mud-Liver." The Family Chelura is occupied by Chelura aterrimus, "Sea Woodborer," Philippi's names for the genus and species being rightly preferred to the older MSS. names, Newvermescoidea, Leach.

To the family Typhicidae is added Typhus nolens, for "Gammarus nolens, Johnston, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 179."


Lastly Proto pedata becomes Proto pedale, Müller's Spectre Shrimp.

In the family Cyamidae, the species are given as "1. Cyamus ceti. Common Whale-louse, including in the synonymy Cyamus eraticus, Roussel de Vanzemo, with Oziwes ceti, Linn., etc., etc.; 2. Cyamus ocellis. Oval whale-louse, and 3. Cyamus gracilis, Slender Whale-louse." A concluding observation says, "Here by many authors are placed Nymphon, Pycnogonum, and their allies."

Most of the species are designated by English names similar in character to those which have been quoted.

1850. WHITE, ADAM.


After describing Potamobates serratus and Gonboloclylus cultrifer, n. s., which are figured on Pls. XV. and XVI, White says, "On the same plate with G. cultrifer is figured an Amphipod, which may be the species figured by Colonel Montagu in the ninth Volume of the 'Linnean Transactions,' t. 5. f. 5, under the name of Oziwes testudo. I have named this on the plate Acanthonotus testudo; it belongs to Prof. Owen's genus Acanthonotus; in the British Museum it bears Dr. Leach's manuscript name, Vertumnus Crunchii. The head is produced and pointed between the antennae, and instead of the small number of segments assigned by Colonel Montagu to his Oziwes, there is the normal number of the various genera of Amphipoda."

It was afterwards recognised that this species has nothing to do with Montagu's Oziwes testudo, and that it does not belong to Owen's genus Acanthonotus, but to the neighbouring genus, Epimeria, of Costa, being in fact Epimeria corniger, Fabr.

1851. BATE, C. SPENCE.


The species Belica arenaria here figured and described was subsequently named Suctator arenarius, but in the meantime Dana had recognised it as belonging to Say's genus-
Leptidactylus, and S. I. Smith has identified it with Leptidactylus styliacus, Say, which is the same as Oniscus arenarius of Slabber, for which P. L. S. Müller proposed the generic name Haustorius. The genus Boëlia is thus defined:—"Back broad, round and smooth. Upper antennae forked. Lower antennae ciliated, having the second joint flattened. First pair of feet simple; second and third pairs didactyle, remainder simple. The three anterior pairs of feet much smaller than the rest; the lateral appendage to each annular segment, together with the joints of the three last pairs of feet, largely developed, so as to appear like scales. Natatory feet arranged in double parallel pairs." I may mention that this creature is very common in stretches of sand round the British coasts, and very vivacious in appearance when burrowing into the sand. While it is alive in sea-water, the circulation can, under the microscope, be very distinctly seen in the broad plates of the hinder pereopods.

"Amphithoe Moggridgei" here described and figured as new, was in the Brit. Mus. Catal., 1862, referred to Anathilla (Cancer) carino-spinosa, Turton, but in the same year, 1862, in the "British sessil-eyed Crustacea," it was identified with Anathilla sabint, Leach, the Anathilla homav, Fab., of this Report.

1851. Brandt, J. F.


After reviewing earlier opinions on the distinctions between Talitrus and Orchestia, and the agreement of the two in regard to the second gnathopods of the females, he points out that in many other classes generic distinctions have been drawn from the peculiarities of a single sex, but that, apart from this, there is a real though somewhat fine distinction between Talitrus and Orchestia in regard to the first gnathopods. He therefore defines these as follows, recognising that "Der zweifelhafte, vielleicht keinen echten Talitrus darstellende T. Cloquetii ist dabei ausgeschlossen":—"Genus Talitrus Bosc. e. p. Talitrus Leach, Latr. M. Edw. Dana. Pedum primi paris ultimus articulus in mare et femina subconicus, hau cristiformis vel subcheliformis, ungue elongato, parum flexili ipius articuli marginem inferiorum longe superaute armatus.—Pedum secundi paris ultimus articulus in utroque sex ungue obsoleto, marginis ipius inferiorie breviores instructus.—Antenne superiores basi seu pedunculo inferiorium breviores. Maxillipedes apice obtusi.


Talitrus cloquetii, if rightly represented in the Description de l’Égypte should, he thinks, form an intermediate genus (eine eigene Mittelgattung) between Talitrus and Orchestia, for which he proposes the name, Talitrochestia? He would then follow Guérin in making three sections of the genus Talitrus, thus arranged:—

"Spec. 2. Talitrus Brunneolobii M. Edw.;" "Spec. 3. Talitrus brevicornis M. Edw.;"
"Spec. 4. Talitrus tripudians Krüyer."
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In further remarks on this last species, of the correct figuring of which he is with some reason rather suspicious, he considers that his proposed new genus or subgenus agrees with *Orchestia fem.* by the structure of the first gnathopods, but by the relations of the second gnathopods not entirely either with *Orchestia* or with *Talitrus*, except that in "T. Cloquetii" the first gnathopod appears shorter than the second (as in *Orchestia max.*); a circumstance, he says, which led Guérin to make it the type of his Section C.

The genus *Orchestia* is arranged by Brandt as follows:—


1. Pedum sextum et septimum par longitudine fere aequales vel septimum paullo longius.


10. "Sectio II. Antennae superiores pedunculo inferiorum longiores. (Subgen. *Alorchestina* nov),"


12. Die als Subgenus *Alorchestina* aufgestellte Gruppe sind Orchesten, welche in dem anscheinlichen Längeverhältnisse der oberen Fühler zu den unter sich derGattung *Alorchestes* anreihen und sich nur durch den Mangel der spitzen Krallen an den Maxillarfüssen davon unterscheiden. Dass *O. nigrisemis* kein *Alorchestes* sei, geht aus Kröyer's Mittheilung hervor, denn er bezeichnet darin den *ulimum pedum maxillarium articulums* als *conicum.* Von *O. Pereiri* ist die Gestalt der Maxillarfüße leider weder beschrieben, noch abgebildet, so dass sie möglicherweise ein echter *Alorchestes* sein könnte. Uebrigens nähert sich *O. nigrisemis* wegen des *ulimum articulums pedum maxillarium conicum* auch mehr der Gattung *Alorchestes* als die in der *Sectio I.* angeführten Orchestien.

"Orchestia ad alia genera spectantes." “Spec. 1. Orchestia grandicornis Kröyer . . . = Allorchestes grandicornis;" “Spec. 2. Orchestia longicornis M. Edw.," with Talitrus longicornis, Say, and Scambalia longicornis, Leach, Mss. This species, he thinks, is closely allied to, if not identical with, his own Megalorchestes californianus.

This portion of Brandt's paper concludes with remarks on Orchestia glythys, for which the name Scambalia Sayana, Leach's Mss., is given in the List of Crust. Brit. Mus. 1847.

The remainder of the paper, pages 310–313, treats of "Megalorchestia" as the only genus in which the Amphipoden aus der Gruppe der Orchestiden." This new genus, he says, to some extent by the form of the first gnathopods inclines towards Talitrus, by the second gnathopods more to Orchestia, by the maxillipeds to Allorchestes, from which last it is again removed by the very short upper antennae. For the name he says, "Ich bezeichhe sie nach Maassgabe der Größe der ihr zum Grunde liegenden Art als Megalorchestia." This genus is a synonym of Orchestoidea, Nicolet, 1849. Brandt defines it thus:—

"Pedum primi pars inferior articulis etiam in maribus spicis angustatis (Tab. 1. fig. 12).—Pedum secundi pars ultimus articulorum marium semper maximus, cheliformis. Pedum maxillarium articulatum ultimum angustatum, spicis unguiculatis. Antennae superiores pedunculo inferiorium breviores." The type-species, Megalorchestia californiana, is described and figured with much detail. The telson is described as "lamina caudalis simplex cordata in medio dorso longitudinaliter impressa." The plate shows numerous details.

Talitrus longicornis, Say, the O. (Scambalia) longicornis of Leach's Mss. is discussed as offering "? Spec. 2. Megalorchestia longicornis."

In regard to Talitrus eleganti, see Note on Saviguy, 1825; the subgenus Talitrochaeta, resting only on the obscure figure of that otherwise undescribed species, has never met with acceptance. Of Orchestia ochotensis, Spencer Bate in the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 369, says, "this species appears to differ but little from Dana's figure of O. Pleiergii." For Orchestia nitrostenis, see Note on Kroyer, 1845.

1851. Brandt, F.


The Amphipoda occupy pages 130–144 (54–68) and 511 (74). They are placed in the Subclassis Crustacea Maxillata, Legio Edriothalama, and embrace two sections, the Gammaridea and Leomodiopoda. The new species Orchestia ochotensis is described and figured, figs. 18–26, and placed near to "Orchestia Betta," provisionally so-named, from the Black Sea. (See the preceding Note.) Brandt reports, as taken by Wonesenski in the Sea of Okotsk, Anonyx ampulla, Phipps, accepting this designation and a long list of synonyms from Kroyer, 1845, for numerous specimens which he had himself examined. On the authority of a letter from Lichtenstein, he adds to the synonymy "Gammarus Grylles" Lichenst. sp. M.S. Mandt, but as he also specially refers to the Atlas of the Voy. en. Scand. (Livr. 37) Pl. 13, fig. 2 a-c, there cannot be any doubt that the species intended is Cancer (Anonyx) angus, Phipps. He also reports numerous well-preserved specimens of "Anonyx Edwardsi," Kroyer, as having been taken by Wonesenski, along with one of the preceding species, out of the stomach of a whale captured in the Bay of Motschigmanok. In the genus Gammarus he takes Section 1. A. a. Milne-Edwards, with "the inner branch of the third uropod as large as, or at least more than half as large as, the outer," to include "Spec. 1. Gammarus buenosi?" from the river Dacha in the Sea of Okotsk; "Spec. 2. Gammarus pulex, De Geer," taken in the basin of the hot-springs of Natschik,
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and "Spec. 3. Gammarus sitchensis" n. s., fig. 28, a-c., from the Island of Sitcha, intermediate between Gammarus braculata and Gammarus palus and fasciatus, Say. This Boeck unites to Gammarus braculata, in regard to which species Brandt makes vigorous efforts to disentangle the confusions of the earlier writers. Under B with " the inner branch of the third uropod not even, or at most, a quarter as long as the outer, and often only rudimentary, he places " Spec. 4. Gammarus sitchensis," n. s., fig. 29, a-c., from Atcha and Unalschka; " Spec. 5. Gammarus braculatus," n. s., fig. 30, a-c., from Ayan on the sea of Okotsk; " Spec. 6. Gammarus ochotensis," n. s., fig. 31, a-c., from the same seas, and " Spec. 7. Gammarus longirostris," n. s., fig. 32, a-c., allied to Gammarus dentatus, Kroyer, with which Spence Bate was inclined to unite it, while under the name of Melita dentata, Kroyer, Boeck actually does so.


Among the Lammalipoda Brandt gives, from Nichte Bay in the Sea of Okotsk, Caprella affinis, n. s., like Caprella binervis, Johnston (1835), but differing from it in the greater size of the hands of the first gnathopods, which are more than half the size of those of the second gnathopods, and in the much longer, untoothed, penultimate joint of the hinder pair of feet, which appears longer than the two preceding joints. Caprella nitchensis, n. s., he compares with Caprella binervis, Müller (Kroyer, Voy. en Scand. pl. 25. fig. 3). Mayer does not find himself able to identify either of these two unfigured, briefly described species, or even to decide whether they belong to the genus Caprella at all.

Spence Bate in his B. M. Catalogue founds a new genus, Braultia, for a species which he refers to as " Gammarus latissimus, Brault, Voyage de Middendorf," with " Hab. (Arctic Asia) Voyage de Middendorf." The figures and description were taken by Sp. Bate from specimens which Professor Brandt had sent to the Museum at Paris, but the species Gammarus latissimus was instituted by Gerstfeldt in 1858, and was found by Maack in the Angara at Irkutsk.

1851. COSTA, ACHILLE.

March. Fauna del Regno di Napoli.

Genere Callisoma; Callisoma, (Costa).

The genus Callisoma, named in 1840 by O. G. Costa, is now described:—" Generis characteres essentiales. Antennae superiores capite paulo longiores, validissimae, subulate, pedunculo crassissimo, biarticulae: inferioris graciles, longissulce. Polles quatuor anti graciles hand cheliformes, secundl longiores. Epinota articulari quatuor thornicellis clupeiformia, inferne postice producta. Characteres naturales. Corpus compressum, brevissimurn, et late subovatum. Antennae superiores breves, capite idem ac inferiorium pedunculo paulo longiores; pedunculi articulo primo crassissimo, duobus sequentibus longitundine et crassitie decrescentibus; setis duobus pluri-articulatis, seta primaria caras subulate, pedunculo breviore; secundaria minuta gracili. Polles primi parisi graciles, main simplis unguiculata terminati; secundl anteriorioribus far similis at longiores: trium parium posticorum articulo primo
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dilatato scutiformi. Epicera satis lata: quarti articuli majora, inferne postice distincte producta, illa articuli quinti circum-dantia."

"Callisoma punctata, O. G. Costa," is described and figured. The short definition is:

"C. corpore dimidio fere longituninis alto, epimeris articuli quarti thoracis postice ad illorum quinti angulum infero-posteriorum usque prodnetis; carnes, maculis punctiformibus crebris ordinatis rubro-sanguineis pictus; oculis nigris, antennis pedibusque pallidis.—Long. lin. 3½; alt. max. lin. 1 4/10."

"Callisoma Hopei" is also described and figured, being distinguished from Callisoma punctatum chiefly by the absence of the dendritic spots, and by the different development and shape of the side-plates. The genus Lysianassa, Milne-Edwards, and the type species Lysianassa costa, Milne-Edwards, are described.

1851. Hope, Frederick William, born January 30, 1797, died April 15, 1862 (J. O. Westwood).

Costa, Achille.

Catalogo dei Crostacei Italiani e di molti altri del Mediterraneo per Fr. Gugl. Hope. Napoli, 1851. 48 pages. 1 Plate.

Though A. Costa’s name does not appear on the title page the work appears to be at least as much due to him as to the Rev. F. W. Hope.

The Catalogue differs so strikingly from most catalogues of Amphipoda that I give the Amphipodian portion in full.

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As genera incerta sedis are given Hexona and Zuphea of Risso, with their respective species
Parasitica and Sparicola. An addendum is given Genere Amphithionotus, Guttatus,
A. Costa, Napoli.

Among the Aecilidae, Leach, are placed Apestes, Leach (Euphausia, Risso), with the species
liquoisus, Risso; Tanae cavolinii, Edw.; Otiska penicillata, Risso. The Pranizidae, Hope,
contain eleven species of Praniza, and Ananaeus fornicarius, Risso.

The first Amphipod species described, and the only one figured, is "Callisoma Hopei, A. Costa,"
fig. 2. This is considered by Bock as the type species of Costa's genus Callisoma; but
the description says "Secunda haec generis Callisoma species facile a C. punctato distinguitur corpore minus aequatus; colore roseo vel subflavoscente immaculato; epimeris quarti articuli thoracis inferne postice ad illorum Quinti articuli medium marginis inferioris, neque ad angulum infero-posteriorum neque productis. Long. lin. 2." The Callisoma punctatum

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)
from which it is here distinguished was named Callisoma punctata by O. G. Costa in 1840, but not described till 1851 (see preceding Note). It must be considered the type of the genus, as Spence Bate suggests, Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 84, note, though he had not been able to find the description of it. Costa's species Gammarus montanus from Lago del Matese, and Gammarus longicaudatus from the drinking water of Naples, are given here for the first time. They are not mentioned in the B. M. Catalogue, from which Amphithoe longispines and Amphithoe gracilis are also omitted. All these four are described at length in Costa's R. s. Crost. Ann. d. R. d. Napoli.

The genus Amphithomonotus, A. Costa, is thus defined:—"Illis ex Amphithois species constitutam est hoc genus, quæ dorum vel omnino carinatum et sphoenum, vel saltum quibusdam abdominis articulis si non et thoracis postice in spinam vel dentum productis habent; ex quo peculiarem habitatm praebent. Amph. marionis, Edw.; panoplos, Kroyer; carinatus, ejusd. et quæ sequuntur ad hunc genus pertinent." The type species, Amphithomonotus acanthophthalmus, A Costa, which is here said to be "affinis Amph. marionis," was afterwards, under the name Amphithomonotus marionis, by Costa himself made a synonym of "Amphithoës marionis, Edw.," and must, as Boeck says, be included along with that species in the synonymy of Dorsanvis spinosa. The next species, given as Acanthonotus guttatus, A. Costa, and said to be very near to Amphithoe carinata, is evidently meant for Amphithomonotus guttatus, as given in the addendum above mentioned. Costa in his subsequent work does not notice this, but silently transfers the species to his genus Notropis, which Spence Bate and Boeck agree in referring to the genus Atylus, Leach, and also agree in misspelling Notropis, though Costa gives the derivation versus, back, and ventris, feet. The species guttatus is omitted from the B. M. Catalogue. Since both the species, acanthophthalmus and guttatus, belonged to genera already established, the genus Amphithomonotus, created to receive them, must be considered to have perished at its birth.

The genus Epimeria, A. Costa, is thus defined:—"Hoc genus, Amphithoës et Amphithonotis maxime affine, epimeris quarti et quinti articuli thoracis elatis, ceteris valde majoribus, simul elypeeum sequies inferne emarginatum formanribus, dignoecundum. Dorsum fere ut in Amphithonotis."

Of this genus, Spence Bate remarks that it apparently "differs in nothing from Acanthonotus of Owen, of which probably it is a synonym." Boeck does not accept this view, but identifies both the type species, Epimeria tricristata, A. Costa, and Acanthonotus coccii, Bate and Westwood, with Gammarus corniger, Fabricius, 1779, under the name Epimeria corniger. The Brit. Mus. Catal., in rendering the above generic definition, says, "Coxe of the first and second pairs of pereiopods long, the rest considerably broader," but Costa's meaning is that the coxae or side-plates of the second and third pairs of pereopods are prominent, very much larger than the rest.

In Hope's Catalogue it may be observed that he inserts Ostro ornithorhynchus, Coceo, as well as Ornithorhynchus coccii, Natale, although de Natale clearly explains that his species is the same as Coceo's. As to the genus Carcinococcus and the species assigned to it, de Natale, 1850, says, "Finalmente il mio Carcinococcus arriva tra gli Stomatopodi Unicornziate, Eritini—Dedicandone la specie al mio Maestro il Prof. Costa de Napoli—ho voluto foggirane il nome suo Carcinococcus; da quello dell' illustre Prof. Coceo, ad imitazione di Carlo Luciano Bonaparte che sopra uno Scopelino scoperto dal Ch. Istituto di Messina foggio il suo Icthiococcus—al cui specie Ornatii, e Perezii sono proprie del nostro porto. Hence these three species are here quite out of place. Leucathoe parthenogena Costa subsequently withdrew. His later Corophium achenopuma and Viblius species probably answer to Ambonites achenopuma and Elasmococcus spicilus. There are several other genera and species named, of which I can give no account. Some of them are perhaps described in de Natale's letter to Achille Costa, of which I extremely regret that I have never been able to obtain or see a copy. (See Appendix.)
1851. LILJEBORG, WIILHELM.


At page 311 he mentions having observed "vid Solnottskaja i Ryska Lappland," among the Crustacea, "Gammarus locusta, Mont., Kröy.;" "Anisgyrus Edwardsii, Kröy.;" "Caprella lobata (Muell.); Kröy."

At page 346 occurs the heading, "Förteckning öfver de af mig i trakten af Tromsö i Norge observerade Daggiojur, Fostlar etc." Among the Tromsöi Crustacea are the following Amphipoda:

- "Gammarus locusta, Mont.; Kröy. Varietas: Antennae superiores inferioribus longiores, et carum pedunculi articulum penultimum pedunc. antenn. infer. excedentem.—Parablissus cuspidatus, Kröy.—Pontoporia femorata, Kröy.—Amphithoe albomaculata, Kröy.—Anisgyrus ampulla (Philp.); Kröy.—Ischyrocerus minutus, n. sp. Antenna superiores inferioribus insigniter longiores, flagello ultimam pedunculi articulum sequente, circiter 6-articulato, articulus elongatus, flagello appendiculari vix dimidiam primi articuli flagelli proprii longitudinem sequant; ultimam pedunculi antennarum inferiorum articulum flagellum eire. 5-articulatum sequans; manus primi et secundi pedum parum fere equeales, subapertura forma minima. Tantummodo specimen unum, feminam oviheram, circ. 4 mm. longum e profundo magno aequat.—Lencithoe norvegica, n. sp. (Tab. xx. fig. 4)." For the description, see Note on Liljeborg, 1850. Ischyrocerus minutus is identified by Bock with Podocerus antennae, Kröy, but it is more probably the same as the species described by Sars in 1882 as Podocerus minutus, n. s.

After some Isopods, Liljeborg also mentions "Caprella lobata (Muell.); Kröy."

1851. LILJEBORG, WILHELM.


Of the hundred and six species collected by v. Dueben, numbers 34 to 70 belong to the Amphipoda. Many are merely named. On a few, notes are given as follows:—

"34. Orchestia litorea, M. E.—Femina a mari tam diversa forma pedum secundi paris, ut illa formam typicam generis Talitri M. E. et hic canem formam gen. Orchestie efferit videatur. Femina Talitris tridentanti Kr. sat similis est; forma pedum secundi paris prornus cadem est, longitudino vero pedum quarum et quintae paris diversa, quam ha pedes hisdem secundi paris longiores.

"42. Anisgyrus norvegicus n. sp.—A. planus Kr. sat. affinis, diversus tamen: antennae superioribus feminae et maris fore equeales, flagello circ. 14-articulato, flagello appendiculari 5-articulato, artic. primo eternis viu longior; antennae inferioribus antennae insigniter diversae—maris plus quam duplo—longiores; epimerrio quarto postice profundo situato, epimerrio quinto mediocrii, subquadrate, antecedentibus humilior. Preferre inter se similis." This in 1855 he identifies with Anisgyrus galbus, Kröy.

"51. Amphithoe Pansilipüs M. E.—Omnino ei similis, oculi vero non visible.
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57. *Gammarus Dubeclii* n. sp.—Antecedenti [*Gammarus locusta*, Fabr.] simulimus, tamen distinctus: maguaidine minori; antennis magis hispidis, superioribus longioribus; flagello appendiculari breviore circuit. 5-articulato; tuberulis segmenti 4: i, 5: i et 6: i abdominis pilis longis; manum pedum spuriousum ultimorum insiguiet inequalibus, interiore tertia parte minore &c. Haud infrequens videtur, quam multa adsiit specimina. Apud omnia ratio illa inter ramos pedum spuriousum ultimorum plane constat." This in 1854 he makes a synonym of *Gammarus locusta*.

59. *Gammarus Sundevalli*, H. Rathke. Femina mari dissimilis nauibus ped. 1: i et 2: i paris minuis fere equalibus." This is now known as *Cheirocratus sundevalli*.

60. *Gammarus assimilis*, n. sp.—Precedenti simulimus, praequie diversus: pedibus maris secundis paris longiores [longioribus], manu elongata, fere rectangulata, infra pone unguem oblique truncata et tridentata, antice et postice equaliter, non dense, pilosa. Inter feminam et marum dissimilitudo eadem ac precedentis." This is now called *Cheirocratus assimilis*.

64. *Gammarus Zebra*, H. Rathke.—Generi Ischyroceri, Kr. potius adnumerandus.*

65. *Ischyrocerus anguipe*, Kr.

66. L. (Podocerus) calcaratus (H. Rathke) Sine dubio cadae species ac antecedens, eujus calcis manus pedum secundis paris non evolutum, sed tantum tuberulo minuto indicatum.*

68. Leucothoe—? Sine dubio junioris *L. clypeata*, Kr. Femina ovifera minuta: antennis superioribus inferioribus brevioribus; manus pedum secundi paris mediori, ovata, margine posteriore medio uni-dentata; praetera *L. clypeata* similis. Apud quidam specimina minitisima, sed tamen ovifa, ovis solammodo paneis majoribus, antenne fere eadem longitudine sunt, manus pedum secundi paris vero codem modo formata." This is now known as *Melops clypeata*.

Under "Loemodipoda (amphipoda)," he gives

70. *Caprella lobata* (Müll.); Kr.—Admodum variabilis. Aculei partium superiorum corporis nullum distinctionem specificum praestare videantur. Feminae plurunum supra sunt aculeate, carnane amnui thoracici et manus breviore." This may belong to variet of Krayer's *Caprella lobata*, which Mayer puts, with the other varieties, under *Caprella linearis* (Linne) Batse.

1851. Peters, Wilhelm Carl Hartwig, born 1815 (Hagen).


Specimen academicum inaugurale, continens annotationes de quibusdam crustaceis indigenis, quod ... publico ac solemni examini submittit Leonardus Alexander Johannes Burgersdijk, e pago Alphen Batavus, ad diem xix. m. Junii a. MDCCLII. Lugduni-Batavorum.

Burgersdijk is at great pains to discriminate *Gammarus pulex* from Rüel's species which Gervais named *Gammarus rosei*. It will be useful to see in juxtaposition the synonymy, as he has drawn it up for each species.
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“*Gammarus pulex*


"*Squilla pulex*, de Gere, Mém. VII, p. 525, Tab. 33 (excl. synon.).

"*Gammarus pulex*, Lat., Régne anim. IV, p. 120 (excl. citat. Linnaeus).

"*Gammarus pulex*, Desmarest, Consid., p. 266, Tab. 45, fig. 8, 8a (excl. synon.).

"*Gammarus pulex*, Zetten, Comment. fig. A, C seqq. (excl. synon.).


"*Gammarus fluviatilis et pulex*, Milne Edwards, Crust. III, p. 45 et 48 (pro parte et excl. synon.).


"*Gammarus aquaticus*, Leach, Linn. Trans. XI. 359."

Zenker's varieties of *Gammarus pulex*, *longicaudatus* and *brachicaudatus*, Burgersdijk says he has found mixed together (promiscue). After giving his reasons in full for the synonymy to *Gammarus pulex*, he adds, "Neque Linneum neque Fabricium citavi, quia plures species confundebant, sic in Linnei Syst. Nat. Ed. XII, Cancer pulex, testo synonymia, constat. Gammarum Roeselli, Gammarum hunc puleum, et Orbis specieu, Gammarum Roeselli eiam sub nomine Canaris locustae militat; in Fabrici Ent. Syst. II, pag. 516 sub Gammarus locusta et puleus similis est confusio." From want of materials he refrains from discussing *Gammarus pulex*, Koch, called by Gervais *Gammarus pulex minutus*, and concludes the subject with the remark, "si tribus hisce speciebus, G. Roeselli, pulex, pulex additur G. ambulans Fr. Müller (Wieg. Arch. 1846, I, pag. 296), nullam omisit e speciebus aequae dulcis, quae hucusque in Europa reporta sunt." Here however he reckons without the *Gammarus* (*Niphargus*) *pungens* from the warm springs in Italy, of which we find notice in Ray.

A short chapter is given on *Gammarus locusta*, for which he cites as authorities Leach, Desmarest, Kréyer, Milne-Edwards and Zaddach. He thinks that Guérin's figure in the Iconographie, Crust. Tab. 26, probably represents *locusta*, but points out that the upper antennae in fig. 7 are shorter, in fig. 7a much longer, than the lower. Nor does he include in the synonymy Montagu's *Cancer* (*Gammarus*) *locusta*, since it has the upper antennae much shorter than the lower.

“*Gammarus Roeselli* Gerv.

"*Squilla fluviatilis*, Roesel, III, Tab. 62.

"*Cancer locusta*, L., Sulzer, Insect., fig. 152.

"Croccelles des baieaux, Geoffroy, Insect. II, pag. 667, Tab. 21, fig. 6.

"Gammarrellus pulex*, Herbst, Krabben und Krebse, II, pag. 132, Tab. 36, fig. 4, 5.

"Gammarus pulex*, Latreille, Hist. nat. des Crust. et des Ins., VI, pag. 316, Tab. 57, fig. 1.

"Gammarus Roeselli, Gervais, l. l.


"Gammarus Roeselli, Hosius, l. l."

(In reference to this list he notes that Sulzer's and Geoffroy's figures are copied from Roesel's figure.)


In "Class Crustacea, Subclass C. mandibulata," Couch gives definitions of the two genera Caprella and Proto. In the first he describes 1. Caprella phasma, Montagu's Cancer phasma; 2. "C. Acanthifera," for which he gives "C. Acanthifera, Johnston, Mag. Nat. History, Vol. vi., p. 46, fig. 7a.—Vol. viii. fig. 70, p. 671.,” as his authority; 3. "C. Pennantii," with references to "Cancer Atimus, Stew. Elem., Vol. ii., p. 317; Astacus Atimus, Pennant, Brit. Zool., Vol. iv., pl. 13, fig. 2;" 4. "C. Linearis," with reference to Cancer linearis, Linn., Cancer lobata, Stewart, Caprella linearis, Johnston: "the head is obtuse, and the species the shortest and stoutest of any found in our seas, with no spine along the whole of the dorsal surface." C. spinulata (Couch), is thus described:—"Long and slender; the head is larger than the next articulation, and without a spine; the occipital articulation with a spine near its posterior margin, and there is one on the next ring above the branchial; there are two on the third, one above the branchial, one near its posterior margin, and one on the centre of each of the others. Superior antennae as long as the body, basal joint small, the second about four times as long as wide, the third long and slender and slightly enlarged towards its distal extremity, the last multi-articulate and ciliated; the inferior antenna much smaller than the others; at the lower part of the head two pedipalpi, small and bifid at their extremities. The hand very large, moveable joint long, slender, and hooked, and at its point, when bent, touches a spine on the hand." Mayer thinks these characters would suit C. acanthifera, but recognises the uncertainty. The "occipital articulation with a spine" is a little suggestive of Aeginella spinosa, Boeck. Lastly, he describes Proto pellatus, without naming any authority.

1852. Dana, James D.


This paper contains only Dana's own new species. In "Subtribus I. Gammaeacea. Familia I. Orchestidea. Polypus mandibulatus" obsoletus. Corpus compressum, operculis lateris. Styli canales duo postei breviores,” he gives genus I. Talitrus, Latreille, "Pedes primi styli formae, secundi vel non subelliformes vel manu debilissimae confecti. Antennas praebebas inferiores breviores,” with the species Novi-Zelandiae, gracilis, ornatus; genus II. Talitronus, Dana, "Pedes secundi manu valido prehensili confecti. Alias Talitro similis,” with the species insculptus which he afterwards identified with Orchestidea tuberculata, Nicolet, as an Orchestidea, dropping both his own genus Talitronus and Orchestidea of Nicolet; genus III. Orchestidea, Leach, with the species ephrica, tenalis, rectispina, spinipalma, rectipalma, obtota, dispar, octobrachium, serrulata; genus IV. Alborcheotes, Dana, with the species compressa, rectipalma, hieripalma, gracilis, perscula, hamata, australis, brevicrurae, Novi-Zelandiae, intrepida, orientalis, and Alborcheotes grandis."
In "Familia II. Gammaridae. 


Forsan genus hic description Erichthonio disceptat et novum. Hoc credente, genus Pyctilus (a πτιλος, pugil) in manuscriptis auctore institutum est," with the species Erichthonius (Pyctilus) macrocallus and Erichthonius (Pyctilus) pygmar.


"Familia IV. Iciliidae. Corpus valde compressum, latum, vix lineare, abdomine articulato normali, valde inflexo. Pedes plerumque lati expansi in tota Aranei. Antenna quattuor flagelli confectae, non pediformes. Antennula grossa. Genus Icillus. Antennae elongatae, secundae longiores. Pedes non prehensiles, toti vergiformes, apicem magunulati. Styli caudales sex furcati." This genus receives the single species, Icillus ovatus, of which the specific name was afterwards changed without notice into the better Latin Ovatus. In regard to his Amphitoe brevis, in which the second gnathopod is large in the male but small in the female, Dana adds to his description the remark, "Microchelai, generi non vero, ut mihi videtur, femina A. brevispelia forsan pertinet."
1852. Dana, James Dwight.


"The term Choristopoda, applied to the Tetradecapoda, alludes to the subdivision of the thorax into segments, each devoted to a separate pair of legs; this is a prominent peculiarity of the species, distinguishing them from all the Podophthalmia, and with rare exceptions from the Entomostraca."

"The Amphipoda are uniformly characterized by having—

"1. The three posterior pairs of thoracic legs thrown backward and more or less obliquely forward, and constituting one series, while the four anterior pairs are thrown forward and outward, in another series; this arrangement may be represented by the figures 4:3, (or 2+2:3, as the four pairs of the first series are often in two sets of two pairs each).

"2. The branchial appendages thoracic.

"3. The abdominal members in two sets, the three anterior pairs subnatatory, the three posterior styliform—an arrangement represented by the figures 3:3."

From these he distinguishes the Isopoda, and places Arcturus, Tanais, &c., in an intermediate group or tribe called Anisopoda.

"The Amphipoda contain two prominent divisions, distinguished by the organs of the mouth, the eyes and general habit, the Gammarus and Hyperia sections, as laid down by Edwards. The addition of the Lemipoda to the Amphipoda introduces a third division. The sections are hence:


"Subtribus III. Hyperidea.—Maxillipedes abbreviati, lamellati, operculiformes. Caput grande, oculorum cornis pleurumque tectum. Appendices abdominales ac in Gammarides, latins lamellati.

"The Caprellidea have the habit of certain of the Anisopoda, and their short abdomen calls to mind the Isopoda. They therefore properly stand first among the Amphipoda.


On subtribe II. Gammaridea, he remarks:—"[Among the Gammaridea, the author finds that the posterior caudal styles offer important characters for distinguishing natural groups or genera, and upon this ground, some new genera have been recognized among the Corophiide and Gammaridae, and others that have been rejected are sustained. Thus Iphimelus is distinct from Amphithoe, Macro and Derochote from Gammarus, etc.]." He then gives Fam. 1. Durlichidea, G. 1. Dulichia, Kröyer. Fam. II. Cheleidea, G. 1. Chele, Philip. Fam. III. Corophiide. Subfam. 1. Clydoniine.—"Styli caudales sex simplices, subulati. Clyphonia, Dana, Amer. J. Sci. [2], viii, 140.


"2. Styli caudales tritii minuti, cir costi, simplices, tritique ramo exatus non praeclari

\textbf{G. 6.} Podocerus, Leach.—"Pedes 1mii 2dique subchelati, 2dis validioribus. Antenne superiores breviores, non appendiculati. \textit{[An maris digitus 2dis interdum 2-articulatus Kröyer teste.]} In a note he observes, "Jassa of Leach may without inconvenience be united to \textit{Podocerus}, as there is no essential generic difference between them."

The same remark has been applied by later writers to the next genus, \textbf{G. 7.} Cylrophium, Dana, "Pedes 1mii 2dique subchelati, 2dis validioribus. Antenne superiores breviores, appendiculat useful." \textbf{B.} Digitus 2dis 2-articulatus." \textbf{G. 8.} Cylrophus, Say. — "Antenne pediformes, subvisae, flagellis earentes. Pedes 1mii 2dique prehensiles, 1mii parvi, 2dis manu bene confectis. Styli canales 3ii bicorni, ramis subervis, longusulcis. \textit{Tubum membranaceum inhabitat}.

\textit{in which definition the account of the third uropods is rather to be remarked than accepted.} \textbf{G. 9.} "Cylrophus, Edw. (Cylrophus, Templeton)\textit{.}

\textbf{G. 10.} Eribolithus, Edw.

\textbf{Subfam. 3.} Eribolithinae. — "Antenne non pediformes nec subpediformes, flagellis sat longis basique sat brevi instructae. Styli canales ac in \textit{Corophium}.

\textbf{G. 1.} Eribolithus, Dana. Pedes toti unguiculati et tenues, 4 anteci longi, non prehensiles, eiliati, 10 postici fere similis. Antenne superiores breviores non appendiculat useful." \textbf{G. 2.} Pterygocera, Latr.

\textbf{Fam. IV.} Orchestidae, is introduced with the note:—"The author gives a different arrangement of the species of Orchestidae from that published in this Journal, [2], viii, 135 and ix, 295, and rejects the genus Talitronus, there instituted. He follows Fr. Müller (Archiv f. Nat., 1848, 53) in considering the Talitri and Orchestes as forming a single genus, his recent investigations confirming this view. The Gammaridae also are rearranged." He then gives

"G. 1. Orchestes.—Maxillipeses non uninuculati. Antenne 1mæ basi 2parum breviores. Epimerae 5tis 4tis parviores breviores."

\textbf{Subgen. 1.} Talitrus.—"Pedes 1mii maris feminae manu non instructi."

\textbf{Subgen. 2.} Talorchestia, D.—"Pedes 1mii maris ac in Talites, feminae manu parvulæ instructi."

\textbf{Subgen. 3.} Orchestia.—"Pedes 1mii maris feminae manu plus minus instructi.

\textbf{G. 2.} Allorchestes, Dana.—"Maxillipeses uninuculati. Antenne 1mæ minus, basi 2parum longiores. Epimerae 5tis 4tis susparsa multo breviores." On the three subgenera see the following note. In the proposed arrangement the older name \textit{Talitrus} should have been assigned to the genus, rather than \textit{Orchestia.}

\textbf{Fam. V.} Gammaridae, contains—

\textbf{Subfam. 1.} Stegocephalinae. \textbf{G. 1.} Stegocephalus, Kröyer.


\textbf{Subfam. 3.} Lencothoinae.—"Antenne superiores basi plus minus graciles. Maxillipeses elongati, angusti, articulo longo magnisiformi confecti, lamellis internis percoeleis. \textit{Mandibulae sive palpigerse sive non palpigerse, processu molari carentes.}\textit{An semper?} Epimerae magnæ." \textbf{G. 1.} Stenotroph, Dana, "Epimerae permagna, \textit{4tis maxima, 5tis parvis.} Pedes 4 anteci subchelati, 2dis validioribus. Antenne superiores longiores, non appendiculati. \textit{Mandibulae non palpigerse, processu molari carentes.} Styli canales 1mii

\textbf{(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LVII.—1887.)}

Of "Subfamilies III. Hyperidea," he says, "In the first family of the Hyperidea, (the Hyperidea), neither of the 5 posterior pairs of legs are subchelate, and the antennae are not folded up beneath the head or thorax. In the second (the Phronimidea), one or more of the 3 posterior pairs of legs are subchelate or much enlarged, apparently for grasping in coition, and the antennae are as in the Hyperidea. The third family (the Typhidae), differs from both the preceding in the concealment and folding of the inferior antennae beneath the head or thorax, and in many of the species, the abdomen closes up against the venter."

REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

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1852. Dana, James Dwight.


Pages 8–12 of Part I. contain preliminary notes on the classification of the Edriophthalmia. In Part II. the pages referring to Amphipoda are from 691—696, 805—1018, 1440—1443, 1518—1524, 1595—1596.

Taking the Edriophthalmia as Subclass II. of the Crustacea, he makes the Choristopoda, or Tetradactepoda, the first order of this subclass, and thus defines it:—"Cephalothorax multi-annulatus, segmentis thoracis numero septem, pare pedum utroque ad segmentum singulum pertinente, segmento anteriori cephalico brevi. Pedes thoracis peditiformes, sepiissime unguiculati. Abdomen paribus appendicibus pluribus infra instructum. Appendices branchiakes sive thoracici sive abdominales.” Of this order he makes three divisions, the Amphipoda, Anisopoda, and Isopoda, rejecting the subdivision of Lernipoda, introduced by Latreille. “The Amphipoda,” he says, “are uniformly characterized by having—"

"1. The three posterior pairs of thoracic legs in one series, and the four anterior pairs in two other series of two pairs each. The branchiæ are thoracic."
"2. The abdominal members in two sets, the three anterior pairs subnatatory, the three posterior styliform."

Of the intermediate Anisopoda, he says, "They have—

1. Like Amphipoda, the three posterior pairs of thoracic legs in one series, and the four anterior in a different series.

2. Like Isopoda, the three posterior pairs of abdominal members are not styliform, only the last having this character."

In discussing the question whether the Amphipoda or Isopoda should rank the higher, he remarks, in favour of the Amphipoda, the position of the branchiae on the thorax, as thoracic branchiae characterize all the higher Crustacea. On the other hand, he considers that they show inferiority, by the elongated abdomen, with natatory appendages below, and by the usually long antennae, both these being Macroural characters. Further, the anterior set of legs includes four pairs, an evidence, he considers, of less concentration of force in the cephalic ganglia; they have a less compact body, are less apt to take to a habitat on dry land, and above all, have often the two "dorsal cords" distinct between the ganglia, while in the Isopods there is but a single cord. This double cord is seen in none of the higher Crustacea.

In Tribe III. the Amphipoda (p. 805), he recognizes two types of structure, one, the Hyperidea, with small, operculiform maxillipeds, large faceted eyes covering most of the large head, the extremity of the abdomen broad and depressed, the natatory abdominal appendages usually oval, lamellate; "in the other type, the outer maxillipeds are elongated and palpiform, the eyes are small, the head of moderate size, the abdomen, when not obsolete, narrow, and the natatory abdominal appendages usually slender. This second type comprises two groups. In one section, the Caprellidea, the abdomen is obsolete. In the other, the Gammaridea, the abdomen is fully developed, with three pairs of natatory appendages, and as many of stylets."

This section embraces the typical Amphipoda, the Gammarii, Talitri, and the like.

His three subtribes, Caprellidea, Gammaridea, and Hyperidea, he divides and subdivides into families and subfamilies, which are defined as follows:—

Subtribe I. Caprellidea. Family I. Caprellidae.—Corpus anguste elongatum, fere filiforme. Antennae 2dae longitudinis mediocres. [Species non parasitica.]

Fam. II. Cyanidae.—Corpus lato depressum. Antennae 2dae rudimentariae. [Species parasitica.]


Fam. II. Cheluridae.—Corpus fere cylindricalum, epimeris mediocribus. Abdomen abnormale, segmentis 4te 5toque coelesit et oblongis, stylos inter se valde dissimilibus.


Fam. V. Gammaridae.—Saltatoriae vel natatoriae, pedibus nullis lateraliiter propriis. Corpus sexpius compressum, raro subdepressum, epimeris sive magnis sive parvis. Styli caudales laxiores, duobus altimis oblongis sexpiusque ultra 2dos non prolongatis, rarissimi. Mandibulae sexpiisse palpigere. Maxillae 1me palpo 2–3-articulato (rarissime 1-articulato) instructe.

Subtribe III. Hyperidea. Fam. I. Hyperidea.—Antennae 2dae exsertae. Abdomen in ventrem se non flectens. Pedes 5ti 6tiqve 7miqve formâ longitudinâque mediocres, 5ti 6tiqve non pererassis nec prehensilibus.
Fam. II. Phronimidae.—Antennae 2nd exsertae. Abdomen in ventrum se non flectens. Pedes 5th 6thique sive crassi sive elongati, saepius prehensiles, quaque 3rd 4thique sepe prehensiles.

Fam. III. Typhidiæ.—Antennae 2nd sub capite thoraceque celatae et saepius replicatae. Abdomen in ventrum sepe se flectens. Pedes 6 postici internum abbreviati, articulo 1no operculariformi, internum longitudinali mediores.

The family Caprellidae is not subdivided by Dana into subfamilies, but he distinguishes three sets of genera in the following manner; 1. _Pedes thoracis numero 14_, containing the genera _Proto_, _Leach_, and _Protella_, Dana. 2. _Pedes thoracis 3rdi 4thique omnino obsoleti_, containing _Caprella_, _Lamarck_, _Aegina_, _Kröyer_, _Cercops_, _Kröyer_. 3. _Pedes 3rdi 4thique obsoleti_, with the single genus _Podatiria_, _Kröyer_.

The family Cyamidae contains but a single genus. So also in the Gammaridea, the families _Dulichidæ_ and _Chelurideæ_ have but one genus apiece.

The family Corophidiæ is subdivided into three subfamilies.

1. Clydoniinae.—Styli caudales:—1mii 2dique slices, subulati.
2. Corophiinae.—Antennae plus minusve pediformes. Styli caudales 1mii 2dique biramci.
3. Icillinae.—Antennae non pediformes nec subpediformes, flagellis sat longis basique sat brevi instructae. Styli caudales ac in Corophiina.

The family Orchestidae contains the genus _Orchestia_ with three subgenera, _Talitrus_, _Taloceras_, and _Orchestia_, and the genus _Allorchestes_, but no subfamilies.

The family Gammaridae contains the following subfamilies:—

5. Pontoporeinæ.—Pedes 3rdi 4thique plus minusve prehensiles; 6 postici non prehensiles.
6. Iseeinæ.—Pedes quattuor vel sex postici subprehensiles.

In the Hyperiæa, the family Hyperidea is subdivided into three subfamilies:—


The family Phronimidae contains three subfamilies:—

1. Phroniminae.—Abdomen versus basi sat gracile. Pedes 5thi magna mammjdactylæ vel monodactylæ confecti, 3rdi 4thi extremitate graciles, non prehensiles. [Antennæ breves.]
2. Phrosininae.—Abdomen versus basi sat crassum. Pedes 5thi prehensiles, monodactylæ; quoque 3rdi 4thique prehensiles. [Antennæ breves.]
3. Phorcinæ.—Pedes 5thi 6thique valde elongati et crassi, sed manu non confecti. [Antennæ breves.]

In regard to the genera into which the subfamilies are distributed many observations are called for. Among the Phronimina, genus 3, _Platophyium_, Dana, has been considered to be the same as genus 4, _Cyrtophyium_, Dana, but Haswell under another name revives the distinction. See Note on Haswell, 1885. Genus 7, _Cratophyium_, Dana, yields to genus 6, _Podocerus_, Leach. Genus 9, _Composita_, Edw., belongs to genus 8, _Ceraphe_, Say. _Pterygopera_,
Lateville, the second genus of the Isciinae, is the same as Lepidactylus, Say, which appears later on as genus 1, of the Poutoporeine.

The genus Orchestia and its three subgenera, Talitrus, Talorchestia, Orchestia, are defined for word as in the previous paper, the definition of Talorchestia, therefore, still being, "Pedes 1mi maenas ac in Talitro, feminae manu parvulæ instruérunt," but, to agree with Dana's other statements, and with the facts of the case, the definition of Talorchestia should evidently read:—"Pedes 1mi feminae ac in Talitro, maenas manu parvulæ instructi. It is probably owing to this misprint that the British Museum Catalogue speaks of the males of this subgenus as Talitri and the females as Orchestia. The three subgenera have since been generally accepted as genera. The whole subject is somewhat involved. The genus Talitrus, Lateville, at its first appearance in Desch. vol. 1, p. 78, is thus defined:—"Quatre antennes simples; les intermédiaires supérieures, et plus courtes que le pédoncule des latérales et inférieures ; dix à quatorze pattes."

"Exemple du genre. Gammastrus hirudina, Fab.—Oniscus gammarellus, Pallas."

In vol. ii. p. 148, a fuller definition is given:—"Quatre antennes simples; les intermédiaires, supérieures, plus courtes que le pédoncule des inférieures. Corps allongé, couvert de pièces crustacées, transverses, presque égaux, et appendiculées sur leur côté. Dix à quatorze pattes; les antérieures terminées par des mains. Des appendices bifides à l’extrémité du corps."

In 1813, Leach carved a new genus out of Talitrus, giving for Talitrus the character "Pedes quator anteci in utroque sexu subequales monodactylis;" for the new genus Orchestia, "Pedicum parum quattuor antica monodactyla, pari secundo manu compressa magna, femineo pari antico monodactylido secundo didactyla." Thus the original definition of Talitrus is set at naught, and those members of the group which have "the anterior feet terminated by hands" are assigned to Orchestia. Milne-Edwards distinguishes the two genera only by the second gnathopods, with a large subcheliform hand in Orchestia, non-prehensile in Talitrus. He takes no notice of the distinction of sex in Orchestia to which Leach refers.

In 1848 Friedrich Müller called attention to the fact that the females have sometimes the characters of one genus, while the males have those of another, the females in certain Orchestes being true Talitri. In Dana's words and according to Dana's definitions, "in one group, the individuals of both sexes are Orchestes; in another, the males are Orchestes and the females Talitri; in a third, both sexes are Talitri.

A further complication is introduced into the group by the genus Orthostoidae, Nicolet, or Talitronus, Dana. In this it appears that the females are Talitri, while the males are Talitri in the first gnathopod and Orchestia in the second. The genus comes therefore nearer to Talorchestia than to Orchestia. Dana's generic name was, according to Dana, published in the same year with Nicolet's, but may yield precedence, since Dana rejected his own genus, and, so far as I can make out, dates the publication from the time when his paper was read, rather than from the time when it was technically published. On p. 1505, among the addenda et corrigenda, he says:—"Orthostoides tuberculata of Nicolet, (loc. cit., Pl. II. f. 1.) is the author's Talitronus insculptus, and the genus Talitronus was instituted and published by the author on July 1, 1849. The name has been since rejected by him for Orchestia insculpta; and as Gay's specific name is the older, it will become Orchestia tuberculata. We suspect that his Talitrus Chilenis is what we have considered the female of the O. insculpta." Megorchestia, Brandt, 1851, is an additional synonym.

The second genus which Dana assigns to the Orchestide, is clearly distinguished from his first genus, Orchestia, in the following manner:—"Allorchestes;—Maxillipedes unguculati. Antennae 1mae minores, basi inferiorum sepiissime longiores. Epimerae 5ae 4tae saepius multo breviores."

Further on, p. 883, he adds to the generic description, "Feet of first and second pairs subchela.
Posterior stylets very short and quite simple, as in *Orchestia*.” He also observes that in some species the carpus of the second pair of legs in males is “produced downwards back of the hand, between the hand and the anterior extremity of the third joint (while in *Orchestia*, the third joint is never separated from the hand by a portion of the carpus, and the carpus is always short, transverse, and is situated wholly above the third joint).”

But while *Allorchestes* is with sufficient clearness distinguished from *Orchestia*, its own position is otherwise involved in some obscurity.

On page 1849, among the addenda et corrigenda, Dana remarks, “The genus *Nicea* of Nicolet (loc. cit.) may possibly be the same with *Allorchestes*; but the essential characteristics are not given, excepting the non-palpigerous character of the mandible. Even if identical, the genus does not antedate the author’s, as the description of *Allorchestes* was first published on July 1st of 1849. The maxillipeds are peculiar in having the surface tuberculate, and the inner lamella is dentate only at apex, and there sparingly.”

Neither Dana, in describing *Allorchestes*, nor Nicolet, in describing *Nicea*, mentions the form of the telson. Hence, in Mr. Faxon’s opinion, the names were synonyms, and he agrees with Spence Bate and Heller in allotting the name *Allorchestes* to the species which have the telson entire, and the name *Nicea* to those in which the telson is divided. As shown in the note on Rathke, 1837, I myself consider it right to assign the name *Hyale* to the latter, and *Hyalela* to the former.

In passing on to the Gammarideae, it should be noticed that, in defining the subfamily Stegogammarinae, Dana follows Krøyer in erroneously assigning a palp to the mandibles. The genus *Urastes* which he places among the Lysianassine is evidently based on misconception, as Spence Bate has neatly pointed out. The description in Dana evidently corresponds with the figure, and of this Spence Bate observes (B. M. Catalogue, p. 89, note), “In the figure, Dana has drawn one of the first pair of periopepods instead of the second pair of gnathopods. The meros always overrides the carpus in the periopepod, and underrides it in the gnathopod.” Dana places *Allbrotes*, Milne-Edwards, among the Gammarineae, but it more probably belongs to the Lysianassine. He separates *Mera*, Leach, from *Melita*, Leach, on the ground that the former has the first antennae appendiculate and the latter not so, whereas in both genera the upper antennae have an accessory flagellum. His three species of *Mera* have been transferred by Spence Bate to *Melita*, and his *Melita tenacirostris* to *Mero*, though with the notice that if the original description of this species, assigning no secondary appendage to the upper antennæ, is to be relied on, a new genus must be formed for its reception, along with *Melita Frenseii*, Savigny-Audouin. Axel Boeck rests the discrimination of the two genera apparently only on these two points, that in *Melita* the third joint of the mandibular-palp is elongate, and the inner branch of the third uropods very small, while in *Mero* the third joint of the mandibular palp is not very long, and the inner branch of the third uropods is nearly as long as the outer.

The genus *Dorothéa*, Dana, and *Pygids*, Dana, are by S. I. Smith made synonyms of *Eri-thoeina*, Milne-Edwards. *Anisopus*, Templeton, which Dana places in his subfamily, Lysina, is doubtless identical with the later genus, *Synamylopous*, but the name *Anisopus* was preoccupied. In his notes Dana observes that *Glauconeuma* of Krøyer has the hands and antennae, and apparently the other characters of *Ureido*, Say; to that genus it has in fact since been united by S. I. Smith. He also remarks that *Bellia* of C. Spence Bate (afterwards named *Salvator*) falls to *Leiocolycatis*, Say.

Among the Hyperidea, the genus *Lestrigoniscus*, M.-Edw., is now generally considered to belong to *Hyperia*, Latr., though Streets keeps it distinct. Dana gives two genera, distinguished from one another and from *Hyperia* by differences in the gnathopods, viz., *Meroerus*, Krøyer, and *Tauria*, Dana. These two Boeck unites as completely synonymous under the name *Tauria*, *Meroerus*, though the older, being preoccupied; but Boralli, 1886, considers
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_Tauria,_ Dana, distinct alike from _Hyperia,_ with which Spence Bate united it, and from _Metacuc,_ with which Boeck made it synonymous. _Daira,_ Milne-Edwards, is altered by Dana, on page 1596, to _Dairilia,_ on the ground that _Daira_ was preoccupied. This new form of the name is incorrectly given as _Dairinae_ in the British Museum Catalogue, owing probably to the misprint in Dana's own work, on page 1442. It is given correctly on pages 1519, and 1545 and 1604; Bovallius, 1885, says, "I am quite sure that Dana was wrong in introducing the animals described by him into the genus _Daira_ of Milne-Edwards;" he is of opinion that _Paraphryminia,_ Claus, comes nearest to, if it be not identical with, the _Daira_ of Milne-Edwards. _Synopinae,_ Dana, the single genus of his subfamily Synopinae, must be transferred to the Gammaridea, as Claus has already pointed out. In some of the species of this genus, besides the compound principal eyes to which the generic name refers, there are two small subsidiary groups of ocelli; hence the expression "pigmentum ocellorum unicum" in the generic character is unsuitable.

For the readjustment of the other two families of the Hyperidea see Notes on Claus, 1879.

In treating of the Orchestidae, which he takes as the type of the Amphipoda (p. 849), Dana describes in detail the head and its (theoretical) segments. He considers that the sides and top of the head correspond to the first antennary and ophthalmic annuli, one or both; that the epistome and lateral plates adjoining it represent the sternal and episternal pieces of the second antennary annulus [against which view see Spence Bate, British Assoc. Report, 1885, p. 26]; that the labrum and a lateral piece above the mandible represent the sternal and episternal pieces of the mandibular annulus; that the back piece of the lower part of the head which supports the maxillipeds is the proper episternal of the maxilliped annulus, while the first and second maxillary annuli are represented, unless combined with the maxillipeds at the back of the head.

Pages 1395-1413 contain an interesting essay on the classification of Crustacea. "The fundamental idea," the author says, "which we shall find at the basis of the various distinctions of structure among the species is, the higher centralization of the superior grades, and the less concentrated central forces of the inferior." "This centralization is literally a cephalization of the forces. In the higher groups, the larger part of the whole structure is centred in the head, and contributes to head functions, that is, the functions of the senses and those of the mouth. As we descend, the head loses one part after another, and with every loss of this kind there is a step down in rank. This centralization may be looked for in the nervous cords; but the facts are less intelligibly studied there than in the members, the production and position of which measure the condition of the forces." At the close he criticizes the names Pedophilum and Eriophilum, on the ground that although many stalk-eyed Crustacea may belong to the Pedophilum, there are many sessile-eyed species which cannot be grouped with the Eriophilum. In the classification which follows, pages 1414-1415, he renames his Subclass II., Tetraedropoda, which he thus defines:—"Annuli cephalothoracis cephalici numero septem. Oculi sessiles. Appendices branchiales simplexissimae, sine thoraecis sine abdominales. Cephalothorax multi-annulatus, carapace carinatus, pedibus seriatis instructum. Abdomen appendicibus seriatis instructum, raro obsoletea." The epithet _simpleissima_ applied to the branchial appendages must be qualified in regard to some species of Amphipoda.

The work concludes with an essay on the Geographical Distribution of Crustacea, pages 1451-1592, in which many interesting conclusions are deduced from the facts at Dana's command. When he comes to speak (p. 1581) of the "origin of the geographical distribution of Crustacea," he says, for the origin of the existing distribution of species "two great causes are admitted by all, and the important question is, how far the influence of each extended. The first, is _original local creations_ the second, _migration_." The form of his answer to this question would probably have been different had his book been
written ten or twenty years later, but he fully admits that migration "is an actual fact in nature, interfering much with the simplicity which zoological life in its diffusion would otherwise present to us."

The new species, published either in this work or in the two preceding papers also dated 1852, are as follows,—in Subtribe I. Caprellidea. Fam. I. Caprellidae; Prodo elongatus, identified by Mayer with Prodo ventricosum, O. F. Müller; Procka gracilis, the only addition to the variously-worded definition of Protella being, "pedes utinam subequi"; Caprella robusa, according to Mayer the young of Caprella aetifrons, Latr.; Caprella cornuta, with a variety named obtusirostris; Caprella antennata, which Mayer thinks may be the same as Caprella sena, Templeton; of this a variety is named subdennis; Caprella globiceps, which he thinks may be a variety of Caprella dilatata, Kröyer; the last-named species, which Dana figures and describes, is held by Mayer to be synonymous with Caprella aetifrons, Latr.; Caprella javanica, Kröyer, which Dana figures and describes, is referred by Mayer to Caprella sayilibra, Say; Dana himself suggests that the animal which he figures as the female may be a distinct species, for which in that case he proposes the name Caprella hanaulis; after Caprella globiceps he describes Ægina tenella and Ægina acutula, suggesting that the latter may be the female of the former.

Subtribe II. Gammaridea. Fam. III. Corophiidae. Subfam. I. Clyloninina. Clydonia gracilis; Clydonia longipes, which with the preceding species should, according to Bovallius, be transferred to the genus Typh, M.-Edw., among the Hyperidea; Subfam. 2. Corophiine. Corophius quadriceps, a species, as Dana himself intimates, of doubtful position, and probably immature, since the length is given as "nearly one line;" Platophium brasilianum; Cyrtophium orientale; Cratoophium validum, named by Sp. Bate, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., Pachyurus validus; his Gammarias orientalis he here calls Cratoophium orientale, and Sp. Bate, in the B. M. C. renames it Pachyurus orientalis. Subfam. 3. Icelinina. Icelius ellipticus, which had been originally named Icelius oralis.

Fam. IV. Orchesitidae. Orchestia (Talitrus) novi-xealamis, with the suggestion, since proved correct, by G. M. Thomson, that it may be the female of Talorhodina quoyana, M.-Edw.; Talitrus brevicornis, M. Edw., which he next describes, is, he says, "near the novi-xealamis;" according to the B. M. C. "Dana likewise considers it a true Talitrus, unless it should be the female of Talorhodina Quoyana;" but I do not find this alternative in Dana's own work; his next species Orchestia (Talitrus) insula is has been originally published as Talitrus insula for the male and Talitrus ornatus for the female; in the addenda he calls it Orchestia tuberculata, Nicolet, for which the Brit. Mus. Catal. restores Nicolet's name Orchestioida tuberculata; Orchestia (Talitrus) brasiliensis is named Orchestioida brasiliensis in the B. M. C.; Orchestia (Talitrus) pygellensis is named Orchestioida pygellensis in the B. M. C., but as only the female of this species is described, and the Catalogue states that in Orchestioida "the female is a true Talitrus," it is difficult to see how the determination is arrived at; Orchestia (Talitrus?) scabripes is transferred to Orchestioida in the B. M. C.; Orchestia (Talitrus) gracilis, of which the female had been already published by Dana as Talitrus gracilis, is now Talorhodina gracilis, having in the male "feet of first pair with a small, narrow hand," p. 862; Orchestia (Talitrus?) quoyana, Milne-Edwards, is now accepted without doubt a Talorhodina; in the subgenus Orchestia he places Orchestia scutigera, comparing it with Orchestia chilenis, M.-Edw.; Orchestia capensis; Orchestia chilenis?, Milne-Edwards, the female only, which is accepted in the B. M. C. without a ?; Orchestia nitida; Orchestia serrulata; Orchestia tenus; Orchestia syrticola, a species which G. M. Thomson, 1880, unites with Orchestia novi-xealamis, Sp. Bate, and Orchestia tenus, Dana, describing it as "a strictly terrestrial form, always occurring among dank vegetation, bush soil, etc., and drowning very rapidly in water; extremely common;" Mr. Thomson says, "it is singular that Prof. Dana should have..."
described the male only of O. syphica, for it has been frequently noticed, both by Professor Hutton and myself, that males are extremely rare," but in fact, though the B. M. C. only describes the male, Dana's description is of the female, and the male form of uncertain habitat, of which he appends a description, is left doubtful between Orchestra syphica and Orchestra lenticulus: Orchestra spinipalma: Orchestra tahitensis, taken "at fifteen hundred feet elevation, on the Island of Tahiti, several miles from the sea," must be transferred back to the name Orchestra recticornis under which it was originally published; Orchestra dispar: Orchestra quadrirama: Orchestra laevigatus: Orchestra pikeingii. To the genus Allochoisteria thirteen species are assigned, of which (with one exception) the true generic position remains uncertain, as no information is given as to the telson; the specific names are "I. Caimanovi (Edw.), D."

In place of compresa, Dana, the doubtful correction being accepted as certain in the B. M. C.; Dana says, "the description by Edwards agrees with our specimen in most points, though differing in making the posterior stylets end in two rudimentary branches, instead of one," a critical point on which the B. M. C. gives no information: 2. verticornis, to which Allochoisteria recticornis, Dana, is referred as "female of A. verticornis?" the suggestion being here made that Krøyer's Orchestra graminensis from Valparaiso is an Allochoisteria near to recticornis; 3. kirkbyana: 4. graminis: 5. bunalis, "female?"; 6. australis; 7. boreocornis: 8. novi-zelandiae, the male of which had been originally described as a separate species under the name intertiosa; 9. orientalis: 10. Allochoisteria (B) graminis, called Allochoisteria graminis in the B. M. C., which omits the important observation made by Dana, "the reinforce eye of this species leads me to doubt the correctness of arranging it with the Allochoisteria, and as I made no dissection, I am not sure that its mandible has no palpus, or that its posterior stylets are simple;" 11. medius, changed into medius in the B. M. C.; 12. "Hawaiienisks: 13. "Pugettensis." Since Mr. Faxon has ascertained that in Allochoisteria medius the telson is cleft, this species should, according to Mr. Faxon's view, be called Nicea medius, but, according to my view, Hyale media.

In Fam. V. Gammaride, Subfam. 2. Lysianassine, begins with the species "Lysianassa? Brasiliensis," which from the character of the lower antennæ is no doubt described from a male specimen, but of what genus there is no decisive evidence; the next species Lysianassa nasuta is likewise of doubtful genus; Urostes gigas, as Spence Bate has pointed out, is founded on a confusion, the first periscope having been described as the second gnathopod; the species has not yet been assigned to any definite position, which the description of the mandibles "with a pointed dentate apex," the abdomen ending "in an oblong seventh joint," and "the antepenult segment of abdomen acute behind" ought to find for it; "Amphithoe Fugitiva," having been originally called Stenio magnellanica, must receive the name Amphi- thermus magnellanica; Urothoe rostratus is changed by Boeck into Phoxus rostratus, leaving the next species Urothoe irostratus, as the type of the genus. Subfam. 3. Leucothoeine, contains Stenothoe calclus. In subfam. 4. Gammaride, Dana places Iphilimelia simplex, in the B. M. C. renamed Atlyus simplex: Iphilimelia nolosa, which according to Dana "is allied to the Acanthaster hypervis of Owen;" Iphilimelia fiscicula, which he had previously called Amphithoe fiscicula, and which the B. M. C. renames Atlyus fiscicula: Iphilimelia capensis, of which he says, "this species is very near the Genus Anomias, Edwards, but there is no appendage to the superior antennæ," and which in the B. M. C. is called Atlyus capensis: Iphilimelia pygnettensis, which the B. M. C. sets in a new genus Graatæ, with only one other species, called Graatæ iabericæ, this latter being probably the young of Amalthaea homari, Fabr.; Dana's Iphilimelia pygnettensis should in my opinion be called Pleodes pygnettensis: Edricus novi-zelandiae, in the B. M. C. called Edricus novi-zelandiae, with the appended remark that, "Graatæ Pygnettensis may belong to this genus (certainly not to Iphilimelia)?"; the name is again altered by Thomson and Chilton into Edricus novi-zelandiae; to Amphithoe Dana assigns seven species, rubella, orientalis,
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Moira described the "Gammarus the named" as Gammarus that M. Meera Miera Miera. The Epimenx furcicornis is resembles Spenoe Gammarus are genus "be antennae it and between new because originally the subeonico, Fuller B. the and and unisocliir; from fuller B. the and Megamiera Gamarella. D"a"a"a. D. Dana's figures, following species which says, "asjKva as". and the mandibular palp has the second joint much shorter than the first, it probably belongs to a distinct genus, perhaps including Gammarus asper, since Dana says of these two, "they are alike in the very slender mandibular palp without a ciliated arrangement of hairs on the apical joint"; Gammarus albicus in the B. M. C. becomes Megamora albida; Gammarus tenax is called Microstomopus tenax in the B. M. C., with the remark appended that "this species closely resembles M. anomalous of the British coast." Gammarus furcicornis, in the B. M. C. Mora furcicornis; Gammarus tenax in the B. M. C. Mora tenax; Gammarus furcicornis, of which Dana makes, and, as it were, in the same breath retracts, the suggestion that it may "be the female of the G. tenax" is called in the B. M. C. "Mora Fuegiensis"; Gammarus quadrimanus, in the B. M. C. Mora quadrimanus; Gammarus brasilianus called "Gammarus Brasilianus" in the B. M. C., although contrary to the definition of the genus Gammaridae, the upper antennae are twice as long as the lower, and the third uropods are evidently regarded as biramous; Gammarus pugilensis the B. M. C. leaves unaltered. Between the last and the following species Dana places a heading, "appendix to the genus Gammarus." This section begins with Gammarus? peruvianus, called in the B. M. C. "Megamora Peruvianus;" this species was originally called by Dana Amphithoe peruvianus, and is here said to be "near the G. brasiliensis in many characters;" Gammarus? pubescens, previously called Amphithoe pubescens, is named in the B. M. C. Gammaridae pubescens, but it is difficult to see on what grounds, since the upper antennae are "almost twice as long as the other pair," and the third uropods are not described; Gammarus? indicus in the B. M. C. is named "Megamora Indica." Melita tenax in the same, doubtfully including what was originally Amphithoe tenax in the male, and Amphithoe (Melita) inaequilabis, female, is in the B. M. C. as Mora tenax in the same, though with some doubt as to the genus, because the species is described as "having no appendage to the superior antenna;" Mora calidus in the B. M. C. is named Melita calidus; Mora setipes, in the B. M. C. Melita setipes, is distinguished by the most trivial characters in the description from the following species Mora antisclir, of which the synonyms given are Gammarus antisclir, Kroyer, and G. (Mora) pilum, Dana, this becoming in the B. M. C. Melita antisclir: Dana's figures, however, of the two species setipes and antisclir suggest the possibility of more considerable differences than those which he mentions in the text. A fuller definition than in the previous paper is then given of the new genus Decoloea.

"Epinoe marginatus, blue subqu? b?bata, 4?e?e b?revoes. Margo frontis lateralis juxta oraculums super c?le saliens. Styli caudales postici simplicissimi, ut longi, cono level. Subcosta, apice paulo recta et quod spicis duabus brevissimis esorit. Antennas superiorum seque longiores, appendiculatae." He adds, "the posterior styli are like those of Pyctius, and unlike those of any of the preceding genera. The cerasus in the legs of the first pair is often as long as the head, and sometimes longer. The two very short spines at the apex of the posterior styli are full half as broad as long."

The new genus Pyctillus is more fully defined as follows—

"Epinoe set breves. Pelta 1 obt 2 setae pedunculis, repleti non pedunculis, secundumum digito 2-articulato, manu 1-articulati. Antennae elongatae, sessilia subus primae aficer. Styli
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caudales postici ac in Dercothoe.” He adds, “the genus is near Erichthionius (Edwards), if not identical with it. The stress which is laid by Milne-Edwards on the rudimentary character of the epimerals of the anterior thoracic segments, and his reference of his species to the Corophiide or gressorial Amphipods, leads us to doubt the identity. The posterior styles have the same form as in Dercothoe, and the form of the head, the projecting eyes, and general habit, are nearly as in that genus. The approximation is so close, that the genera are evidently of one and the same group; we have no evidence in the antennæ, caudal styles, or legs, that the species in every case are gressorial. The antennæ are slender, with long flagella. The epimerals are broader than in some Gammaria. The caudal styles are rather long.” He also says that “a female Pyctilus, bearing eggs, has been observed by the author, which has the same form of hands as is characteristic of the group Erichthionius,” and that “in this genus as well as the preceding, the first joint of the legs of the fifth and sixth pairs is very broad, while that of the seventh is narrow.”

Spence Bate makes Erichthonius and Pyctilus, and inclines to make Dercothoe, synonymous with Cerapus, Say. Boeck puts them all three under that genus, which S. I. Smith has shown to be distinct from them all. S. I. Smith unites Dercothoe and Pyctilus as synonyms of Erichthonius, but still without noticing the breadth of the side-plates in (some at least of) Dana’s species, which, as Dana himself observes, makes the identification with Erichthonius doubtful. In the work of Bate and Westwood, vol. i. p. 453, Dana is supposed to have “founded his genus Pyctilus upon a misconception of the figure of Erichthonius difformis,” but Dana clearly alludes not to the mistake in the figure, but to the express words of the generic account, “l’état rudimentaire des pièces épimériennes des premiers anneaux du thorax,” in the Hist. des Crust., vol. iii. p. 59.

Dana’s species are named Dercothoe cuneiformis, previously Gammarus cuneiformis; Dercothoe speculans, previously “Amphithoe peculans (by mistake for speculans); Dercothoe hirsuticornis, previously Gammarus hirsuticornis; Pyctilus macrodactylus, previously Erichthonius macrodactylus; Pyctilus pugnax, previously Erichthonius pugnax; Pyctilus brasiliensis.

In Family 1. Hyperidea, Subfam. 2. Hyperine, contains Lestrigonius fuscus; Lestrigonius rubescens; Lestrigonius Fabreii? Edwards; all which may perhaps belong to the genus Hyperia; the genus Metacaus, Krüyer, ought, Dana thinks, to be merged in Hyperia, to which he assigns the species Hyperia agilis; Hyperia trigona. The genus Tauria is thus defined:—

“Antennae quatuor breves, basi approximatis. Tarsae nulli subcheliformes nec subprehensiles, nisi ete abbreviatis,” with the type-species, Tauria macrocephala.

The new genus Cylogopus is thus defined:—

“Tauria affinis. Pedes nulli subcheliformes nec subprehensiles, nisi ete abbreviati.” with the type-species Cylogopus naegellanius.

Daira? deltilia, Daira? depressa, Daira nullispina, are at page 1596 transferred to the generic name Dairia (not Dairia, as in the B. M. C. and elsewhere), Dana being preoccupied; but if Bovallius, 1885, is right in assigning Dana’s species, not to Daira, Milne-Edwards, but to Thamypis, Spence Bate, among the Lycelmus, the name Dairia, Dana, will displace Thamypis, by right of priority. The definition given by Dana is as follows:—

“Antennae unius nigra maxima, 2dix erecta. Pedes lati 2dique plus minuscule procarinates: tarsi pedum coliguum breves, Rami stylosum coliguum longi.” It is placed in the second division of the subfamily, which have “Antennae tota breves. Caput oculique procarinatum.”

Subfam. 3. Synopina, contains the single genus Synopis, with the further definition,

“From subalaris. Antennae 4 longae, operta, Linx appendiculata. Pedes 2 antici subcheliformes, procarinat duo verticiformes, quatuor exsertae subprehensiles, digito 2 articulato; reliquorum nigrescent, angustulati.” Claus observes that this genus belongs to the Gammarina,
and Dana himself notices the resemblances. The species assigned are *Synoplia ultramarina*, (with the suggestion that one of the forms figured may be a distinct species to be called *Synoplia gracilis*), and *Synoplia angustifrons*; in the former he speaks of the eye as single, occupying "the whole breadth of the triangular head," but in the latter species he speaks of "the eyes" in the plural. Boavallius, in 1886, makes the "Amphipoda Synopidea" a separate tribe, in which "the first family, Synopidae, is the most closely related to the Gammaridae."

In Family II. *Phronimidae*, Subfam. I. *Phronimius*, contains only *Phronimius atlanticus*, Guérin, not figured, the brief notes indicating that *Phronimia sedentarina*, Forskal, is in question.

Subfam. 2. *Phroniminae*, contains *Ancylyomena purpurea*; *Ancylyomena thyropyros*, "length, one line; specimen probably not mature"; *Themisto antarctica*.

Subfam. 3. *Phorcius*, contains only *Phorcas hyaloeplalus*, on which Dana remarks, "This species has most of the characters mentioned for M. Edwards' *Phorcas Raymovollii*; but, he observes, that the antennae are 'un peu renflées vers le milieu'; while, in this species, the basal portion is stout ellipsoidal. Moreover, he states, that the second thoracic ring is very much developed, and the fifth pair of legs is shorter than the sixth."

In Family III. *Typhidiae*, Subfam. 1. *Typhus*, begins with the genus *Dithyrus*, with the following addition to the definition:

*Ablumen ad ventrem optimo claudens. Caput transversum, pigmentis non grandibus. Antennae 2ae sub capite celebres, breves, non replicatae. Pedes 6 postici coxis latissime eleyeat, parte pedum reliqua obsolete. Pedes 4 antici subcheliformes. Ablumen 5 articulatum, segmento ultimo triangulato."* In the appended remarks Dana says, "the abdomen, unlike that of *Typhus*, is shorter than the thorax." This genus is identified by Claus with *Typhus*, Risso, and as *Typhus* is preoccupied, *Dithyrus* (not *Eutypus*, Claus), takes its place. The species for which Dana instituted the genus is called *Dithyrus fusa*.

The genus *Thyropus* receives the additional definition:

*Ablumen ad ventrem optimo claudens. Caput transversum. Pigmenta oculorum non grandia, quattuor. Antennae 2ae longae, sub thoracis latero celebres, 4-5 replicatae, articulo uno multo breviores quam 2bus. Pedes 6 postici coxis late eleyeat, articulis reliquis paulo abbreviatis."* Remarks are appended to distinguish the genus from *Typhus*, together with the statement that, "this genus includes the *Typhus ferox* of Edwards, Crust., iii. 96." For *ferox*, *ferus* should be read. The type-species is *Thyropus diaphanus*, Claus, Platyscelidea, 1879, considers that *Typhus ferox* probably belongs to his genus *Hemityphus*; on the other three genera he says there can be no doubt, "that Dithyrus and Typhus be Dana lediglich als weibliche Formen zu Thyropus als dem männlichen Typus zu beziehen sind," loc. cit., p. 7, and he gives the heading, "Eutypus=Typhus, Risso, (Thyropus, Dana, Sp. Bate = Dithyrus Dana ?; Platyscelus Sp. Bate ?)," but he further says, "Die Untersuchung einer grossen Anzahl kleinerer und grösserer Thyrididen aus sehr verschiedenen Meeren hat mich davon überzeugt, dass Charakterisierung derGattungen auch nach Bescichtigung der durch die sexualen Verschiedenheiten veranlassten Irrthümer viel specieller gehalten werden muss, und dass in der Edwards'schen Gattung *Typhus*, die Dana'schen *Thyropus*, eine Reihe von Gattungen enthalten sind." p. 9. At p. 17 he suggests that *Thyropus diaphanus*, Dana, may be the same as his own new species, *Tanychelus sphacrona*.

Subfam. 2. *Proneinae*, contains *Pronea brunnea*, which may, in Claus's opinion, be the same as his *Eurypronea armata*, and *Lycusa cruentacea*, as type-species of *Lycusa*, the following addition being made to the definition of that genus:

"Pigmenta oculorum granida. Antennae 2ae sub capite celebres et replicatae et flagello longissimo capite confertes. Pedes 4 antici subcheliformes, reliquis mediores; 2 ultimi breviores; osse posticae angustae. Ablumen in ventrum se non flectens."* Claus, 1879, agrees with Spence Bate that this definition scarcely suffices to distinguish *Lycusa* from *Pronea*, but for independent reasons he considers Dana's genus fully tenable.
In his notes Dana recognizes *Leptocerus*, Latr., as a synonym of *Proto*, Leach. He remarks, p. 839, "it is possible that the *Palacorus Leachii* (Kröyer), should form a distinct genus, as the animal lived in a tube like a Ceranus." At p. 832, he says, "*Glaconome* of Kröyer has the hands and antenna and apparently the other characters of Unciola. Say describes the hands of the second pair in Unciola as adactyle; but they still are probably like those of Glaconome." In a note to *Amonia*, Kröyer, he explains that he omits the genus *Epilippophora*, White, from his synopsis, on account of its insufficient description. As to *Leptochirus pilosus*, Zaddach, he asks, p. 910, "May the form be female only?" In a note on *Iphimedia*, Rathke, D., he says, "*Desmane* of Leach, may perhaps be included here," and "the genus *Hyale* of H. Rathke," he says, "contains no characters in its description by this author, which do not apply equally well to species of Iphimedia."

"*Amphithoe*, Leach, D.," he says, "includes *Pleurum* of Leach." In a note on "Gammamus, Fabr., D.," he mentions *Anatulius*, Rathke, and *Eusurus*, Kröyer, but does not give them a place in the synopsis. The note on *Lepadastylis*, Say, remarks, "here falls Bellia of C. Spencer Bate." In the addenda, p. 1995, he observes, "Page 908:—*Callicoma*, Costa (loc. cit.) appears to be identical with *Lysianassa*;" "Page 910.—*Niphargus* is the name of a new genus near Gammamus, proposed by Schödte;" "Page 913. The genus *Laloria* (L. longitarsis) of Nicolet (loc. cit., Pl. 2, f. 8), is between the Gammarius and Coryphideae, and appears to be identical with *Aor* of Kröyer, which was also from Valparaiso."

1852. Liljeborg, Wilhelm.


Among the Crustacea of this district already noticed by others, Liljeborg mentions "*Caprella linearis*, Latr., Órsted, De regionibus marinis, p. 73." He observes that in *Amphelisca macrocephala* as in "*Amphelisca Gaimardi* Kröyer (Voy. en Scandinavie etc. t. 23, f. 1, a, b)" there are four eyes instead of the two to which the Amphipoda had hitherto been limited. In these four he found no trace of facets, or cones, and concludes therefore that they are simple, as given in the original definition of the genus with a query. In the species which he describes as *Amphelisca Eschrichtii*? Kröy., he found only two eyes, but with creatures that burrow in the mud at considerable depths, he thought the eyes too unimportant to justify a generic distinction depending on their number. However, in 1855, as *Haploops tubicola*, this species became the type of his new genus *Haploops*. Göa's subsequently discovered that *Haploops* agreed with *Amphelisca* in having four eyes. In specimens preserved in spirits the lower pair have a tendency to disappear. Liljeborg was the less inclined to lay stress upon the eyes from noticing that in certain Amphipoda which live at great depths, they are entirely wanting, "as, e.g., in the genus *Stenosephalus*, Kröyer, and probably *Pardalina* and *Elilurus* Kr." As the last of these examples shows, it must not be too easily taken for granted that eyes are wanting, because they have not been detected, in species of Amphipoda, though Liljeborg's conclusion is justified that the possession of two eyes, given by Milne-Edwards as a general character for the order, cannot be attributed to it without reserve.

In the Latin description of "*Amphelisca Eschrichtii*? Kröy.," corresponding as above-mentioned to *Haploops tubicola*, is included a description of the male, which refers to a separate species, called in 1855 *Haploops carinata*. He here remarks that Órsted, "(Naturhist. Tidsskr.
2.A. 2 (ed. 1 band, p. 493,) includes among the Crustacea from Drobak, a species under the name of *Amphelica rotundata* Krøyer, a name which lapses for want of attendant description. *Amphelica macrocephala*, u. sp., is described, this being a species which in 1851 Liljeborg had supposed to be "*Amphelica Eschrichti* Krøyer." *Amphithoe pedunculata*, Rathke, he found much smaller here than on the coasts of Norway. *Amphithoe compressa*, n. s., here described, and thought to be very like *Amphithoe tessellaris*, Rathke, was called *Aligus compressus* by Spencer Bate, and later identified by Boeck with *Aligus serramundicus*, M.-Edw. *Amphithoe pugnax*, n. s., is identified by Boeck with *Photis reinhardti*, Krøyer, 1842. Liljeborg thought it something like *Iphimedia obesa*; Rathke, which, he remarks, had anticipated Krøyer's *Microceles armata*, 1846. In the list of *v. Dueben's Crustaceae*, 1851, he had given "44. *Iphimedia obesa*, H. Rathke. 45. *Microceles armata* Kr." He therefore here observes that the latter had proved to be a young specimen of *Eulicera saginatus*, Kr.

Under *Gammarus boruta* (Lin.), he gives "G. Duebeni Liljeb." as a synonym, and this description, "Oculi reniformes nigr, antennae superiores longiores, flagello appendiculari 5-7 articulato; rami pedum spuriorum ultimorum insignier incurvantes, interior exterior saltem tertia parte minor.—Vulgaris." He describes *Gammarus maculatus*, n. sp., the name being preoccupied by Johnston, and the species being, as Liljeborg afterwards recognised, Montagu's, now known as *Melita obtusata*. *Gammarus longipes*, n. s., which he thinks very like his own *Gammarus assimilis*, 1851, was called *Autonoe longipes* by Bredius.

In "*Hyperia Latreilli* M.-Edw.," he notes that the young differ from the adult in respect to the antennae. An account is appended by S. Lovén of the tubes constructed by *Amphelica eschrichtii*, Krøyer. Several specimens taken on one occasion in their tubes, proved to be all females. The close proximity of the tubes taken on another occasion suggested that the species might be gregarious.

1852. Sutherland, Peter C. White, Adam.

Journal of a voyage in Baffin's Bay and Barrow Straits in the years 1850-1851, performed by H.M. Ships "Lady Franklin" and "Sophia," under the command of Mr. William Penny, in search of the missing crews of H.M. Ships Erebus and Terror. London, 1852.

"In the neighbourhood of Berry Island dredging was frequently attended to," and "the display," he says, "of animal and vegetable life before us, when the dredge was emptied, was really wonderful. Whole heaps of Mollusca, Crustacea, Annelids, and Echinodermata could be seen tumbling out from among masses of sea-weed." Sutherland says that the sea-bottom there is "the habitat of myriads of creatures belonging to the genus *Caprella*, *Cylops*, *Gammarus*, etc." (p. 140). On p. 142 he gives a striking account of the voracity of the Gammarines, naming especially *Gammarus arcticus*. Whether it were a dead seal or a live sucking-fish (*Lepodogaster*), short work was made of their prey.

In the Appendix, vol. ii. pp. 161, 162, he describes, according to Boeck, "*Gammarus magney*, Sab., *Amphithoe pedunculata*, Kr.; *Amphithoe Edwardsii*, Sab., and *Stylocheilus inflatus*, Kr.; a species of *Anodyx*, and lastly *Caprella coccopodes*, n. s., which falls to *Caprella septentrionalis*, Kr." Mayer in 1882 thinks that, judging by the figure, Boeck's view of *Caprella coccopodes* is probably correct.
1853. Burgersdijk, L. A. J.


This work is included in Maitland’s list of authorities, 1875. He refers to it only for one of the localities of Cammarus pulex.

1853. Costa, Achille.

Fauna del Regno di Napoli.

The genus Guerinia, Hope, is described, with the type species Guerinia nicæensis, which is figured.

Phronima, Latreille, is described, and the type species Phir. sedentaria, Forskal, to which Pisitoe lecifrons, Rafinesque, is united as a synonym, while Phronima custos, Risso, though not included in the synonymy, is declared in the “observations” to be also identical with Forskal’s species. The genus Phrosine, Risso, is described, and of Risso’s two species, Phrosine semilunata is fully described and figured, while Phrosine macrophalma, which Costa had not himself seen, is briefly alluded to. Costa would have preferred to name the two respectively cornuta and inermis. He considers Pisitoe bipinnosa, Rafinesque, though inaccurately described, probably the same species as Phrosine semilunata.

1853. Costa, Achille.


This work is obviously due to the pen of Achille Costa, although the new genus, and two out of the three species, are attributed to Hope.

The new genus Guerinia is thus described:—“Genus characteres essentiales. Pedes primi paris validaissimi, prehensiles, manu magna valde uncinata; secundis graciles, band prehensiles, ungue destituti. Antenna superiores bisectae; seta primaria articulo primo maximo. Ocelli magni, reticulati, dorso fere contigui.


In the observations that follow, this Crustacean is regarded as a sort of link between the Amphipoda and the parasitic Isopods, such as Anilocra. By Spenke Rate, in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue, it is placed between Laffaytius and Leplolactys. The type species is named Guerinia nicæensis, and is beyond doubt generically, perhaps also specifically, identical with the later “Triuchizostoma Rouchii,” Emark and Bocck, 1860. Bocck, who had obviously not met with Costa’s paper, fully describes the mouth-organs, and points out that the relations of the genus are with the Hyperidae, Orchestidae and Lysianassae. He places it by itself
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in the second tribe of the Amphipoda, which he calls Prostomata, subsequently classing them as the first family of his second division, Gammarina. He states that the large finger of the first gnathopod is hinged, not as usually to the anterior, but to the lower hinder, angle of the hand, and directed forwards. That this is not shown in Costa's figure may have arisen from an accidental twisting of the hand in the specimen figured, or perhaps the artist had the unwanted feature before him, but could not believe his own eyes, and took the liberty of correcting nature, or we may argue from the researches mentioned below that Costa's specimen had not reached the age at which the peculiarity is developed. Boeck further differs from Hope by describing and figuring the third joint on the second pereopod as greatly expanded, by representing the first joint of the fifth pereopod in the complete figure as drawn out on the lower hinder angle instead of rounded off, and by describing the telson as split at the point, while in Hope's figure it is rounded and entire. But the figure of the telson in Boeck shows no slit, and the downward produced angle of the first joint of the pereopod is in the text and in a separate figure attributed to the fifth pair of feet, that is, the third pereopod, so that I am inclined to unite the two species in spite of differences which seem to me more likely to be due to inadvertence in the observers than to diversity in nature. This conclusion, independently arrived at, is more or less confirmed by the recent investigations of Boavilius, who, in 1886, describes and figures with great clearness and detail "the adult female" and "the young male" of Boeck's species, placing it in his new tribe of Amphipoda Synquides. He is evidently, like Boeck, unaware of Costa's Guerini, but he throws light upon it by showing that the position of the finger of the first gnathopods is normal in young specimens, and that in these the third joint of the second pereopod is not greatly expanded. On the other hand, he represents the telson as deeply excavated in the young, but in the adult female as having a smoothly rounded termination. "The description of Boeck," he says, "is not quite accurate; it seems that he has taken some characteristics from the adult animal and others from very young ones."

The second species described and figured is "Callisoma Barthelesi, Hope." The differences mentioned, having to do, it seems, exclusively with comparative measurements, are probably not of specific value. The name is not included in the Brit. Mus. Catal., and the species is entered by J. V. C. R. 1886, as "non descripta." The description is as follows:—"C. antennis superioribus capit thoracisque articulo primo simul viis longioribus, seta primaria pedunculo parum breviori, inferioribus thoracios articulis septimi $\frac{1}{2}$, quinto $\frac{2}{3}$ margine ascenantis attingentibus; epimeris quarti pars postice tertia anticae marginis inferi sequentiun non ultra productis; pedibus spuriis abdominalibus fere ex quo terminalis. Long. lin. 3; lat. lin. 1. "Osservazioni. Molto affinità al Callisoma Hopei, A. Cost., dal quale nondimeno dimostre per la fusa unghietta de' piedi anteriori assai più lunga, per le antenne in ambedue i sessi rispettivamente più corte, per gli epimeri del quarto anello un poco men prolongati posteriormente."

The third Crustacean of this paper is "Jura Hopeana," Costa, an Isopod.

1853. COSTA, Achile.


The report on Costa's paper is dated Napoli, 17 Settembre 1853, and signed by Giovanni Gussone, Giovanni Guarini, Benedetto Valpes. The characters of the new genera and species are (Zool. Chall. exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.) xxx 35

1853. Gosse, Philip Henry, born 1780 (Hagen).


At page 367, after describing the chambers in the peduncle of Chrysaora cyclonota, Gosse says, "a little shrimp-like creature, about half an inch in length, with large lustrous green eyes (Hyperia medusas), makes these chambers his residence." "There were three or four specimens on this Chrysaora, and I have found it parasitic on other large Meduse. But there were also on the one I am describing a vast number of minute white specks, which on examination proved to be little Crustacea, and, as I suspect, the larvae of this species. They are not larger than a grain of sand, shaped somewhat like a toad, with the abdomen distinctly separated, narrow, and bent abruptly under, in the manner of the Brachyura. (See Plate xxii. fig. 15.)"

At page 370 (see also page 82), he discusses "The Mantis shrimp." He says "one can never take a living specimen of that beautiful zoophyte Plumularia cristata, without finding its numerous pinnate branches inhabited by curious Crustacea of the genus Caprella." He compares them with the Spider Monkeys of South America, with the tropical genus Mantis among insects, and for mode of progression, to the caterpillars of geometric moths. He has "seen the large red species swim, throwing its body into a double curve like the letter S, with the head bent down, and the hind limbs turned back, the body being in an upright position." He thinks that the capture of prey is helped by the sudden clutchings of the lower antennae. "They consist of four or five stout joints, each of which is armed on its inferior edge with two rows of long stiff curved spines, set as regularly as the teeth of a comb, the rows divergating at a rather wide angle." "The first and second pair of legs," he says, "(but especially the latter), have the last joint but one developed to a great size, while the terminal joint is so formed as to shut down upon it just as the blade of a clasp-knife does upon the handle. Then to add to the efficiency of this instrument of precision, the great joint which represents the haft is armed with a double row of spines set at an angle so as to make a groove, into which the blade falls, and this latter is cut along each side of its edge into fine teeth like those of a file." He finds "several species even on the same small fragment of weed, if it be tolerably well peopled with Plumularia or Peltiellina, some much larger than others, and beautifully mottled with transparent ruby colour on a clear horn, and distinguished by variations in the relative size, in the shape, and in the armature of these formidable weapons; and there is a species larger still, of a dull purplish-red hue. But all have pretty much the same manners, except that the smaller species are more agile." It is obvious that the differences mentioned may only refer to age and sex, instead of being specific, as Gosse supposed, but undoubtedly on the Devonshire coast, Caprella acanthifera, Caprella frentensis and Caprella acutifrons may all be found in very close proximity.
At page 382 he introduces "The Caddis Shrimp," which has its tubes on Chondms crisps, and which he proposes to name "Ceranus Whitle." Rate and Westwood with some hesitation call it Sepiomeetes whitei, Boeck doubtfully places it among the synonyms of Ceranus abditus, Templeton. At present the species remains indeterminate.

1853. Lucas, Hippolyte.


Of Amphipoda he enumerates, pp. 465–466, "Talytjus platycheloi" Guérin; Gammarus fluviatilis, Rosel, which he says, "Habite les sources d'eau douce de Stito, dans les environs de la Canée"; and Gammarus marinus, Leach, which "se plait dans les sources saumâtres de l'Arnegre de Retino."

1853. Quatrefages, A. de.


In a list, "cited almost entire from M. van Beneden, in which are enumerated the various species of invertebrate animals whose phosphorescence has been established," (p. 18), the only Amphipods mentioned are Erythroephalus macropitholimus [melanopitholimus] and Gammarus pulex. At page 183 the remark is made, that "the Talitri, so numerous on our sandy shores," "become luminous by contact with the phosphorescent water," not being phosphorescent in themselves.

1853. Westwood, J. O.


It is mentioned that in April 1853, Mr. Westwood communicated to the Linnean Society the discovery in a well near Maidenhead of Niphargus stygus, Schiödte, an animal hitherto only found in the caverns of Adelsberg. This has been since separated from Schiödte's species under the name Niphargus aquilex.

1854. Nicolet, H.

Atlas de la historia física y politica de Chile por Claudio Gay. Fauna. Paris, MDCCCLIV.

Plates of "Crustáceos," numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, have on 1, 2, and 4 the inscription "H. Nicolet ad nat. del," and on Number 3 "Nicolet del." The figures of Amphipods on Plate 2 are named at the foot of the plate as follows:—" 4 Orchestiidea tuberculata Nic. 5 Amphitoe chilenus
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Nic. 6 A—— Gayi, Nic. 7 Nica Lucasti Nic. 8 Lalaria longitarsus Nic.”
Similarly those on plate 4 are named “4 Caprella longicornis Nic. 5 C—— longicornis Nic. ” “7 Cyamus gracilis Anct.” Anct. is perhaps a misprint for auct., an abbreviation of auctorum, but in the text, vol. 3, p. 296, 1849, Cyamus gracilis is properly referred to Roussel de Vauzème.

1854. Schauroth, von.


At page 560, the 15th article of this paper is headed “Paleocrangon problematica Schloth. Taf. XXII. Fig. 2.” Schlotheim’s specimen of his Trilobites problematæ, Schlotheim says on the authority of Bronn’s Nomenclator, no more to be found. Schlotheim’s collection went into the Berlin Museum, but there Beyrich informed him the specimen no longer existed, and had been in vain searched for by Quenstedt. Schauroth considers that a little fossil from the Zechstein dolomite of Fösenneck is the same species as that which Schlotheim described and figured. It has the exterior “überall chagrinirt und überdiess mit verschiedenen Höckern geziert.” “Das Kopfschild ist von der Seite geschen fast dreieckig und zeigt an der vorderen Seite knoxtige Erhöhungen, welche als Insertionstellen der Fühler, Fresswerkzeuge und selbst der Augen gedeutet werden dürften.” “Das Brustschild ist das grösste von allen Segmenten.” The back is carinate, and the general appearance agrees very nearly with Kirkby’s Proserpentis problematica, but Schauroth seems to have regarded the pleon as the head. He thinks the nearest palæozoic forms are to be found in Gitocrangon and Adelothyxanthus. Identifying it, rashly as I think, with Schlotheim’s species, he says, “Ich schlage vor dieses Geschlecht Paleocrangon (aus παλαῖον und ἡ κραγγων, ähnlich dem Richter’schen Gitocrangon, gebildet) zu nennen, den Körper selbst also Paleocrangon problematica Schloth zu bezeichnen.”

1854. Stimpson, William.

Synopsis of the Marine Invertebrata of grand Manan; or the region about the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick. Smithsonian Contributions to knowledge. (Accepted for publication, January, 1853). Washington, 1854.

The Island of Grand Manan “is more properly an archipelago than an island.” “It is surrounded on all sides by deep-water (a hundred fathoms or more).” Stimpson adopts Dana’s division of the Tetradacapoda into Isopoda, Anisopoda and Amphipoda. In the second division he describes Tenais ilium, n. s. Among the Amphipoda he gives Caprella lobata, Krüyer, which is Caprella linearis, Linn.; Caprella sanguinea, Gould, and Caprella longimana, n. s., both of which in Mayer’s opinion are too briefly described for recognition, though the latter may be Caprella acantihera, Leach. Caprella robusta, n. s., which Spence Bate renamed Caprella stimpsoni, because the name Caprella robusta was preoccupied by Dana, is restored to its original name by Mayer, on the ground that Dana’s Caprella robusta falls to Caprella acanthifera, Latr. Caprella robusta, however, must be considered to have lapse as a synonym. Aegina spinosissima, n. s., is by A. Bocck with a ą, and by Mayer without one, made a synonym of Bocck’s later name Aegina echinata. This identification is disputed by G. O. Sars, 1885. “Caprella spinosissima, Norman,” from the
"Porcupine" Expedition, was given in Sir Wyville Thomson's Depths of the Sea, by mistake (according to Norman in Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 35, note 1) for Caprella spinosissima, Stimpson. Norman, however, in 1886, gives "Caprella spinosissima, Norman - C. horrida, Sars." A specimen supposed to be the female of the species in question was sent by Norman to Mayer, and proved to be in fact an Aegina, which in Mayer's opinion may represent a new species, to which he would in that case assign the name Aegina spinosissima Norman, but that is surely pre-occupied by Stimpson's species. That the specimen figured in the Depths of the Sea is a Caprella, I have satisfied myself by dissection of the mouth organs, and in fact it no doubt falls to the name Caprella horrida, Sars (see Note on G. O. Sars, 1885). Unciola irrorata, Say, is mentioned. Podocerus nitidus, n. s., is described. The new genus Leptothoe, which Spence Bate identifies with Mora of Leach, is thus defined:

"Body linear, segments well separated, epimera very small; superior antennae longest, with a long accessory flagellum; inferior ones subpediform; legs of the first two pairs with subechiniform hands, those of the second pair being largest, with unarticulate fingers. Caudal stylets of the last pair very long, with equal lancedolate rami on short peduncles. This genus differs from Podocerus, Leach, in possessing accessory flagella to the superior antennae; and from Cratophium, Dana, in its long nonarticulate terminal stylets, and in having the superior antennae longest." The type species is "Leptothoe Dana," now called Mora dana. Stimpson's Cerapus rubricornis which "inhabits flexible tubes, of sizes corresponding to that of the individuals, composed of fine mud and some animal cement by which it is agglutinated," is identified by S. I. Smith with Eriodontus dilleronis, Milne-Edwards. His Cerapus fuscicolus is identified by Sp. Bate with Podocerus cylindricus, Say, while Boone doubtfully places both these designations under Podocerus anguipes, Kroeyer. Podocerus cylindricus, however, being the eldest of the names. S. I. Smith gives Podocerus fuscicolus as an independent species, naming Podocerus cylindricus, Say, not Bate, Cerophyllum cylindricum. Stimpson's Cerapus fuscicolus is allowed by Sp. Bate to remain in that genus with a ? It cannot stay in that genus as defined by S. I. Smith, since the figure of the pleon shows that there are at any rate five rami on each side to the appendages, whereas in Cerapus there are only four. Stimpson doubtfully identifies Orchestia grallus, Gould, with Talitrus grallus, Bosc. His Allorchestes littoratis is recognized by S. I. Smith as Hyale littoratis. The tail is said to terminate in an arched lamella, which may be a way of expressing that it is cleft.

Lyniamaeus spiniferus, n. sp., according to Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 120 (omitted from index), "seems to be closely related to" his genus Phaenal. It is thus described:—"Body smooth and shining, slightly compressed, but rounded above, broadest anteriorly, tumid at the head, and much compressed at the abdomen, which constitutes nearly one-half the length of the body. Epimera not very large. Head rounded, with a prominent down-curving rostrum, and rather large red eyes. Superior antennae two-thirds as long as the inferior ones, thick at their bases, but tapering suddenly after the juncture of the long accessory flagellum, which is nearly one-half the length of the principal one. Inferior antennae with very thick basal articles, and equaling in length two-thirds that of the body, their flagella constituting more than one-half their length. Legs hairy, all terminating in short hooked fingers; those of the first two pairs slender, longer than the rest, with the antepenultimate article in each a little expanded, but scarce sufficiently to form a band. Posterior legs much shorter than usual, and provided along their edges with short spine-like hairs. First three segments of the abdomen serrated above on their posterior edges; last three compressed above into sharp spine-like projections, of which the middle one is the longest. Caudal stylets of the first pair very long and slender, projecting beyond the sharp extremities of the second pair, which are short, while those of the third pair are
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long, with long lanceolate rami projecting beyond the others. The tail terminates in two long spines. Colour wine-yellow; inferior antennæ annulate with reddish. Length, 0.32 inch. Dredged in forty fathoms, on a soft muddy bottom off Long Island, G. M."

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the armature of this species must distinguish it in a striking manner from the Lysianassæ in general. Of his *Anonyx nobilis*, Stimpson says that it most resembles *Anonyx appendiculatus*, Krøyer, but the distinctions he mentions do not suffice to separate the two species, and *Anonyx appendiculatus* itself is not distinct from *Anonyx purpureus*, Pilipi. *Anonyx politus*, n. sp., according to Spence Bate, has nothing in the description to distinguish it from *Anonyx holbælli*. *Anonyx holbælli* of Bate, according to Boeck, = *Anonyx galbus*, Krøyer, from which it may be inferred that *Anonyx politus* is a synonym of *Anonyx galbus*, which is itself probably the same as "*Oniscus Ciceria*," Fabricius. The new species *Anonyx pallidus* and *Anonyx exiguus* are both endorsed by Spence Bate, as also *Stenothoe elypacta* and *Leucothoe grandimans*, although of the latter he observes, "this species closely resembles *Leucothoe articulosa*. The only differences seem to be the small coxae, the length of the dactyls of the first pair of gnathopoda, and the colour of the American species." It may be noted that the dactyls of the first pair of gnathopoda in Stimpson's drawing agrees with that of *Leucothoe* (articulosa) epimécarpa, so that the species must be considered doubtful.

*Oniscus serratus* of Ottho Fabricius is here named *Acanthonotus serratus*, a name which Boeck alters into *Acanthonotozona serratus*. *Amphithotonotus cataphractus*, n. sp., is regarded by Boeck as a type for the genus which he calls *Tritrops*, a preoccupied name, altered by S. I. Smith to *Rhachotrops*. *Amphithotonus*, Costa, had lapsed as a synonym of *Dacentine*.

*Amphithoton* variscus is identified by Spence Bate with *Amphithoton punctata*, Say. *Amphithoton maculata*, Stimpson says, "differs from the last species in being more robust and of a much harder structure; also totally in coloration." As the Amphipoda are sometimes extremely soft just after shedding the skin, one is inclined to believe that Stimpson may have laid too much weight on the texture of the integument, in separating this species from the preceding one. *Iphimedia vulgaris*, which is said to differ from *Amphithoton inermis*, Krøyer, by "its larger eyes and epimera, and much longer caudal styles," is renamed by Sp. Bate *Atylus vulgaris*. *Amphithoton inermis* is taken by Axel Boeck as type of his genus *Pontogeneia*.

The new genus *Monoculosus* is thus defined:—"Body tumid anteriorly; head rostrate, with the eyes so close together as to appear one. Superior antennæ without accessory flagellum; inferior ones subpediform. Legs of the first two pairs with large subcheliform hands, formed of the last two articles of each; the appendent joints having their inferior apices produced into slender thumbs. Legs of the posterior five pairs ungulate, those of the last pair being exceedingly long. Caudal styles all biramous; the rami being equal. Maxillipeds large, elongated, with unguliform terminal articles, and internal lamelle of about one-half their length. Mandibles palpgereous." Stimpson adds, "this genus resembles *Eusiris* in the structure of the hands, and *Eudiceras* in its long posterior feet."

The type species is *Monoculosus demissus*. The next two species mentioned are *Gammarus sabini*, Leach, and *Gammarus macrophthalmus*, n. sp., the latter of which is named by Spence Bate *Gammaroacanthus macrophthalmus*. *Gammarus pulex*, which Stimpson names as equivalent to *Cancer pulex*, Lin., *Oniscus pulex*, Mull., O. F. Fabr., and *Gammarus boreata* of Montagu, Krøyer and Gould, is referred by Spence Bate, who had received specimens from Stimpson, to *Gammarus ornatus*, Milne-Edwards, and later on by Stimpson himself to *Gammarus boreata*, J. C. Fabr. *Gammarus purnulatus*, identified both by Bate and Boeck with *Gammarus dentatus*, Krøyer, is placed by Bate in his genus *Megamere*, by Boeck in the genus *Melita*, Leach.
The new genus Pilbochirius is thus defined:—"Body broad, as in the Corophida; epimera large and strong; much higher than broad. Mandibles with greatly elongated palpi; maxillipeds with their internal lamellae of half their own length. Superior antennae appendiculate, inferior ones subpediform. Legs of the first pair subchelate, very thick and strong throughout their length, in the male; those of the second pair plumose, without hands, but minutely unguiculate; those of the third and fourth pairs small, slender, and tapering, with the last three articles forming a kind of hooked finger, but with no dilated hand; posterior three pairs strongly unguiculate; those of the last pair much the longest. Caudal stylets all biramous, those of the first two pairs with a strong spine projecting from the inferior apex of the peduncle, along with the rami."

"This genus resembles in most characters Leptochirius, Zaddach, and may perhaps prove the same; that name, however, is preoccupied in insects. It has relations with the Pontoperina in its plumose hairs, and somewhat in the structure of the legs of the third and fourth pairs; while it also approaches those genera of the Gammarinae which recall the Corophidae." Since, however, Zaddach's genus was not, as Stimpson spells it, Lepto-

chirius, but Leptocheirus, Böck seems to have done rightly in giving it precedence, so that Pilbochirius pinguis, which Spence Bate has named Pontomedita pinguis, will now stand as Leptocheirus pinguis.

The new genus Pseudophthalanus, or as Stimpson spells it, Pseudophothalus, is thus defined:—

"Body greatly compressed, with large epimera. Head with an irregular deposition of blackish or reddish pigment anteriorly, in which are one or two oval or circular clear spots on each side, without facets. Maxillipeds with five articles, of which the terminal one is oval; internal lamellae with combs of spines at their apices. Mandibles palpigerous. Antennae very slender, the superior ones with their basal articles much thickened, and without accessory flagellae; inferior ones arising much behind the bases of the superior ones. Legs of the first and second pairs sometimes with small subcheliform hands, shorter than the antepenult segment, but often simply unguiculate; those of the third and fourth pairs elongated, tapering, with their second joints very small, the third expanded into a hand; posterior pairs short; last pair with very broad basal joints. Caudal stylets all biramous. Tail terminating in a thin lamella. Epimera and third and fourth pairs of legs with plumose setae along their edges."

This genus had already been described by Kroyer under the name Ampelisca. The briefly described type species, Pseudophthalanus pelagicus, has become, therefore, Ampelisca pelagica. Pseudophthalanus antiqua, according to Böck, is obviously synonymous with Ampelisca tenaecornis, Lilljeborg. Spence Bate describes further from Grand Manan, "Pseudophthalanus ingens, Spence, MS.," which he had received from the author. Being an inch and a half in length, it is well named Ampelisca ingens. Phoxus fusiformis is identified by Spence Bate with Phoxus plumosus, Kroyer, which Böck places in his genus Harpidea. "Phoxus Kroyeri" of Stimpson Spence Bate accepts, renaming his own later "Phoxus Kroyeri," Phoxus simplex. Böck, on the other hand, gives up "Phoxus Kroyeri," Stimpson, as insufficiently described.

1854. WILLIAMS, THOMAS.


On page 294 he discusses Chitina. On page 295 he says, "Every Crustacean is a water-breathing, every Insect an air-breathing animal. To this rule there can be found no real, many
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

apparent, exceptions." Of the heart, p. 296, he says, in the Pseudopoda, Isopoda, Amphipoda and Leptodipoda, it is tubular in form, and occupies the mid-region of the dorsum, sends off arteries before, behind, and laterally, and receives the venous blood through lateral venous orifices." "Caprella linearis," is figured, pl. xviii. fig. 6., and portions of Talitrus on pl. xviii., to illustrate the circulatory system and the anatomy of the branchial organs. He remarks, p. 302, of the Amphipodan family, "the thoracic limbs are commonly said to be transformed into branchiae at their bases. The depending edges of the dorsal plates (the epimeral of the tergal arc) are however much more suitably organized than the proximal articulations of the legs. They are penetrated by a very dense system of canals. The epidermis is reduced to an extremely thin and transparent lamina. The component hexagonal cells may be readily observed. The outer or epidermal lamina is united to the opposite parallel lamina by dots of parenchyma. The blood streams in the intermediate passages. These parts therefore correspond in ultimate structure in the most exact manner with leaves of the branchiose of the Crab."

1855. Bartels.


Troschel points out that there are possibilities of mistake in such accounts, the more especially as Bartels was not an eye-witness of what had occurred. The specimens sent belonged to Gammarus pulex, Gervais.

1855. Bate, C. Spence.


The subject of this paper, so far as it concerns the Amphipoda, is discussed at large in the British Association Report by Mr. Spence Bate, for 1855.

1855. Bell, Thomas, born 1792, died 1880 (W. P. Sladen), and Westwood, J. O.

The last of the Arctic Voyages; being a narrative of the expedition in H.M.S. Assistance, under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., in search of Sir John Franklin, during the years 1852-53-54. With notes on the natural history, by Sir John Richardson, Professor Owen, Thomas Bell, J. W. Salter, and Lovell Reeve. Vol. II. London, 1855.

At page 404 the Amphipoda begin, and contain mention of "Gammarus Sabini, Leach;" "Gammarus borealis, Sabine;" "Gammarus boreus, Sabine;" "Gammarus Kroyeri (n. s.), Plate XXXIV. fig. 4. Antennae superioribus inferioribus diltilio longioribus, abdominis segmentis quatuor anterioribus in media, secundo et tertio ad angulum inferiorem posticum, in dense productis," the English description being followed by the remark that
"This species has a very close resemblance to Amphitoe bicuspis of Kroeyer. It is however a true Gammarus, as the accessory filament of the superior antennae does exist, although extremely small. \textit{Hab. Wellington Channel, in thirty-five fathoms.} The name was preoccupied by Rathke, in 1813, and the species is identified by Boeck with Melita dentata, Kroeyer, 1842. This is followed by \textit{Lycianassa lagena, Kroy.} and \textit{Amphitoe bicuspis, Kroy.}; \textit{Amphitoe Jurini} (Kroy.), a specimen in a broken state occurs, which may probably be of this species, given in the Brit. Mus. Catal. as a synonym of \textit{Phersona fuscicolor, Leach}; \textit{Acanthoassa hystrix, Owen;} \textit{Stegoecephalus} (Kroy.) \textit{Amphulla} (Phipps), Plate XXXV., fig. 1, which is re-figured by Westwood, \textit{the figures hitherto published} by Phipps and Herbst (copying from Phipps) being \textit{exceedingly imperfect and incorrect.} Those in Kroeyer’s great work had probably not come under the author’s notice.

At page 407 the Lemodiopoda contain \textit{Caprella spinifera (n. s.), Plate XXXV., fig. 2. Segmentis omnibus corporis spinis armatis.} Figure 2e shows the mandible with its long three-jointed palp, which transfers this species to the genus \textit{Ejima.} In the explanation of the plate it is thus given \textit{‘2e, ‘palpigerous mandibles?’} \textit{‘2h, terminal segments of the body seen from above,’} is followed by \textit{‘2i, the same seen sideways, showing a pair of short exarticulate filaments attached to the last leg-bearing segment, and a pair of similar appendages, accompanied by a pair of larger two-jointed ones, attached to the minute terminal representative of the abdomen.’} This species is identified by Spence Bate with \textit{Ejima spiniosissima}, Stimpson, 1854.

Mr. Bell concludes by saying, \textit{‘For the elaborate anatomical details of the plates, and for the greater part of the description of them which I have adopted, I have to acknowledge my obligation to Mr. Westwood.’}

1855. Dana, James Dwight.


Most of the drawings for this magnificent work were, the author states, made during the years 1838–1842, in the course of the cruise of the expedition. It is greatly to be regretted that the portions of the text and the sets of plates relating to the different groups of Crustacea cannot be separately procured. As it is, the work is rare, expensive, and unwieldy to handle, alike difficult for the carcinologist to get or to do without.

After the engraving, but before the colouring, of the plates, a large part of the original drawings were destroyed by fire in Philadelphia. The loss occasioned by this catastrophe is not likely to be soon repaired.

With the exception of \textit{Phronima atlantica}, Gnérin, Dana here figures all the species of Amphipoda which he describes as brought home by the expedition.

1855. Gosse, P. H.


At page 30, in the \textit{‘Order Eupipiophilma. Fam. Cyamiol. Genus Cyamus (Fabr.),’} Mr. Gosse introduces \textit{‘C. Thompsoni (niihi).} Plate III. fig. 11. Body about \textdegree\textperthousand of an (Zool. Chal. Exp.—Part LVII.—1887.) XXX.36
inch in length. Five pairs of feet equally developed; all five-jointed; all with the penultimate joint large and ovate. Third and fourth segments each furnished with a single small oval appendage.” “It was attached to one of two specimens of Hyperidea bidens, the capture of which in Portland Roads was recorded in the ‘Annals of Nat. Hist.’ for November 1854.” This species has since been made the type of a new genus, Platycyamus, Litke. See Note on Litke, 1873.

At page 307, in the “Fam. Copephidae,” Unciola irrorata, Say, is recorded from Weymouth.

1855. Gosse, P. H.


In “Subkingdom III. Annulosa,” Gosse places “Class IV. Crustacea.” These are divided into two sections:—

“Mouth prolonged into a sucker, . . . . . . . . Thelastia.
“Mouth armed with jaws, . . . . . . . . . . Dactiia.”

The first section includes the Pycnogonidae and other families. “Section II. Dactiia,” is divided into three orders, Ectonoostraca, Etrighiophtha, Podophthalma. The Etrighiophtha are distinguished from the other two by the following characters:—“The modified legs performing the office of gills; eyes sessile, immovable; thoracic feet for walking, usually seven pairs; no carapace.” It is thus subdivided:—

“Abdomen a rudimentary tubercle, without distinct members. Branchial vesicles suspended from the thorax, . . . . . . . . Lernedipoda.

“Abdomen well developed, and provided with five or six pairs of members.
“Branchial vesicles almost always absent from the thorax. First five pairs of abdominal members almost of the same form, unsuited to locomotion, and apparently serving as gills, . . . Isopoda.

“Branchial vesicles under thorax. First five pairs of abdominal members diversely formed, and serving for locomotion, . Amphipoda.”

To “Suborder I.—Lernedipoda,” he assigns “Caprella (Lamk.). Body lengthened, slender, cylindrical; both pairs of antennae well-developed; feet long, but wanting on the second and third segments of the thorax,” with the species linearis (fig. 223), tenuis, acuminifera, acutifrons, plana, tuberculata, lobata, acanthifera, longispina; “Leptomerea (Castrin). As Caprella, but all the segments of the thorax furnished with feet,” with the species pedata (fig. 224); and “Cymus (Lamk.),” with the species erraticus, ovalis, gracilis, Thompsoni (fig. 225). His “Li. pedata” can be recognised from the figure as Proto ventricosa, but the figure of C. linearis is useless. No authorities are mentioned for the species, nor are any descriptions given.

“Sub-order III. Amphipoda” is thus subdivided:—

“Fourth and fifth abdominal segments united; fourth and fifth abdominal appendages dissimilar, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cheirurae.

“Abdominal segments distinct; abdominal appendages similar.
“Foot-jaws covering only the bases of the preceding appendages, and forming a lip with three plates, but deprived of palps, . Hyperiacea.

“Foot-jaws very large, covering the whole mouth, and forming a lip terminated by four great horny plates and two very long palps, . Gammuracea.”

In the first Tribe, the Cheirurae, stands, as might be expected, only Cheirura terebrans, Philippi (fig. 290). In “Tribe II. Hyperiacea,” he places “Hyperia (Lat.). Second pair of antennae style-shaped and unfolded; body inflated. H. Latreille. Fig. 251; n. s. [H.] galba,” and, “Typhis (Risso). Second antennae folding on themselves so as to form three
or four elbows; first joint of fifth and sixth feet forming great oval plates, concealing all
the others. T. monocolooides. Fig. 252; mag. ½. [T.] nobena." Figure 252 is not a
Typhus, but probably the Cancer Gammarus monocolooides of Montagu, now called Stenothoe
monocolooides. It should be noticed that the letters a. s. after Fig. 251, do not mean new
species, but natural size.

Tribe III. Gammarinae," are thus subdivided:—

Body depressed; epimera very small or obsolete; abdomen straight, normal;
three last pairs of false feet tipped with swimming-plates; antennae foot-
shaped,

"Body much compressed; epimera very large, scale-like, and encasing the
bases of the first four pairs of feet, posterior extremity formed for leaping.
" Superior antennae longer than the footstalk of the inferior, and
much longer than the head; mandibles carrying long palps;
antenna lash-like,

"Superior antennae much shorter than footstalk of inferior, and
scarcely longer than head; mandibles without palps.

" Family I. Corophiidae, contains 1. "Cerapus (Say). Second feet fanged; fang two-jointed;
all the antennae without many-jointed lashes at the tip. C. pelagicus. [C.] falcatus. C.
Whitei. Fig. 253; mag. ½; 2. "Podocerus (Leach). First and second feet fanged; fang
one-jointed; inferior antennae without lashes. P. variegatus. [P.] pulchellus. Fig. 254;
mag. ½; 3. "Corophium (Lutr.). Second feet not fanged; inferior antennae without
lashes. C. longicornis. Fig. 255; mag. ½; 4. "Uricola (Say). First and second feet
fanged; all the antennae tipped with many-jointed lashes; superior pair furnished with a
minute appendage at the base of the lash. U. irrorata. Fig. 256; mag. ½.

The small figure of Cerapus whitei seems to show a second gnathopod with a dilated wrist
and narrow hand quite unlike the small cup-shaped wrist and dilated oval hand depicted for
Cerapus whitei in "A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast," but the figure in
this work is too small to build any argument upon. The generic description, it should be
observed, says "fang two-jointed."

" Family II. Gammaridae," contains Gammarus (Fahr.), with the species locusta (Fig. 257),
marinus, camptotopes, pules, grossimanus, longimanus, Crenchii, punctatus, carinatus,
maculatus; Amphithoe (Leach), with the species punctatus, fuscus, obtusata, Moggridgei,
rubrincata (Fig. 258), dubia, spinosa (Fig. 256), carina-spinosa (this and spinosa being
bracketed as " = Decumine (Leach);" Leuothoe (Leach), with the species articulosa
(Fig. 259); Acanthothoe (Owen), with the species testudo; Anonyx (Kröyer), with the
species altius (Fig. 261) and elegans; Opis (Kröyer), with the species typica (Fig. 262).

" Family III. Orchestidae," contains Talitrus (Lutr.), with the species locusta (Fig. 263);
Subator (Bate), with the species arenarius (Fig. 264); and Orchestia (Leach), with the
species littorea (Fig. 265) and Deshayesii.

As "Genera apparently intermediate between the Edriothenia and Polophthalma," he places
the Family Cuma, containing the genera Cuma (M.-Edw.), Alatuna (Goodier); Bodotria
(Goodier).

1855. Leydig, Franz.

Zum feineren Bau der Arthropoden. Archiv für Anat. und Physiol. Jahrgang,

See Note on Leydig, 1878. Pages 444, 445, 452 of this work are mentioned in the references.
1855. LILJEBORG, W.


This is an appendix to the contribution of 1852. Attention is called to the neglect of the sexual characteristics in the Amphipoda, a better acquaintance with which would probably necessitate some changes in the established genera and species. As marks of the female, Liljeborg notes relatively larger epimera, more or less developed ovaerial appendages by the side of the branchiae, smaller antennæ and gnathopods, and often the presence of eggs in the pouch. Under the heading "Crustacea marina ad Kullaberg in Scania mense Julii 1852 collecta," he records, with full descriptions of the new species, *Amphidea beccigata*, n. s.; *Amphidea tenuicornis*, u. s.; "Gammarus Sabini," Leach; *Gammarus angulosus*, H. Rathke; *Gammarus pocellurus*, H. Rathke; *Gammarus erythrophthalmus*, n. s.; *Gammarus macrourus*, n. s.; *Leucodex hircus* (Montagu), with a long description, an account of its differences from *Leucodex furina* (Savigny), and a concluding observation that Kröyer's *Leucodex chryptostoma* and *glacialis* as well as *Leucodex norvegica* Liljeborg can scarcely be included in this genus; *Ichyrophorus minutus*, Liljeborg, with a description, and a discussion of its relationship to *Ichyrophorus anguis*, Kröyer, and *Ichyrophorus latipes*, Kröyer, which are both, he says, several times larger than *Ichyrophorus minutus*; *Erithonius difformis*, M. Edwards, with a long description, and a discussion of the relationship of *Erithonius to Pidocerus*, etc.; *Leuotechus sturionis*, Kröyer, with a description; *Caprella hibata* (O. F. Müller); *Leptomera pedata* (Abildgaard).

*Gammarus erythrophthalmus* has been confused by Boeck, as we learn from G. O. Sars, with a different species. Liljeborg's account of his species is as follows:—"Corpus forma sat robusta; epimera parva. Longit. circ. 7 millim. Oculi magni, reniformes, rubri. From inermis. Dorsum laxe. Annulli tres postici abdominis sine aculeis. Antennæ longitudine mediorum, hisutæ; superiores inferioribus parum longiores, pedunculi articulo primo ceteri cassisore, quam secundo vero breviore. Articulus secundus tertio non multo longior. Flagellum pedunculo paullo brevius, articulis circ. quindecim. Flagellum appendiculare longum, articulis sex. Antennæ inferiores pone superiores fixe. Pedunculus earum eodem avec nervarum superiorem circ. longitudine aequalis, articulo basali infra processus longo, articulo secundo non plano apicem articuli primi pedunculi antenna. Superiorem attingente, articulo tertio et quarto inter se circ. aequalibus. Flagellum articulis duodecim. Pedum thor. primi et secundi parvis manus valde inaequalibus, hæ illis multo majores. Illæ ferre ovate, carpo longitudine circ. aequalibus, praedita posticem setose. Marginis posticæ palmæ et carpi angulæ acutæ formantes; apud marem et feminam inter se similæ. Haæ apud marem valida, carpo multo majores, oblique triangulares, margine antico arcuato, postico infra oblique truncato, crenulato, setifero, processibusque tribus brevibus instructo. Apud feminam paullo minores sunt, ovate, et postico tantum processibus duobus praeditæ. Pedes tertii et quarti parvis sequentibus breviores, articulo tertio sat dilatato, ungue vero forma solita. Pedes sexti et septimi parvis ceteris longiores, inter se circiter aequalis, apicem pedum abdominalem ultimorum attingentes, articulo basali valde dilatato. Rami pedum abdominalem ultimorum cavi vel silliformes, supra et ad apicem acutæ, inter se et truncio longitudine circ. aequalis, antecedentes paulum superantes. Appendix caudalis brevis et crassa, postice truncata, supra postice eminentissi duabus parvis lateralis acutatis.—Color flavo-antiliadus fascis dorsoaliis lutescentibus. Rarus; in relictus piscatorum e 14-16 orygarum profundo acceptus." From all known species within the genus (*Gammarus*) it differs, he says, by its red eyes. It is not an uncommon species, I may remark, on the south coast of Devonshire.


"*Haploops tubicola, mihi,*" is described as the type species, with the same name as that for the genus. This is followed by the description of "*Haploops carinata, mihi,*" with a reference to "*Ampelisca Eschrichti?* nus, Liljeborg; l. c."

Additional characters are given for the genus *Ampelisca*, Kröyer. *Ampelisca macerophala*, Liljeborg, is redescribed, with a note that it stands very close to "*Ampelisca Eschrichti?*" Kröyer. *Gammarus maculatus*, Liljeborg, is recognised as a synonym of *Cancer Gammarus obtusatus*, Montagu, and *Gammarus longipes*, Liljeborg, is redescribed. The latter has been referred by Bruzelius to his genus *Antonius*, of which Boeck retains it as the type.

1855. Liljeborg, V.


Accepting the genus *Gammarus* as defined by Milne-Edwards, Liljeborg here refers to a subdivision of it or a subgenus, for which he proposes the name *Gammaropsis*, those species which have the third uropods not laminar but stiliiform, conical, and the telson single, tuberculiform. He notes that *Gammarus zebras*, Rathke, is a *Podocerus*; he describes his own species *Gammarus mutatus*, which Boeck identifies with *Gammarus locusta*; he
unites *Gammarus kröyeri*, Rathke, to *Gammarus pocillurus* of the same author, both of which are synonyms of *Gammarus marinus*, in Boeck's view. Under the *Gammaropsis* division he describes *Gammarus erythrophthalma*, n. s., which Boeck accepts as type of the genus *Gammaropsis*. Spence Bate and Bruzelius did not take account of the name *Gammaropsis*, as in Liljeborg it was only provisional, but to *Eurythoeus erythrophthalma*, Spence Bate, Boeck gives the name *Gammaropsis erythrophthalma*. G. O. Sars, however, maintains that the species which Boeck describes under this name is not Liljeborg's species, "which, among other things, has the secondary flagellum on the upper antenna considerably longer and consisting of numerous articulations, the lateral angles of the head rounded off, and the third pleon-segment's lower hinder angles not acute. Lastly, in Boeck's species, the pigment of the eyes is not red as in the typical form but black." A point which Sars does not mention is that in Boeck's species the fourth pleon-segment has, on the middle of the hinder rim, two small teeth, whereas Liljeborg expressly says "annuli abdominis supra sine aeculis." On the other hand, Boeck says nothing of the colour of the eyes, and Liljeborg says nothing as to the other points mentioned by Sars, except that the accessory flagellum is long, six-jointed. As Boeck does not appear to have himself taken the species which he describes, he probably had no means of ascertaining the colour of the eyes, but it still remains rather remarkable that both in his species and in Liljeborg's, the hands of the second gnathopods should be tridentate in the male and bidentate in the female. To Boeck's species Sars gives the name *Gammaropsis melamps*. For the opinion that *Gammarus* (*Gammaropsis*) *erythrophthalma*, Liljeborg, had been earlier described as *Gammarus maculatus*, see Note on Johnston, 1827–1828. The other species here described as new, *Gammarus* (*Gammaropsis*) *macronyx*, is assigned by Boeck to *Protomedeia fasciata*, Kroyer.

The subdivision or subgenus *Gammaropsis* is thus defined:—

"† Rami pedum spuriorum ultimorum depressi, lamelloso. *Gammarus*.”


1855. **Lindström, G., born 1829 (G. O. Sars).**


sexti paris forma singulari: pars basalis duplo longior quam later; ramus finalis interior rudimentarius et forma foli acuminati; ramus exterior magus, biarticulatus; articulo primo lamellosa, parte basali parvo, acuminato, setis instructo."

The type species is described under the name Bathyporeia pilosa, and figured Tab. ii. figs. 1-11. *Pontoporeia affinis*, n. sp., is thus described:—"Ocelli nigri, elongati. Antennae inferiores superiores longiores; antenna superiores flagello appendiculari triarticulato. Annulus abdominalis quintus setis illis, quas habet P. femorata, carens. Partes femorales pedum, ut etiam epimen, ornata textura singulari cellulosa, quae globulis adiposis formata est." It is figured Tab. ii. figs. 1-4. Lindström comments on the relationship of his species to the Arctic *Pontoporeia femorata*, to which, in the fuller description, he recognizes it as coming very close. It was the only Amphipod he found at 40 fathoms, the greatest depth his dredging reached. Subsequently, he seems to have given up its specific distinctness. See Note on Mibius, 1873. *Gammarus longicornis*, he says, may be found wherever sea-weed grows. He notes too, that there are certain forms of Crustacea which can stand great variations in the saltness of the water they inhabit. He mentions also *Amphitoë rathkii*, Zaddach, and *Corophium longicornis*, Latr.

1855. **Meissner, Georg.**

*Beobachtungen über das Eindringen der Samelemente in den Dotter (Gammarus pulce).* Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. VI. pp. 272-294.
Taf. IX. 1855.

1855. **Schiodte, J. C.**


This paper is intended to show that the English well-shrimp, which Schiodte named *Niphargus aquilae*, is distinct from his *Niphargus stygicus*, out of the caverns of Adelsberg and Lueg in Carniola. Bate and Westwood, i. 317, say that Schiodte has been misled in describing *Niphargus aquilae* with "dorso carinato," by examining dried specimens, but on other grounds they incline to agree with his discrimination of the two species in question.

1855. **Stimpson, William.**

or 1856?

*Descriptions of some of the new Marine Invertebrata from the Chinese and Japanese Seas.* By Wm. Stimpson, Zoologist to the U.S. Surveying Expedition to North Pacific, Japan Seas, etc. Lt. John Rodgers, Commander. [From the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, May and June, 1855.] Vol. VII. 1854, 1855. Philadelphia. 1856.

The Amphipoda of this paper include *Phoxus geniculatus* and *Phoxus obtusus*, both, in Bock's opinion, insufficiently described for identification. The three-jointed outer ramus of the last uropod in *Phoxus geniculatus* probably only indicates a two-jointed ramus with a terminal spine. *Dorothoe? productus* is another among the many riddles presented by
these numerous species briefly described and unfigured. The expression, "posterior caudal stylets with short rami, the outer ones uniform, the inner minute, spine-like," though not very intelligible, does not seem to suit either the genus *Ceratops* or the genus *Nereia* which are suggested by Spence Bate as alternatives for the reception of the species. *Amphipholis filifera, Gammarus flabelifer, Gammarus teniicornis, Leucothoe stylifera* have not so far as I know been subjected to criticism or re-examination. *Allochactes rubriornis, Allochactes penicillata,* and *Allochactes japonica,* in none of which is the telson described, will, I suppose, until further knowledge stand in the genus *Hyale.* *Orchestia pollicifera* is transferred by Spence Bate to *Talorchestia,* as the description shows that in this species the male is of the *Orchestia,* the female of the *Talithrus,* form. The next species described is *Corophium contractum,* and the two last are *Caprella hector* and *Caprella gracilis,* which from the brief descriptions Mayer finds absolutely impossible to determine. Future investigation in the same locality may perhaps settle what species Stimpson meant by *Caprella hector* with its second gnathopods "large, tridentate below, teeth unequal," and by *Caprella gracilis* "with a slender curved rostrum."

1855. **Stimpson, William.**


Under the heading *Choristognatha* are given four new species of *Anthura.* After these comes *Caprella solitaria,* which Mayer pronounces absolutely unrecognisable; *Iphimedia osea,* named apparently in ignorance of Rathke's species, and renamed "*Iphimedia Stimpson*" in the British Museum Catalogue, p. 374. Mr. Haswell in his Australian Catalogue gives *Iphimedia l ambigua,* but does not mention Stimpson's species, which was taken also at Port Jackson. Mr. Haswell does not specify reasons for doubting the genus of his species. There is more obvious reason for hesitating to keep Stimpson's species in Rathke's genus as he speaks of the gnathopods having "equal subcheliform hands of moderate size," whereas in species of *Iphimedia* (Rathke, not Dana) they are generally very small.

*Ealicerus flossus* is described at some length. It was taken at Botany Bay. Mr. Haswell considers that his own species *Ealicerus arenicola* from Shark Island, Port Jackson, may be identical with it. *Gammarus rubro-maculatus* from Port Jackson, referred to the genus *Mera* by Mr. Haswell, is now considered by that author to cover his own species *Mera spinosa* and *Mera ramsayi,* and Mr. Chilton's *Mera fowicka.* Differences in the form of the second gnathopods had been the chief ground of distinction, but he finds "on examining a series of specimens, a perfect series of gradations in this respect from the form figured by Stimpson to typical forms of *M. spinosa* and *M. ramsayi." There are no references to any figure of Stimpson's species either in Mr. Haswell's own works or in the British Museum Catalogue or in the copy of Mr. Stimpson's work kindly lent me by Mr. Spence Bate.

*Leucothoe affinis,* from False Bay, Cape of Good Hope, will be difficult to distinguish from its immediate relations. *Anonyx caricatus* from Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, has been taken again in the same locality by the Challenger Expedition. It is re-described as *Lysianassa caricata* in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue.
1856. Bate, C. Spence.


This Report considers the second division of Crustacea as Edriophthalmæ, using Leach's term as synonymous with Tetracopoda of Grayville, and Chlorotetrapoda of Dana, though recognising that not all sessile-eyed Crustacea belong to this division, and that not all members of it have fourteen legs. Dana's view is accepted that the Isomöliopoda of Latreille cannot rank as an order parallel to the Amphipoda, but his order of Anisopoda is not approved, the true view being supposed to be that Isomöliopoda and Anisopoda should be separated from Amphipoda and Isopoda proper as subordinate groups.

In a discussion headed "The Homologies," the following opinion is advanced:—"The epistome appears with little doubt to be the inferior aspect of the mandibular ring, which is seen on the external lateral surface of the head, and which can be identified from the fact of its carrying the mandibles. This relation of the epistome to the mandibular segment is not admitted by Mr. Dana, who rather, from analogy with the higher types, than by direct evidence of the subject before him, identifies the epistome as belonging to the inferior (or external) antennal segments." Two modes of expression are applied to the Amphipod extremity or telson. In one it is spoken of as the twenty-first ring, only "to be contemplated in the character of an obsolete segment with its rudimentary appendages;" in the other, "it is a rudimentary appendage, modified upon the type of the preceding three" (pairs of appendages). I may here remark that Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., pl. i. p. 23, regards the telson definitely as the twenty-first ring or segment. He considers that the cleft telson in certain species of Amphipods offers a striking example of the division of a ring into two symmetrical and lateral halves. He adds in a note that this is seen in Gammarus ohiensis, Gammarus locusta, &c.; but that in most Amphipods these rudiments of the seventh abdominal segment are completely wanting. This is a very strange observation for him to make, and quite the reverse of the fact. Huxley, The Crayfish, p. 161, regards the telson as a median outgrowth of the sixth abdominal segment, which has become moveably articulated therewith.

After a detailed account of the mouth-organs, gnathopods and peraeopods, Mr. Spence Bate produces many arguments to show that the epimeron or side-plate in the Amphipoda "belongs to the leg and homologically is the first joint (or coxa), and that it is not a lateral or separate portion of the annular segments of the body of the animal, and in fact that no side pieces or epimerals exist." He maintains the following propositions:—

1st. That seven joints are the normal number in the legs of all the Malacostracous Crustacea.
2nd. That the brachia is normally an appendage of the leg and attached to the coxa.
3d. That the moveable power of the leg is always between the coxa and the leg, and never between the coxa and the body.
4th. That the coxa (the so called epimeral) in Amphipoda overlaps the segment to which it is attached, and except by a small portion only, is not united by the whole of the margin in juxtaposition with the segment.
5th. That there are no epimerals where there are no legs.
6th. That epimerals are found in no other type, except the Edriophthalmæ among Crustacea."

It does not seem inconsistent with these arguments to suppose that the first joint of the leg is in fact coalescent with the side plate, and that the side plate is a protective outgrowth from the segment.

(Zool. Chll. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

The microscopic structure of the Integumentary Skeleton is discussed; the process of moulting described; the fact noticed that the Amphipoda do not appear to be capable of throwing off a wounded limb; the "auditory cilia" of the upper antennæ are considered; the denticles at the base of the lower antennæ is regarded as an olfactory organ; this is now generally recognized as a duct for the excretion from the antennary gland. The internal structure of the Amphipod is very fully described. Some remarks are made upon the development of the young. The paper concludes with a list of all the then known British species, including many new ones in various genera to be subsequently described. The names which do not reappear, or reappear with important changes, in Mr. Spence Bate's list in 1857, are as follows:—

*Montagna dubius*, perhaps represented by "Montagna Alderii;" *Scopelocheirus brevatus*, for which appears *Scopelocheirius crenatus;* "Amanomyx Guerinianus," omitted; *Westwoodia cocula*, altered to *Westwoodia cocula;* *Westwoodia carinata*, altered to *Kroyera carinata;* *Gammarius elegans*, altered to *Urhothoe elegans;* *Thersites Guilliamsonia*, altered to *Thersites Guilliamsoniana;* *Podocerus pelagicus*, Edwards, omitted; *Sphemoceuthus dubius*, omitted; *Pectinipes Fabreii*, Edwards, omitted; *Aegina longispina*, Kroyer, referred to Dana's genus, *Protella;* *Caprella levis*, Gooder, omitted; *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach, placed as a synonym of "*Caprella acanturnifer, Edwards;"* *Caprella acutifrons*, Dean, omitted; *Caprella phasma*, Lutr., omitted, "*C. Phasma*? (Lutr.)," being given as a synonym to *Protella longispina.*

Plates xii. to xxii. give valuable illustrations of the structure, both external and internal of the Amphipoda. They do not, however, supply the want of descriptions, so as to give any scientific value to the names of new genera and species here first published. On plate xvi. the terms applied by Milne-Edwards to the seven joints of a leg or equivalent appendage are contrasted with their abbreviated equivalents as used by Mr. Spence Bate, (1) *Carpopodite* shortened to *cora,* (2) *Basipodite* to *basis,* (3) *Ichipodite* to *ischium,* (4) *Meropodite* to *meros,* (5) *Coxopodite* to *carpus,* (6) *Propodite* to *propodis,* (7) *Dactylopodite* to *dactylos.*

In view of their forthcoming work on the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea, the following Table was drawn up in concert by Messrs. Bate and Westwood on this occasion:—

**Classis Crustacea. Subclassis I. Malacostraca.**

**Eodiopithalma (Legio II).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Subdivision</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Subfamily</th>
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<td>Orchestidea</td>
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*Note:* The table is a simplification of the classification system used in the original text, focusing on the key terms and genera mentioned. The full description is much more detailed and includes numerous scientific names and descriptions.
1856. Dana, James Dwight.


The Amphipoda are thus described:—


"Orchestia Californica, D. Oculi majusculi. Antennae 1mas breviores; 2das crassae, dimidio corporis multo longiores, marginibus subtillissine setulose; flagello parce longiore quam articulum precedens, depresso, formae 18 articulato, articulis non oblongis, partim transversis. Pes 1mas articulo 4to angusto, infra unâ spinâ armato; 5to angusto, breviore, processu parvo infra armato, apice oblique truncato; unguis brevi, vix digitiformis. Manus 2da grandis, subovata, infra palmâ subexcavata, spinam versus apicem acutam gerente, digito natu longo. Pedes sex postici spinulis brevibus multis ornati.—Long. 7".

"The 7th pair of legs is but little longer than the 6th, and much longer than the 5th.


"Owing to the broad epimera, the animal is narrow with high sides:"


The Latin diagnoses are given of Schidde's genus Nipharcus, and his species stygius and aygile. The full account of the former is given in English, as applying equally to the latter, except for the differences mentioned in the diagnoses. As these amounted to little more than assigning a smooth back to stygius and by mistake a keeled one to aygile, Spence Bate was misled by this paper, he says, to assume the identity of the two species.

The paper also gives the Latin diagnosis of Bathyporeia, Lindstrom, and in English the full description of Bathyporeia pilosa, the type species. A comparison is instituted between this genus and Aonicy, Kr., and the observation made that "the form of the first pair of feet has a remarkable resemblance to that in Aonicy." As no particular species of Aonicy is mentioned, it is difficult to estimate the merit of this comparison.

1857. Bate, C. Spence.


The classification adopted in the genus Orchestia is that given by Dana, including the three subgenera, Talitrus, Talorhrestia and Orchestia. The new species briefly described are Orchestia lavis, later removed to Orchestia mediterranea, Costa; "Allochrestes Danaii," in
the Brit. Mus. Catal., transferred to *Allorcheistes nilsensis*, Rathke; *Allorcheistes lubricatus* now *Hyale potamica*, Rathke; "Galathidia Lubbeckiana," which does not differ from *Allorcheistes lubricatus*; *Montagna marina*, now *Stenothoe marina*; "Montagna Alderii," now *Metopa alderii*, according to Boeck; *Montagna polymorpha*, now *Metopa polymorpha*, according to G. O. Sars, but see also Note on Liljeborg, 1850; *Danaia dubia*; "Lysianassa Audouinieta," by Boeck referred to *Arctia* (*Anonyx*) humidus, Kröyer; *Lysianassa marina*, afterwards referred to *Lysianassa atlantica*, Milne-Edwards; *Scopolocheirus crenatus*, later transferred to *Calliona crenata*; *Tetromatus typicus*, transferred by Spence Bate to *Ampelisca gainaziti*, Kröyer, by Axel Boeck re-established as an independent species, *Ampelisca typica*, Spence Bate, while the species described by Boeck is said by G. O. Sars to be undoubtedly the male of *Ampelisca tenuicornis*, Liljeborg, with which again Bate’s species does not agree. H. C. C. Kroyer, p. 145–6, decides for calling it *Ampelisca carinata*, which (with Nowman) he supposes to be the male of *Ampelisca squamosa*, Bruzelius; "Tetromatus Bellianus," transferred by Spence Bate to *Ampelisca belliana*, by A. Boeck to *Ampelisca leucogena*, Liljeborg; *Westwoodia coccata*, afterwards changed to *Westwoodia coccata*; *Krögera carinata*, changed to *Monoculides carinatus*; "Phoecus Krögeri," transferred to *Phoecus simplex*, Spence Bate; "Phoecus Holboelli," afterwards recognised as Kröger’s species of the same name; *Subularis marina*, later transferred to *Urothoe marina*; *Darwinius compressus*, identified by Boeck with *Laphytyus sturions*, Kröyer; "Acanthohotus Owenii," afterwards referred to *Acanthohotus* (*Oniscus*) testula, Montagu, then reinstated as *Acanthohotus oweni*, and finally, Brit. Seas. Crust., vol. ii. p. 528, referred to *Epiuera* (*Gammarus*) cornigera, Fabricius; *Decmanthe biqino/a*, placed by Boeck in his genus *Halirages*; "Decmanthe Gordoniana," afterwards recognised as a synonym of *Atylus* (*Ampithoe*) swammerdami, Milne-Edwards; "Calliope Leachi," later referred to *Calliope* (*Ampithoe*) brevicornis, Kröyer; "Lemboes Gammeroides," transferred to *Microdeutopvs* (*Gammarus*) anomalus, Rathke; *Lembose versicolorus*, transferred by Spence Bate to the genus *Microdeutopus*, by Boeck thought probably to belong to *Atonoë*; "Lemboes Darwinonis," later recognised as synonymous with *Microdeutopus* *erythrophthalmus*, Costa; *Lonchonurus gracilis*, later placed in Kröyer’s genus *Aora*, as *Aora gracilis*; *Eucydthnes tridentatus*, later seen to be a synonym of *Gammarrus erythrophthalmus*, Liljeborg, and by Boeck therefore named *Gammarrus erythrophthalmus*, though he seems, according to G. O. Sars, to have confused with it a different species; *Gammarrus ochestiformis*, later found to be synonymous with *Gammarrus* (*Gammarus*) brevicornis, Milne-Edwards; *Gammarus inopsimus*, subsequently found to be a synonym of *Melita* (*Cancer Gammarus*) polynota, Montagu; *Gammarus? politus*, afterwards placed in a new genus as *Liljeborgia polita*; *Urothoe elegans*, stated scarcely to differ from *Urothoe tristis* of Dana, but separated from it because forms from the Soloo Sea can scarcely be supposed to belong to the same species as British forms—an unsafe ground of distinction; "Throrhias Gillianowsonia," afterwards found to be a synonym of *Bathyproes pilosa*, Lindström; *Throrhias pelagonia*, the of the preceding species; *Leiothoe procura*, subsequently made a synonym of *Leiothoe* (*Lycocyt*) furina, Sars, Gylin; "Pleurodes Gammarridae," later named *Ampithoe garrillicata*, and probably belonging to the division that has been named *Gummiphilo*, the Aenetus of Templeton; *Amphithoe littoralis*, referred by Boeck to *Amphithoe* *polychroides*, Rathke, probably the same as *Amphithoe rubricata*, Montagu; *Gummiphilo hamulus*, *Gummiphilo confusatus*, probably the male of the preceding species; (in this and the preceding genus the spelling *thoe* was afterwards adopted for the termination of the names); "Cypothiphimus Darwinii," better named *Phalophitus darwinii*; *Erichthonius dilformis*, here entered without name of any author for the species, but afterwards in the Brit. Mus. Catal. distinguished from *Erichthonius dilformis*, Milne-Edwards, and made synonymous with *Carcops obtusus*, Templeton; "Siphonoecu
**REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.**

Krügeriana,” afterwards assigned to Siphonocetes (Cerapus) whitei, Gosse, with a suggestion in the Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i, p. 67, that it may probably be the female of Siphonocetes typicus; by Boeck it is united to Cerapus abitius, Templeton; Siphonocetes crassicorneus, by G. O. Sars renamed Cerapus crassicorneus; Dyopedos porrectus, afterwards named Dalichia porrecta; Dyopedos facutatus, afterwards named Dalichia falacata; “Proto Goodsiiri,” no doubt the same as Proto ventricosa, O. F. Müller.

The new genera are explained as follows:—Family I. Orchestidae; thus defined:—“The upper antenna shorter than the lower. The coxae well-developed; the posterior pleopods short and robust, the last being single.” Genus 3, Galanthis, “Lower antenna scarcely longer than the upper. Mandible non-palpigerous. Posterior pleopoda Orchestiform. Telson divided.” This genus, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., is made a synonym to Nicca of Nicolet, in my view identical with Hyate, Rathke.

“Family II. Gammaridae. Body compressed. Legs long and slender. Posterior pleopoda well-developed, the last being generally the longest.

“Subfamily I. Sologeoboculidae. Antennae subequal. Coxae of the four anterior legs immensely developed.”

Genus 1, Montagna, “Upper antenna without secondary appendage. Mandibles non-palpigerous. Hands of both gnathopoda subcheliform. Posterior pleopoda single-branched. Telson entire.” The name Montagna was pre-occupied. The genus falls to the earlier Stenothoë of Dana. Spence Bate included in its some species which had the mandibles palpigerous; these have been referred by Boeck to his genus Metopa. Proholium, Costa, is likewise a synonym of Stenothoë. Costa did not describe the mandibles, but in the type-species, Proholium polygynus, Boeck found them to be non-palpigerous.

Genus 2, Danaia, “First pair of gnathopoda simple; last pair of pleopoda with a single stylet.” In the British Sess. Crust., vol. i, p. 67; a fuller definition is given as follows. “Antennae subequal. Superior antenna without secondary appendage. Mandibles destitute of a palpiform appendage. First pair of gnathopoda simple. Second subchelate. Telson single.” Boeck in 1870 established a new genus Cressa, with type-species, Cressa Schädel, distinguished from Bate’s Danaia by having a very long triarticulate mandibular palp. G. O. Sars, 1882, says that my figure of Danaia dubia, 1876, shows clearly that it is identical with Boeck’s Cressa Schädel. In that case the latter definition of Danaia requires amendment. My own specimens of Danaia dubia were destroyed by an accident, before my attention was called to the special interest attaching to the mandibles.


“Subfamily III. Tetromatidae. Eyes four; not compound. Upper antenna in advance of the lower.” Genus 6, Tetromatus:—“Head projecting forward as a snout. Upper antenna proceeding from the extremity; lower situated far posteriorly. Mandible palpigerous. Gnathopoda but imperfectly prehensile.” This genus was soon after recognised as equivalent to Ampelisca, Krüyer.

“Subfamily IV. Pontoporeidae. The shell of the head developed anteriorly beyond the head so as to look like a hood. Upper antenna situated in advance of the lower.” Genus 7, Westwoodia:—“Shell of the head produced to a point. Upper antenna not appendiculated. Telson entire.” The name Westwoodia being pre-occupied was soon after altered to Westwoodilla. Genus 8, Krügera:—“Head like Westwoodia. Hands of gnathopoda well-developed, and formed by the carpus being produced so as to meet the apex of the dactylos.”

In the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 104, Krügera carinata, the only species assigned to the genus
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

in this Synopsis, is referred to the genus *Monocelides*, Stimpson. But in the Catalogue the name *Kroyera* is retained for a genus thus defined:—"Cephalon produced and anteriorly depressed. Eyes not coalesced into one. Superior antenna not appendiculate. First pair of gnathopoda subchelate; carpus inferiorly produced along the anterior margin of the propodos. Second pair chelate; carpus produced along the anterior margin of the propodos. Fifth pair of pereiopoda considerably longer than the preceding. Posterior pair of pleopoda bimarnous. Telson squamiform, entire." Boeck spells the name as *Krøyeria*, and then rejects it, as pre-occupied in a different group of Crustacea, in favour of his own later name, *Pontocrates*. *Kroyera* having in fact lapsed as a synonym of *Monocelides* could not properly be revived, and must therefore yield to *Pontocrates*, Boeck, unless it should prove that *Kroyera carinata* has a right to be restored. See Note on J. Sparre Schneider, 1885.


"Family III. Corophiidae. With the segments of the pleon not fused together." Subfamily I. Podoerides:—"The peduncle of the upper antenna much shorter than that of the lower. Lower antenna very strong, and used in climbing. Last pair of pleopoda terminating in short strong hooks." Genus 1. *Pleonexes*:—"Upper antenna without secondary appendage. Peduncle of the lower antenna reaching nearly to the extremity of the upper antenna. The gnathopoda subcheliform. Posterior pereiopoda prehensile." Afterwards referred to *Amphithoe*, Leach. Genus 3. *Staunamphitoe*:—"Second gnathopod larger than the first. Posterior pleopoda with one branch squamiform, the other terminating in two hooks. Telson terminating in a single strong hook." This is doubtless the same as Templeton's *Anisopus*, but the name *Anisopus*, being pre-occupied, must yield to *Staunamphitoe*.

"Family VIII. Dyopedidae. The last segment of the pereion and the last of the pleon absent. Coxas of last two pereiopoda fused with the body of the animal." Genus 1. *Dyopelus*:—"The sixth and seventh pairs of legs attached to the sixth segment of the pereion. The last pair of pleopoda absent. Telson single." This was afterwards found to coincide with *Dulichius*, Krøyer, and Dana's name *Dulichidae* was therefore accepted for the family.
1857. Bate, C. Spence.


In a letter dated February 16, 1857, Mr. Spence Bate says "having had an opportunity, since the publication of the synopsis of the British Amphipoda, of comparing the necessary works at the British Museum, I am enabled to make the following corrections and additions:—

After O. littorea read (Loud.). After O. Dohayesi read (Savigny). Acanthodous Oceani (mihi) is A. testudo of (Montagu). Thersites (mihi) must yield to Bathyporeca (Lindström), and probably the species B. Guillianisonia is the ptosea of that naturalist. Leucotlioe procrea (mihi) is probably furina of Savigny; and also the genus Dyopedos (mihi) is Dolichia of Kröyer; consequently the family Dyopetalida will for the future be changed to Dolichidae."

1857. Bate, C. Spence.


He here divides Talitrus "into two genera, as has been done by Nicolet and Stimpson," adopts Orchestoleba, Nicolet, which is synonymous with Megalorchestia, Stimpson, thus producing the classification. Talitrus, Orchestoleba, Talorchestia, Orchestia. "Lysianassa Chausia in the synopsis (not Edwards') is evidently L. longicornis of Lucas (Exped. to Algiers)." "The genus Tetromatus, mihi, Pseudophthalus, Stimpson, is synonymous with Ampelisca of Kröyer." Hence, he says, the subfamily Tetromatidae should be re-named Ampeliscades. Pontoporeidae is given up as a name of a subfamily, because Pontoporeia of Kröyer must go to the "Lysiassidae." Phoxides is proposed as subfamily for Phoxus, etc. "Phoxus Kröyerii, mihi, will be changed into P. simples," the other name being pre-occupied. "After P. Holböllii, read Kröyer instead of mihi" in the synopsis. "The genus Lomchomera is evidently that of Latasia of Lucas (Exped. to Algiers)." "There is to be added to the genus Siphonocetus of Kröyer the species Ceranus Whitei of Gosse; this may probably be synonymous with S. Kröyeranus, mihi." "Ceranus gracilis (Gosse) should have been C. Thomsoni, Gosse." There are also two or three other notes about names of species.

1857. Bate, C. Spence.


This species is in my opinion but doubtfully distinct from Iphimedia osea, Rathke, the variations being perhaps only due to age or sex.


The introduction briefly reviews the progress of knowledge in regard to the Amphipoda since 1830, and gives an account of the results at which Costa had himself arrived.

Of his new genus Araneops, he gives the following description:—"Caput elongato-conicurn. Ocelli quattuor in capitis margine antico positae. Antenne superiores intesta; inferiores longiores, ponit illas inserte. Epimera quattuor anteriore infra valde producta, media angustiora. Pedes primi et secondi parii subrquales, prehensiles, angustius sorriti; tertii et quarti cylindracei, angustius longi, articulatam antepenultimum, ultimam duobus similibus valde majorum, apice attingente. Pedes quinti, seti [seta] et septimi parii articulo primo valde clato, laminari." He recognizes its close affinity with Ampeliscus, Knyer, of which it is in fact a synonym. The type species, Araneods diadema, Tav. i. fig. 1, is set down by Sp. Rate, Heller, and J. V. Carus, as a synonym of "Ampeliscus Gastrinardti," Knyer, by Boeck as a synonym of Ampeliscus tenuicornis, Lilljeborg, 1855. Costa's second species, Araneops brevicornis, Tav. i. fig. 2, is by Carus named Ampeliscus brevicornis (Marion), but by Boeck made a synonym of Ampeliscus macrocephala, Lilljeborg, 1852.

After mentioning Orchestia littorea, Costa describes his species Orchestia mediterranea, and Orchestia constricata, the latter of which Heller identifies with "Orchestia Montagui," Aud.

Of Lysiasass, Costa describes and figures his three species, 1. Lysiasass spinicornis, Tav. 1, fig. 4, a species not to be confused with Lysiasass (Ichnopus) episcoris, Lilljeborg, 1866; 2. Lysiasass loricata; 3. Lysiasass hennalis, which Heller thinks may be the same as "Lysiasass Costa," M.-Edw., which Costa mentions as being found with it.

Callisoma punctatum, Costa, and Callisoma hopei, A. Costa, are mentioned, but as nothing is said of Callisoma bartholomiei; Hope, it may be presumed that Costa had ceased to consider it a distinct species.

The genus Ichnopus, evidently by the derivation intended to be Ischnopus, is thus defined:—

"Antenne longa, graciles, superiores bivulga. Pedes quattuor anteriores longi, graciles, filiformes, haur prehensiles, primi anguiulato minuto infra pectinato tertiam; secundis submembranaceis, manu apice longo fimbriata, anguiulato vix conspicua." From Callisoma, which it resembles in the gnathopods, it differs, he says, in the antenna, while from Aliobrotus, which it resembles in the antenna, it differs in the gnathopods. He adds, "e in questo genere che abbiamo trovato quelle appendici simili alle branche de' decapodi, inserite all'origine de' piedi terciari in forma piramidale, con uno stelo mediano, ed una serie di lamini da cadam lato, accollate le une alle altre, e decresecenti dalla base all'estremiti, che rappresenta l'apice della piramide." For this form of the branche, see also Grube's account, 1866, of his Lysiasass longicornis 2, (which is probably Costa's Ichnopus taurus), and Boeck's remark, De Sk. og arkt. Amph. p. 323, that it is especially characteristic for many species of the genus Atylos, that, like Ichnopus, their branche have "en opisth Ribbe langs Midten, hvorfra der udgaa talrige Forder som Sideribbe i et Blad." I have called attention to a similar structure also in Eilidis hallarhros from Singapore. The type species of Costa's genus, Ichnopus taurus, is figured Tav. i. fig. 3.

The genus Epidia is thus defined:—

"Antenne superiores biseta; inferiores articulo primo incurvati. Pedes quattuor anteriores minuti, prehensiles, subrquales; tertii parii articulo ultimo spatuliformis; quarti compressi, valde
viati, articulo ultimo tantum tertii; reliqui simplices." This genus is not noticed in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Boeck points out that it is a synonym of Dana’s genus Urothoe, 1852, which, he says, “can better be seen from Costa’s drawing of Egidia paludella than from his description.” The type species, Egidia paludella, is figured Tav. iv. fig. 3.

Of Melita, Leach, a fresh definition is given, and Melita palmata, Montagu, is figured, Tav. ii. fig. 4.

The genus Nototropis is thus defined:—

"Antenna superioris uniseta. Pedes quatuor anteriores præhensiles, filiformes, subquadrato. Corpus rotundatum, dorso acute carinatum, segmentum segmentis abscisum, dorso acute carinatum et spinis spiculatis. Antenna superioris uniseta. Pedes quatuor anteriores præhensiles, filiformes, subquadrato." This genus, already briefly characterized in Hope’s Catalogue, 1851, is a synonym of Dexamine, Leach, and the species Amphithoe avanentophilantus, which, together with Amphithoe marionis, Edw., Costa here places in the synonymy of Amphithoe marionis, is by Boeck identified without doubt with Dexamine spinosa. The remaining species, Amphithoe quindecimtus, Tav. ii. fig. 1, is likewise by Grube and Boeck assigned to the genus Dexamine.

The genus Epineria, already instituted in 1851, is here more fully defined:—

"Antenna superioris uniseta. Pedes quatuor anteriores præhensiles, filiformes, subquadrato. Corpus dorso in parte ac in abdomine carinatum et spinosum. Epimeris quarta et quinti articuli thoracis maxima, simul clypeum semihumare formantia. Abdomen lamina horizontali terminatum." The type species, Epineria triristata, Tav. ii, fig. 2, is identified by Boeck and Westwood, ii, p. 528, and by Boeck, with Gammarus corniger, Fabricius, so that it becomes Epineria cornigera, Fabr.

The genus Probolius is thus defined:—

"Antenna superioris uniseta. Pedes quatuor anteriores præhensiles, prima minori, secundii cælato majores, minus maxima. Corpus dorso rotundatum incurvus, articulo horizontali loricæ ex epimeris tertii et quarti articuli thoracis procingue constitutum." The type species is Probolius polyplax, Tav. ii, fig. 3 (not 9), which Boeck found, upon examination, to be without mandibular-pulp. The genus he was accordingly able to identify with Stenothoe, Dana, 1852. The second gnathopods of Stenothoe polyplax have a remarkable likeness to those of Hieropontopus maculatus, Norman.

Under Amphithoe, Leach, Costa places several species: Section A, 1. "Amphithoe Precostii," M.-Edw., which is rather to be called Hyale precosti; 2. Amphithoe babirussa, A. Costa, Tav. ii, fig. 5, called Allorchestes Babirussa in the Brit. Mus. Catal. 3. Amphithoe gazella, Tav. ii, fig. 6; 4. Amphithoe aquilina, Tav. ii, fig. 7; 5. Amphithoe tenella, Tav. ii, fig. 8, which, with the two preceding species, may be called Hyale gazella, Costa himself noticing that aquilina is intermediate between the other two; in Section AA, 6. Amphithoe inquisipes, Tav. ii, fig. 10, already established in 1851; 7. "Amphithoe Pauohipa," a change in the spelling of "Amphithoe Pauohipa," M.-Edw., 1830; 8. Amphithoe commerson, Tav. iii, fig. 1; 9. Amphithoe penicillata, Tav. ii, fig. 9, which is probably a synonym of "Amphithoe Vailantii," Lucas, 1849 (see Note on Catta, 1876); 10. Amphithoe gracile, Tav. iii, fig. 4;
11. *Amphithoe elongata*, Tav. iii, fig. 5; 12. *Amphithoe micros*, Tav. iii, fig. 2, referred by Spence Bate to *Pherusa fictorius*, Leach; in agreement with Costa's own suggestion; 13. *Amphithoe seminarticulata*, Tav. iii, fig. 3, identified by Heller with *Gammarella brevicaudata*, M.-Edw., Costa himself suggesting that it may be the female of his own *Gammarius puncticarinus*, for which see below.

The genus *Elasmopus* is thus defined:—

"Antennae superiores biseta; inferiores articulo primo inermi. *Podes quattuor anteriores premucilis, secundi prinse majores; sex postici clavi, laminares, articulo ultimn tament toreti."

By Spence Bate and J. V. Carus this is made a synonym of *Podocerus*, Leach, but Boeck points out that the cleft telson, the laminar branches of the third uropods and the large side-plates exclude that identification. The type species is *Elasmopus raptus*, Tav. IV. fig. 5.


The genus *Cerolocerus* is thus defined:—

"Antennae superiores biseta; inferiores processus trapeziformis carinato, cum carunculis pedunculi articulo primo articulato autaque porcello praefixe. *Podes quattuor anteriores præhensiles, secundi multo majores; sex postici articolo primo tament dilatato."

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lower antennae, from which Costa derived the name, and, as he thought, the most striking peculiarity, of this genus, is rarely absent from the Gammarina. Spence Bate made the genus a synonym of Melita, Leach, Grube referred it to Megamorpha, Spence Bate, and Heller to Mexoa, Leach. The type species Ceradocus orchestipes, Tav. iv. fig. 4, becomes Mexoa orchestipes.

In the genus Leucothoe, Leach, Costa describes Leucothoe denticulata, A. Costa, with a reference to "Fn. Nap. Tav. ix., fig. 3. (senza testo)," and the remark that it is "diversa dalla L. furcata per le proporzioni degli articoli delle antennae, e pel margine unguiculare della mani del secondo pajo fornito di dentelli piu fini e tutti eguali." It has been identified with Leucothoe spinicarpa, Abildgaard, from which Leucothoe furcata, Savigny, is only separated by subtle distinctions. Costa points out that his Leucothoe partienopae, in Hope's Catalogue, needs confirmation.

A fresh definition is given of Eriothomius, Milne-Edwards, in which genus Costa describes:

1. Eriothomius difformis, Milne-Edwards, Mas, and 2. Eriothomius bidens, A. Costa, Tav. iv. fig. 9, which J. V. Carus names Cerapus bidens, while Boeck makes it a synonym of Cerapus obdeltus, Templeton. S. I. Smith having shown that Cerapus is distinguished from Eriothomius by having the second uropods uniramous, the species assigned to either of these genera without description of the pleon are left in confusion. The peculiar form of the second gnathopod in the male seems to be common to both genera.

After mentioning Podocerus calcaratus, Rathke, Costa defines the genus Microdeutopus as follows:

"Antennae superiores secta multi articulata terminata; seta acrocrania valde prominenti prolata; inferiores pediformes. Pedes quatuor anteriores pedunculati; primi paria majores, in setulodis diffusos, (nato) carpo maximo, manu parce, unguiculatum generale: (fem.) manu majori fore ut in g. Amphilioes: secundi minus, filiformes." The type species is Microdeutopus gyrtistalpa, A. Costa, Tav. iv. fig. 10.

Corophium acheronymum, A. Costa, is not figured, but thus described:—"Antennae superiores brevioribus et gracilioribus; inferiores corporis fere longitudines, validissimis, pedunculi articulo tertia infra ad apicem spinis duo fere vel tribus decrescentibus armato (nate); brevioribus, minus crassis, inerimibus (fem.); pedibus secundó paria ungue infra bidentato.—Long. lin. 2." Boeck and Carus doubtfully identify this with Corophium crassicornis, Bruz.


Hyperia papa, A. Costa, Tav. iv. fig. 11, is thus described:—"Pedibus quarti paria illis tertii paulo superanudibus, quinti paria ceteris distincro longioribus; sexti et septimi decrescentibus; pedibus sparsi abdominibus quinti quartis brevioribus, sextis pedunculo brevisimis, appendicidibus callo insignibus, interna majori laminam apicalem paulo superane, cetera angusta quarto breviores.—Long. lin. 3 ½." Unfortunately only a gnathopod and part of the pleon are figured, but there is enough to show that this species does not belong to Hyperia, but more likely to a genus of the Lycidae.

Costa further mentions Phironia semilunata, Risso, Phironia sedentaria, Forsk., and Typhlo ovoides, Risso.

1857. HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY, born 1825 (Hagen).


Bate and Westwood, vol. i. p. xvi, say that Professor Huxley here gives the name of Endo-pharyngal arch to the long processes in the head of Taditus, by which the stomach is supported in its position.
1857. Kirkby, J. W.


For a fossil from the Magnesian limestone of Durham, which Kirkby considers to be the same as Trilobites problematicus, Schlotheim, and Palsocrangia problematica, Schlauroth, he gives the name Prospinicus problematicus, deriving the new generic name "from πρόσωπον a face or mask, and ὑπόσμος, quisicus," as better expressing the affinities of the fossil. "In all," he says, "six specimens have been obtained; two from Humbleton Quarry, three from Field House, Ryhope, and one from Tunstall Hill." He does not say on what he relies for the generic characters, but describes the fossil as follows:—referring first to a specimen "showing the cephalic segment or carapace, with two body-segments attached (Pl. VII. figs. 1, 2, 3)."

"The carapace is about as long as four of the succeeding body-rings, somewhat less in depth, and slightly compressed laterally; it is carinated along the back and wedge-shaped in front; the eyes are large, round, and prominent, and are placed far forward; from the lower part of each eye runs an indented line, at a short distance from the margin, up to the dorsal region, where it curves forward.

"The other five specimens consist of body-rings (2 to 6 in number) and the two great posterior or caudal segments; and are very similar to the figures given by Schlauroth. In one of the Durham specimens (fig. 7) there are six body-rings, and two posterior segments; the others (figs. 4, 5, 6) have likewise the two latter segments, but not so many of the former. The body-segments are narrow, almost uniform in size, but varying a little in depth, the central ones appearing to be the most produced; they overlap each other and the penultimate segment posteriorly; they are slightly compressed, and have traces of a median dorsal ridge; those in front have their extremities turned a little forward, while the posterior ones are bent in the contrary direction. The large penultimate segment is greatly developed laterally; it is strongly carinated dorsally; its ventral margins are slightly convex, as is also the posterior border, which has a deep notch not far from the dorsal ridge; the ridge or keel of this segment is very prominent except anteriorly, where at each side of the dorsal ridge is a transverse swelling; it is compressed also posteriorly. The next segment, which is the hindermost known, is more compressed than the preceding one, and considerably smaller.

"None of the English specimens show the true external surface, nor have any traces of feet or of antennae been found.

"The specimen with the carapace (figs. 1–3) is one-eighth of an inch long. The largest of those with the body-segments only (fig. 4) is nearly half an inch in length."

Since Prospinicus is no more appropriate to an Amphipod than Palsocrangia, it is obvious that Schlauroth's earlier name must take precedence.


Leydig in 1878 gives references to this work, pages 341, 342, 362, 441, with regard to the adipose body, the liver, and the circulation in Gammarus.
1857. Lindström, G.


This is a good résumé of the account given by Lindström in 1855, Öfö. K. Vet.-Ak. Förh., pp. 49–73, of life at various depths in the Baltic. A reference for a like account is given to the "Bibliothèque Univ. de Genève, January 1857, p. 71."


At page 13 he describes *Lysianassa magellanica*, with a reference to "Ann. des sc. nat., 3* série, t. ix, p. 398," and figures it "de grandeur naturelle," pl. i. fig. 3. "Longeur, 70 millim., largeur, 31 millim."


*Schiodte, J. C.*


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1857. SCHUR.


He only mentions one Amphipod:—"Gammarus Pulex (Canc. pulex L.). In Quellen und Bächen; nicht selten."

1857. STIMPSON, WILLIAM.


The species here described are "Caprella Californica," Coryphion spinicornis, "Orchestia Trajani," Alhorrhectes similis, Mura conoidea, for all of which see next paper.

112 "Det torde fortjene en nærmere Undersøgelse, om den af Fabricius og Prof. Krøyer beskrevne, paa Keperkaken (Balmenopeta loopo) levende Gymnus virkelig de samme Art som sagde Gymnus Ceti Lin. fra Grønlandshvalen."

Corophium californicum is accepted somewhat doubtfully by Boeck. Mayer, without definitely uniting Boeck’s species with Stimpson’s, refers each to Philinaris L. Corophium spinicorne, Stimpson, was apparently unknown to Spence Bay, as in the Brit. Mus. Catal. he makes a new Corophium spinicorne, which Boeck identifies with Corophium transicorne, Bruzelius. Corophium salmolus, which Stimpson took, “not in a very good state of preservation,” out of the stomach of a salmon, had almost better have been left there, instead of being drawn forth to create a very indistinct species. Eriechthonius rapae, n. s., here described, is redescribed by Boeck in his Californian Amphipod fauna, and transferred to the genus Coropium, but if S. I. Smith’s definition of the latter genus be accepted, Stimpson’s name Eriechthonius rapae must be restored, as the second uropods are biramous. Orchestia scalrites, Dana, is here referred to Megorchestia, Brandt, which is superseded by the earlier Orchestidae, Nicolet. Megorchestia californiana, Brandt, is here distinguished from Megorchestia scalrites, in common with which it is referred to the genus Orchestidae in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Orchestia californicn, Dana, 1854 [1856], is here mentioned, a species which does not appear in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Orchestia traslana is described, and distinguished from two closely allied species, Orchestia pugettensis, and Orchestia pickeringi, Dana. Allochrestes seminula is described and distinguished by minute characters from Allochrestes pugettensis, Dana. Allochrestes plumulosus, n. s., is distinguished from Allochrestes seminula by characters doubtfully of specific value. Both species are described as common at San Francisco. Dana’s species Allochrestes angustus, Gammarus pugettensis, and Iphimedia trimaculata are recorded. More confervicola, Stimpson, is renamed Gammarus confervicola. It “differs from G. Atchenis in the smoothness of the dorsal surface of the first three abdominal segments.” The last species described is Phocus grandis, n. s. Like several others from this paper, it is not recorded in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue. The description is as follows:—“This species is of a much larger size than is usual in the genus. Body broad and robust. Rostrum lamelliform, expanded over the bases of the superior antennae, with a broadly rounded extremity. Superior antennae bi-flagellate, the inner flagella very little smaller than the outer ones; both 12-articulate; penultimate article of peduncle entirely concealed beneath the rostrum. Inferior antennae a little longer than the superior ones; terminal article of peduncle broad at its extremity where its outer angle is produced and rounded; its inner angle bearing the 15-articulate flagellum. Eye transversely oblong. Feet covered with simple hairs. Those of the first and second pairs with small subcheliform hands; those of the third and fourth pairs with the third and fourth articles dilated, the fifth slender, the sixth very small. Feet of the posterior three pairs very much widened; those of the sixth pair largest. Caudal stylets of the first and second pairs with short styliform rami, the inner ones being a little shorter than the outer ones; those of the third pair with long, flattened, equal rami, the outer ones spinulose along their outer edges, both fringed with long setae on the inner sides. Terminal caudal spines of considerable length. The color is yellowish-white. Length, half an inch. It was dredged on a sandy bottom in ten fathoms, in the channel near the entrance of San Francisco Bay.”
1857. Valette St. George, Adolphe Jean Hubert, Baron de la, born November 14, 1831 (Valette).


The Gammarus puteanus, Koch, of this dissertation is referred by Bate and Westwood to Niphargus aquilex, Schistte. La Valette gives numerous measurements of the animal at different ages and in both sexes, as well as of various parts of it. The statement of Hosius that the third joint of the mandible-palp in all Gammaris ends in an incurved nail will not, he says, apply to Gammarus puteanus. He never found more than two articulations in the secondary flagellum of the antennae. In the very short, leaf-like branch of the third uropod, he could not find the plumose seta described by Caspary, though he found, as Caspary had done, several setae on the long two-jointed branch. He corrects some oversights committed by Milne-Edwards and Hosius in regard to the telson, and denies the statement of Caspary that the first pleon-segment carries branchiae, and of Hosius that all the feet but the first are furnished with them, there being in fact only five pairs.

He reckons 12 ganglia in the nerve-chain; refers doubtfully to the cone at the base of the 2d antenna as subservient to the sense of hearing; describes the organs on the antennae since known as "calceoli," questioning whether they may be olfactory organs, and remarking by the way that their size increases towards the end of the antenna, which, however, I may say, is certainly not the case in all Amphipods. He describes the oesophagus, stomach and intestinal canal, mentions the liver-tubes as having been already observed by Siebold and Leydig in Gammarus pulex, and further states that the intestinal canal about the beginning of the fourth pleon-segment sends forth two caecal tubes directed forwards. He thinks that these may have a renal function, but cannot decide the question, not having succeeded in obtaining evidence of the presence of uric acid. Together with other anatomical observations he notices that the heart has three pairs of lateral valves for the introduction of the venous blood, situated in the second, third, and fourth pleon-segments. For his priority in this observation, Deluge by an oversight has omitted to give him his due credit.

1857. White, Adam.

A popular history of British Crustacea; comprising a familiar account of their classification and habits. London, 1857.

In the preface White says, "the general arrangement is that of the classical 'Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés,' by Professor Milne-Edwards. Among the Amphipoda, I have been chiefly guided by Mr. Spence Bate's synopsis, published in the February number of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History.'" Of the "Division Edriophthalma, Leach," the two Orders, Amphipoda and Lernodipoda, occupy from page 158 to page 220.

Of Talitrus locusta he says, "it is to this species Archdeacon Paley alludes in the 26th chapter of his 'Natural Theology,' as an instance of the abundance of happiness in the lower creatures." The notion appears to be that as children skip when they are in good spirits, the skipping of Talitri must be due to mental emotion rather than the structure of their tails. Mr. Halliday's observation, Ent. Mag. iv. 252, is cited, that a small beetle, Cillenum laterale, feeds on this sandhopper.

On plate x, which is due to Mr. Spence Bate, there is figured Orchestia littorea, var., which Spence Bate subsequently identified both with his own Orchestia levii, and the earlier Orchestia mediterranea, Costa.
As first genus in the family Gammaridae, *Opis*, Kroyer, is here mentioned, on account of a species from Ireland, said to be *Opis typicus*, which does not appear in the Synopsis. "Montagu monoculoides, Montagu, sp.," is figured. In the genus *Anonyx*, is introduced, besides the species of the Synopsis, "*Anonyx albus*. A small species, of a white colour; has been found at Clevedon, in Somersetshire, by the Rev. A. Norman. It is perhaps to this genus that the *Gammarius notius*, Johnston, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 179, may be referred; it is about three or four lines long; the antennae have a whorl of short spines at each joint; the arms and legs are monadactyle. It is found at Berwick amongst caverns." *Anonyx elegans*, Thompson, another species not mentioned in the Synopsis, likewise appears here.

"*Anonyx Edvardii,"* is figured as Kroyer's, on the authority of Spence Bate, but wrongly according to Bocock, 1870, and Sars, 1882. *Tetronautus typicus*, Spence Bate, is figured.

White notes that the name Westwoodia is pre-occupied among Hymenopterous insects. *Iphimedia obsura*, Rathke, is figured, pl. x. fig. 6. "*Acanthonotus Oewini*" of the Synopsis is here given as *Acanthonotus testudo*; the name which White himself gave to the species afterwards known as *Epiniera cornigera*, Fabr. After describing *Cerapus spinosa*, figured pl. x. fig. 7, White says, "to the genus *Cerapus* belongs the Cancer carino-spinosus, Turton, which Mr. Spence Bate has more fully described under the name *Gammarius Mogrigrilii.*" In regard to Bate's *"Lebros Websterii,"* which has "first hand with a thumb on propodos," and his "*Lebros Damnoniensis,"* which has "first hand with a thumb on carpus," he merely says, "Mr. Bate has described two other species from the south of England—*L. Websterii* and *L. Damnoniensis—both furnished with a thumb on the first hand," as though it was indifferent whether the thumb was on carpus or propodos.

He omits, not without reason, the description in the Synopsis of *Gammurus palaei*, Fabr., borrowed from Milne-Edwards. He also omits the "*G. 1 subterraneus*, Leach," and accepts *Gammurus maculatus*, Johnston, without hesitation.

The "*Niphargus Stigianus,*" of Westwood, he changes into *Niphargus aquiler*, Schiodte, and asks whether this may not be the *Gammurus subterraneus* of Leach.

He notices under Bathyporeia, Lindst., that "Mr. Spence Bate now refers his genus *Theresite* to this, and the species *T. Gilliammiana* to Bathyporeia *pilosa.*" *Leucothoe prorsus*, Spence Bate, at its author's own instigation, is identified with *Leucothoe furcata*, Savigny.

Some account is given from Say of *Cerapus tubularis*, though not a British species, to introduce an account from Gosse of his *Cerapus chilei*. D'Orbigny's account of *Corophium longicorne*, figured pl. xi. fig. 1, is quoted from, and mention made that Gosse had taken *Unciola irrorata*, Say, in our seas.

*Jassa pelagica*, Leach, figured pl. x. fig. 8, and *Jassa fulvata*, Montagu, are given, with a notice that "Mr. Spence Bate believes that this genus [Jassa] is founded merely on females of the preceding [Podocerus], and the further remark that "it is perhaps to this genus [Jassa] that the Gammurus spinipes of Dr. Johnston is referable (Zool. Journ. iv. p. 417)."

Under Amphithoe, Leach, besides the species assigned in the Synopsis to Amphithoe, Leach, White gives "Amphithoe obtusata, Leach's Coast Screw," which is Montagu's species, both before and since known as *Melis obtusata*. He also gives Amphithoe *dubia*, evidently as the name of Johnston's *Gammurus dubius* from Berwick, and therefore not to be confounded with Amphithoe *dubius* of the Brit. Mus. Cat., which is the *Anisopus dubius* of Templeton.

The name *Sviampithoe* is altered to *Synampithoe*, obviously on philological grounds.

*Chelura terebrans*, Philippi, is figured pl. xi. fig. 2. Allman's remarks on its habits are quoted.

The "*Tribe Hyperita*" is then described as follows:—"Head very large. Mandibles large, generally ending in crests rather than teeth. First pair of jaws, of three joints, the two last lamellar, the thorax of six or seven joints; some of the legs prehensile and of curious..."
form; end of abdomen adapted for swimming but not for leaping. The species of this tribe are more or less parasitic, some of them being attached to Fishes, and others to Medusae."

The "Fam. Phronimidae," and "Fam. Dulichiidae, Spence Bate," are placed in this tribe. To the Phronimidae he assigns 1. Hyperia, with the species "Latrellii," Milne-Edwards, figured plate xi. fig. 3, and oblitinya, Milne-Edwards, remarking that Spence Bate regards "Hyperi Latrellii" as synonymous with "C. Gammarus Calba" of Montagu; 2. Metocus, Kroyer, with the species "Metocus Medusarum, O. F. L., sp.," as described by Gosse; 3. Phronima, with the species sedentaria, figured pl. xi. fig. 4, the account of which is followed by the remark, "We have apparently in the British Islands more than one species of the family Typhlus; they are not well made out. The antennae in this family are inserted on the lower part of the head, and are folded three or four times on each other."

This is no doubt added to explain the omission of Typhus notus, Johnston, which is included in the Synopsis.

The "Fam. Dyopedidae" of the Synopsis, with the genus Dyopodes, Spence Bate, and the two species Dyopodes porrectus and Dyopodes falcatus here become on Spence Bate's authority "Fam. Dulichiidae, Spence Bate," Gen. Dulichia, Kroyer, species, Dulichia porrecta, Spence Bate, and Dulichia porrecta, Spence Bate.

Of "Ordin II. Lemodopoda," White remarks that "Mr. Spence Bate mergers this Order in Amphipoda." Several of Gosse's observations on the shape and habits of Ceprella are quoted. The arrangement, not of the Synopsis, but of White's own Catalogue of British Crustacea, 1850, is here followed. Ceprella tuberculata, Goodir, is figured pl. xi. fig. 5, a representation which, but for the size of the species, would suggest rather Ceprella aculeifrons, Latreille, than Ceprella tuberculata, Bate and Westwood, or Ceprella linearis (Linn.), Bate; the figure appears to have been copied on a reduced scale from Goodir, with the lines indicating the natural reduced to match! Ceprella lobata, Müller, of the Catalogue, does not re-appear. Ceprella spinosa, Goodir, is added, and described as similar to Ceprella phasma, Montagu, but differing, "chiefly in the thoracic segment having five spines." Its segments also, he says, are considerably longer, and adds that "Mr. Bate refers this with doubt to the genus Protella of Dana, and to the species named Echinus longispina by Kroyer." To Proto he adds the species "Proto Goodiri," Spence Bate.

The "Fam. Cyamidae" are thus described:

"Body depressed, oval. Eyes compound; two very small ocelli on vertex; antennae very close together at the base. Five pairs of legs, more or less prehensile; second and third joints of the thorax without legs, but bearing very long cylindrical respiratory appendages, which are generally bent over the back. The species of this family are parasitic on the whale and dolphin. They gnaw the rough thick skin of these marine animals more or less deeply. There seem to be several species of Cyamus, attacking different parts of the bodies of these bulky beasts, some preferring the head and others the fins and other parts of the body."

"Gen. Cyamus, Llr. Head small, truncated, united to first thoracic segment. The characters of the genus are those of the family."

"Cyamus ceti, Whale Louse (Plate XI. fig. 6.)—Branchial appendages simple, and furnished at the base with two unequal and pointed upper edges. Under the fins, etc., of the whale."

"Cyamus ovalis.—Body much wider than in last, four pairs of branchial appendages in both sexes, those of third ring with a single short slender appendage at the base, those of the fourth ring with two of unequal length. Lives in clusters on the hard projections of head of whale."

"The Cyamus gracilis and Cyamus Thompsoni are also recorded as British; the latter was found on a dolphin and is described by Mr. Gosse."

Savigny's mistake about the eyes is retained in the description of the family. The figure of Cyamus ceti is criticized by Liitken as not good. Liitken also thinks it quite unreasonable
that English authors should include Roussel's South Sea species, *Cyamus ovalis* and *Cyamus gracilis*, in the English Fauna. Only on the supposition, he says, that the Cymid parasites on the Southern Whale are possibly also to be found on the Basque Whale, could these species be included in the Fauna of Great Britain.

1858. BATE, C. SPENCE.

*Description of Two Rare Crustaceans from the Coast of Durham, one of them a New Species.* Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club. Volume IV. Part I. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1858. pp. 15-16. Pl. II.

*Kroyera arenaria*, Spence Bate, the new species, is thus described:—

"Antennae inferiores quam superiores sunt longiores. Gnathopoda secunda sunt cheliformes; carpi prodromoter ultra ductilorum extremitates. Super regiones dorsales posteriorum, nullas deuter.*"

"This species differs from the one on which the genus was founded, chiefly in the absence of the carinated dorsal ridge, and in the peculiar form of the second gnathopoda. In *K. Carinata* they are subcheliform, but the *carpi* are produced so that they reach beyond the extremity of the fingers—a peculiarity I never saw in any other Crustacean." After further description, Mr. Spence Bate says, "this genus belongs to the subfamily Phoxides, the habits of which are not much known." If *Kroyera carinata*, the type species, be identified with *Minoclytes*, the name *Kroyera* would lapse as a synonym, and Boeck's *Pontocrates*, 1860, would take its place. On the other hand Spence Bate's specific name *arenaria* has precedence of Boeck's *norvegicus*, 1860, so that if Boeck is right in identifying his species with Bate's, the species becomes *Pontocrates arenarius*, Spence Bate, sp., with *Glyicerus norvegicus*, Boeck, 1860, and *Pontocrates norvegicus*, Boeck, 1870, for its synonyms. But for a different view see Note on J. S. Schneider, 1885.

The other species here mentioned is *Salantar arenarius*, Spence Bate, properly *Haustorius arenarius*, Slabber, a species by no means rare.

1858. BATE, C. SPENCE.


Interesting particulars are given in regard to the homes constructed in various ways by creatures belonging to the genera *Cerapus, Unciola, Siphonoecetes, Amphithoides, Podoceerus, Corophium, Chelura and Phronima.* The connection between the animal's structure and the character of its dwelling, in regard to the *Podocerus, Corophiotes* and *Chelura* respectively is pointed out. The nature of the habitation of *Phronima sedentaria* had not as yet been decisively made out.

1858. BATE, C. SPENCE.


From the Collection of the Royal College of Surgeons are described the following:—

"Macrocephalus, n. g.

*Cephalon* horizontaliter porrectum. *Antennae* inferiores nullae. Pedum *coxae* corpore fusco.

In *Ampneus* inferiores nonnullae. Pedum *coxae* corpore fusco.


"Amphithoe lacertos, n. s. Ut genus sed gnatopoda secundo permagna et chelato. Arctic regions.


In the Brit. Mus. Catal., Spence Bate identifies Macrocephalus longirostris with the earlier Orceophalus armatus, M.-Edw., which had been made the type of the genus Rhadibosoma by Adams and White. Pleustes tuberculata is identified by Bock with Amphithoe pungo, Krüyer, and as Pleustes panoptus, is accepted as type of the genus Pleustes. Lysianassa bidenticulata, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., becomes a synonym of Lysianassa nugae, but by Miers and G. O. Sars its right to specific distinction is vindicated. Sars names it Socarnes bidenticulatus, Bate.

1858. BEMMELN, A. A. VAN.


R. T. Maitland in 1875 includes this work in his list of authorities. In regard to Orchestia literata, Leach, he refers to it for the remark that "Deze soort en Talitrus saltator worden aan onze stranden zee-luizen, zee-vlooien en strand-vlooien genoemd."

1858. CHENU, and DESMAEST, E. (See under the date 1874.)

1858. GESTERFELDT, GEORG.


The first species mentioned among the Amphipoda is Gammarus pulex, de Geer, which he considers to be as much at home in the whole of Siberia as in Europe, while "the Gammarus from the hot springs of Natschik in Kamtschatka, of which Brandt makes mention, stands at least very near it, if it be not quite identical." This comes under section α of the genus, in which "das Innenglied des 6. falschen Fusspaars ist so lang oder mindestens halb so lang als das äussere (Brandt)."

Section β, in which "das Innenglied des 6. falschen Fusspaars ist noch nicht oder höchstens ein Viertel so lang als das äussere und oft nur rudimentir," contains the following:—
"Spec. 2. Gammarus verrucosus, mh. n. sp. Corpore lateraliter compresso; thorace et abdominе
incernibus, segmentis postabdominalibus presertim, secundo et tertiо, tuberculis numerosis
spinosis instructis; ramо stylorum caudalium posticum externо longissimo, margine longe
clito," found in the Angarа at Irkutsk, with Gammarus atchenes, Brandt, for its nearest
relation. This species is partially described and figured in the Brit. Mus. Catal., but there
by a misapprehension referred to "Brandt, Middendorff's Sibirische Reise." Spence Bate's
description of the pleon includes a feature not alluded to by Gerstfeldt in the "inferо-
posterior angle of the third segment produced into a long upturned tooth." Dybowski,
however, in his account and figure of the species, does not give this tooth or anything
more than an ordinary angle to the segment in question.

Spec. 3. "Gammarus Maackii, mh. n. sp. Corpore lateraliter compresso, thorace et antеabdominе
incernibus; segmentis postabdominalibus singulis dubs vel quatuor carinis spinosis arnatis;
ramо stylorum caudalium posticum externо longissimo, margine breviter acutato." It
comes near to Gammarus ochotensis, Brandt, and is almost as common in the Angarа at
Irkutsk as Gammarus verrucosus. In the Brit. Mus. Catal., where it is figured, it is
attributed to Brandt, instead of Gerstfeldt. It is redescribed by Dybowski in 1874, but
not figured.

As distinguished from the foregoing species, in which "Die Rückenseite des 4. und 5. Schwanz-
gärtns erscheint mit Stacheln besetzt," in the following species the fourth and fifth pleon-
segments are dorsally "stachellos."

"Spec. 4. Gammarus cancellus, Pallas," is described, with "tuberculorum (dorsalium) par
quintum maximum." In 1862 Spence Bate took this as type of his new genus Pallasea.
In 1874 Dybowski again describes it as Gammarus cancellus, Pallas, of which he describes
and figures a variety named Gerstfeldtii."

"Spec. 5. Gammarus cancelloides, mh. n. sp.," from the Angarа at Irkutsk, is thus described:—
"Gammarо Cancellо Pall. similis, tubерculis tamen dolabіbus minus elevati; a capite ad
caudam crescentibus, necque vero pari quinto, sed paribus octavo et nono maximis; in seg-
mentis thoracis et antеabdominis carinatus laterіalibus loco tuberculis valde prominentibus."
Spence Bate, in the Appendix to the Brit. Mus. Catal., inclines to regard this as a variety
of Pallasea cancellus, but Dybowski retains it as a distinct species, Gammarus cancelloides,
Gerstfeldt, of which he gives a description and figures.

"Spec. 6. Gammarus latissimus, mh. n. sp.," also from the Angarа at Irkutsk is thus described:—
"Corpore latissimo, fere unisiforme; fronte productо et quattuor paribus aculeatos, medius
dolabus verrucis impositis, armato; segmentis thoracis et anteabdominis carinatis et tuberculа
supra hаnnas laterales sitа versus declivibus; segmentis postabdominalibus tuberculis
laterіalibus destitutis, anterioribus tribus tuberculis dorsalibus, quorum duo posteriоrа acutea,
præditis." As already explained, this species was subsequently under a misapprehension
attributed to Brandt in the Brit. Mus. Catal., and is there made the type of a new genus
Brandtii. Dybowski, who had not met with it in Lake Bajkal, retains it under the name
Gammarus latissimus, in 1874.

Among those Gammarі in which "der Hinterrand des 3. Postabdominalsegmentе and meist
auch derjenige der beiden vorhergehenden verlängert sich in der Mittellinie in Art eines
sp. Corpore lateraliter compressо, margine posteriorе trium anteriorum segmentorum
postabdominalium et interdum etiam nonnullorum aut omnium anteabdominis et thoracis
in spinam acutam tendemque segmentо sequenti incipientem productо, ""aus einer Pfütze
an der Küste." This does not appear to be mentioned in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Nor does it
appear in Dybowski's long list of species from Lake Bajkal. The fuller description is as
follows:—"Der Körper ist ziemlich stark seitlich zusammengedrückt; die Stirn bildet nur
ein kurzes dreieckiges Spilschen; die Augen sind oval-nierenförmig. Die nur schwach
behaiten Fühler haben etwa die halbe Länge des Körpers und von ihnen überragen die unteren mit ihrem letzten Drittheile die unteren; das Ende des Stiels der oberen Antennen reicht nur bis zum Auftange des letzten Stiehles der unteren oder wenig weiter; ersteres besitzten an der Hauptgeißel 10–14, an der kleinen Nebengeißel, welche nur wenig länger ist als das erste Glied der Hauptgeißel, 2–3 Glieder; die Geißel der unteren Antennen übertrifft ihren Stiel kaum an Länge und besteht aus 4–5 Gliedern. Die vorderen Füße sind mit Haaren, Wimpern und Stacheln besetzt. Die vorderen Hände sind kleiner als die hinteren, aber verhältnismässig breiter, rhomboidal und am Vorderrande schräg abgestutzt, gegen die hinteren grösser und namentlich länger und fast eiförmig erscheinen; bei beiden Paaren ist der Innenrand an der oberen Hälfte mit kleinen Zähnchen, an der unteren mit stachelartigen Borsten besetzt.—Der Hinterrand der drei ersten Schwanzsegmente und gleichzeitig zuweilen derselbe Rand aller oder einiger Brustbauchringe verlängert sich in der Mittellinie des Rückens in einen nach hinten gerichteten, feinen, spitzen, dornartigen Fortsatz, welcher dem nächstfolgenden hinteren Segmente aufliegt und nur bei gekrümmter Lage des Rückens sichtbar wird.—Das 4. und 5. mit Stacheln besetzte Afterfusspaar geben etwas über das Ende der Körperhaut und das letzte falsche Fusspaar trägt auf ziemlich langen Basalgliede zwei am Rande mit Stacheln versehene, fast gleich lange Blättchen, die kürzer als die Basis erscheinen.—Die Seitenplatten der Körperringe vor der Basis der Füße sind verhältnismässig lang.—Die Farbung ist gelblich und die Länge des Körpers beträgt nur 2-2½”.


The principal divisions of the genus Gammarus here adopted by Gerstfeldt are taken from Milne-Edwards' Hist. nat. des Crustacés.

1858. Hancock, Albany, born 1806, died October 24, 1873 (R. Howse).


The fossil marks are explained by comparison with those which Crustaceans make at present. The tracks or runs of Sulcator arenarius are carefully described and figured. On sandy shores upon the north-east coast of England, "they are to be seen," Mr. Hancock says, "everywhere between tide-marks, but are most numerous about half-way down the beach, on inclined, oozy, glistening spots, where the sand is firm, and yet the moisture so profuse that it mirrors the light." The phenomenon is far from being confined to the north-east coast; it was moreover noticed by Say in his account of Lepidactylus, in 1818. Besides the tunnelling of Sulcator arenarius, the surface track of Krögera arenaria is likewise described and figured. It is curious that no mention should be made of the species which, so far as my experience goes, is much commoner than Krögera arenaria in the situations
described, namely, *Bathycephe* *pilosa*, which leaves its little labyrinthine tracks, and sometimes short straight ones, in vast numbers over such stretches of sand as Mr. Hancock describes. In regard to the species *Sculacor arenarius* and *Kroyera arenaria*, see Notes on Sp. Bate, 1851, 1857, and 1858.

1858. *Saussure, Henri F. de.*


The new species described is called *Amphitopus advenus.* "Habite: Le Mexique; pris en abundance dans une citerne de Vera Cruz." W. Faxon says, "After an examination of a large number of *Hyalella dentata* and *H. inermis* from Utah, I am satisfied that they are but varieties of one species. The form with dorsal teeth on the first and second abdominal segments is very probably synonymous with *Amphitopus advenus* Saussure and Allorchestes Knickerbockeri Bate, as pointed out by Professor Smith himself." *Hyalella advena* will therefore, in my opinion, be the best name for Saussure's species.

1859. *Bate, C. Spence.*


The fossil Crustacean is that supposed to be identical with the *Trilobites problematicus* of Schlotheim and by Schlauroth named *Palkocerangon problematicus*, which Kirkby changed into *Prosoponiscus problematicus*, thus far the only British fossil Amphipod. See Notes on H. Woodward, 1871 and 1877.

The new Amphipod is *Phaedra antiqua*, founded on a damaged specimen, which closely agreed with the fossil fragments. The new genus *Phaedra* is thus defined in the Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 208:—

*Phaedra* :— "Cephalon produced anteriorly. Segments of the pereion short, of the pleon long. Superior antennæ shorter than the inferior, furnished with a secondary appendage. Posterior pair of pleopoda considerably elongated, biramous. Telson simple or notched."

1859. *Bate, C. Spence.*


After a discussion of earlier notices of well-shrimps, the new species *Niphargus fontanus* and *Niphargus kochiana* are figured and described, a new genus *Crangonyx* is instituted, with the species, *Crangonyx subterraneus*, to the description of which is appended the remark, "it is not improbable that this may be the *Gammarus subterraneus* of Leach; but we have no means of ascertaining."

The name *Crangonyx* is derived from *края* and καρπος.

The genus is thus defined:— "Like Gammarus, but not having fasciculi of spines upon the
posterior segments of the pleon, and having the posterior pair of pleopoda unbranched.

Telson single.”

De Rougemont is inclined to unite all these three species under *Gammarus puteanus*, Koch. The matter perhaps is not yet ripe for final determination.

1859? BRUZELIUS, RAGNAR MAGNUS, born 1832.


In a brief notice of earlier classifications, Bruzelius explains that he follows Dana, and divides the Scandinavian Amphipoda Gammaridea into four families, Dulichidae, Orchestidae, Corophidae, and Gammaridae, but defines the latter two differently from Dana. He mentions the writings on the Amphipoda with which he was acquainted. He then gives a definition and general description of the group.

In “Familia I. Dulichidæ, Dana,” he places *Latmatophilus*, n. g., thus defined:—


In “Familia II. Corophidæ, Dana,” Bruzelius arranges the genera *Corophium*, “Erichtontus,” *Jassa, Podocerus, Autonoe, Amphithoe*. To *Corophium*, Latreille, he assigns, 1. *Corophium longicornium*, Fabricius, which he describes; 2. *Corophium crassicorne*, n. s., pl. i. fig. 2; 3. *Corophium affine*, n. s. He next describes *Erichtontus*, as he spells it, with the type-species *diferminis*, Milne-Edwards, to which he makes “Podocerus Leachii,” Kröyer, a synonym.

He re-establishes *Jassa, Leach*, to receive *Podocerus capillatus*, Rathke; but *Jassa, Leach*, had lapsed as a synonym of *Podocerus, Leach*, and the genus *Janassa*, under which name Boeck revives *Jassa*, Bruzelius, is only separated from *Podocerus* by absurdly trivial distinctions. To *Podocerus*, Bruzelius assigns 1. *angulipes*, Kröyer, of which he remarks that *Gammarus zebra*, Rathke, is in all probability the female; 2. *calcaratus*, Rathke, which Boeck makes a synonym of *falcatus*, Montagu.

The new genus *Autonoe* is thus defined:—


To this genus Bruzelius assigns, 1. *Autonoe punctata*, n. s., pl. i. fig. 3, which is a synonym of *Aero gracilis*, Spence Bate; 2. “Autonoe anomala (Rathke)!”, pl. i. fig. 4, since called *Microdeutopus anomala*; 3. *Autonoe grandimana*, n. s., pl. i. fig. 5, which Boeck identifies with *Microdeutopus grnilotalpa*; Costa, with which Bruzelius himself compares
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it; 4. "Autonoe erythropthalma (Liljeborg)," for the Gammarus (Gammaropsis) erythropthalma of Liljeborg, since called Gammaropsis erythropthalma; 5. Autonoe longipes, Liljeborg, for Gammaropsis longipes, Liljeborg, 1852, which Boeck accepts as the type of the genus Autonoe; 6. Autonoe macronyx, Liljeborg, pl. i. fig. 6, for Gammarus macronyx, Liljeborg, 1853, identified by Boeck with Protomedeia fasciata, Kr0yer, 1842. To Amphithoe, Leach, Brzezinski assigns the species, 1. podoceroides, Rathke, with allomaculata, Kr0yer, for a synonym, and 2. pygmaea, Liljeborg, which Boeck identifies with "Photis Reinhardtii," Kr0yer, 1842.

In "Familia III. Orchestidea, Dana," Brzezinski places, 1. Orchestia, Leach, with the species littorae, Leach, including Euckore, F. Miiller; 2. Allorchestia, Dana, with the species "Allorchestes Nilsoni" (Rathke)," in the synonymy of which he gives "Amphithoe Prevosti?, H. Rathke; Amphithoe Nilsoni, H. Rathke; Orchestia Nitrospiensis, Kr0yer;" remarking also that he feels to have that Rathke's and Kr0yer's species are identical with the one he himself describes, but of Milne-Edwards' he is doubtful, as the figure seems to show two rami on the last nuptia. Brandt's subgenus Allorchestina he considers unnecessary.

In "Familia IV. Gammaridae, Dana," Brzezinski describes nineteen genera. The species which he calls Anonyx salinus, Kr0yer, was called Anonyx nanus by Liljeborg in 1855, while the Anonyx minutus, Kr0yer, which he thinks perhaps identical, is called Orchestea minutus by Boeck. "Anonyx Kr0yeri," n. s., pl. ii. fig. 7, was transferred to Callionea by Spence Bate. Pontoporeia furcigera, n. s., pl. ii. fig. 8, is said by Sars in 1882 to be the same as the earlier Pontoporeia femorata, Kr0yer. Brzezinski says that in his species the accessory flagellum of the upper antennae has three joints as against two in Kr0yer's species, and that Pontoporeia furcigera is much smaller than femorata, while he has always found that in individuals of the same species the number of joints in the flagella increases or diminishes with the size of the animal. Also the fork-like process on the fourth segment of the abdomen is considerably larger than in Pontoporeia femorata.

For Gammarus, Fabriciuss, Brzezinski draws up a scheme including thirteen species, which have since been distributed among various genera. "Gammarus Locius," n. s., pl. ii. fig. 9, was transferred to Mars by Spence Bate. Gammarus hevis, n. s., pl. ii. fig. 10, was identified by Spence Bate with Gammarus longimanus (Leach), Thompson, which Spence Bate places in the genus Megagammar. Gammarus breviceorfus, n. s., pl. iii. fig. 11, is identified in Bate and Westwood with Liljeborgia pallida, Spence Bate.

The new genus Eriopis, is thus defined:—
"Corpus elongatum, parum compressum, epiniceris parvis. Antennae superiores pedunculo gracili et flagello appendiculari perspinnulo instructae; inferiores subpediformes. Mandibulae duobus ramis, tuberculo molarie et palpo triarticulato instructae. Maxilla prima parvis palpibus biarticulatis ornata. Palpus pedum maxillarium e quatuor articulis compositus. Pedes primi secundique praesertim manus articulis quintis subcheliformi armati. Tris parvis posteriores pedum thoracis postice gradatim longiores. Rami pedum abdominalium ultimae parvis valde inequalibus; interior brevier, exterior abdominis longitudinaluere equales, duobus articulis complanatis instructae." This genus is identified by Boeck with Niphargus, Schindte, 1851, which had hitherto contained only fresh-water species. Eriopis elongatus, n. s., pl. iii. fig. 12, "habitat in locis profundis maris Bohnsiae." This is called by Boeck Niphargus elongatus.

The new genus Pararnphithoe is thus defined:—

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.)

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abdominis ultimi paris biramei, ramis elongatis." To this genus Bruzelius refers nine species; in section a, "dorsum magis minuere carinatum, posticum sepe dentibus armatum," 1. Paramphithoe panopla, Kröyer, by Bate, Boeck and Sars now called Pleustes panopla; 2. Paramphithoe pulchella, Kröyer, by Bate called Pherusa pulchella, by Boeck Pleustes pulchellus, by Sars, 1882, Paramphithoe pulchella; 3. Paramphithoe hystric, Owen, for which see Note on Lepechin, 1780; 4. Paramphithoe compressa, Liljeborg, identified by Boeck with "Atylus Swammerdami," Milne-Edwards; in section b, "dorsum rotundatum, segmentis dubius aut pluribus postice dentatis;" 5. Paramphithoe bicuspis, Kröyer, by Bate referred to Pherusa, by Boeck to Pleustes, by Sars, 1882, back to Paramphithoe; 6. Paramphithoe tridentata, n. s., pl. iii. fig. 13, by Boeck in 1870 named Halirages tridentatus; 7. Paramphithoe elegans, n. s., pl. iii. fig. 14, by Boeck identified with Decoxime bispinosa, Spence Bate, under the name Halirages bispinosa; in section c, "dorsum rotundatum, carina et dentibus destitutum;" 8. Paramphithoe leviscula, Kröyer, now known as Calliopus levisculus; 9. Paramphithoe norvegicus, Rathke, now known as Calliopus norvegicus, Rathke. Thus it appears that all the species assigned to Paramphithoe by the founder of the genus fall to older genera, with the exception of Owen's hystric and the new species tridentata; this latter he defines:—"Caput rostro perpusillo instructum. Dorsum rotundatum, laxe, segmenti septimni thoraces, primi seculadique abdominis margine medii posteriori dentem acutum formante. Antennis superiores inferioribus longissimis multo breviore. Pedes primi seculadique paris mamm fere oblongo-ovali, mediseris magnitudinis, instructi. Appendix caudalis indivisa, margine posteriori truncato et dentato." If Boeck's Acanthonotus is accepted as the generic name for Owen's hystric, Paramphithoe tridentata, Bruzelius, remains over to represent the new genus, and would, I imagine, take precedence of Boeck's Halirages, unless we may argue that the genus instituted by Bruzelius lapsed through the want of any suitable definition, coupled with the want of any species selected as the type.

After describing Acanthonotus serra, Kröyer, Decoxime tenuicornis, Rathke, and Iphainonia obesa, Rathke, Bruzelius proceeds to define the genus Ampelisca, Kröyer, identifying with it Costa's Araneops. He assigns to it six species (1) squamicornis, n. s., pl. iv. fig. 15; (2) tenuicornis, Liljeborg; (3) leviscula, Liljeborg; (4) macrocephala, Liljeborg; (5) "Gaimardi," Kröyer, by Boeck in 1870 named "Bathy Gaimardi;" (6) Ampelisca carinata, n. s., pl. iv. fig. 16, in which the front part of the back is rounded, and which therefore differs from the Ampelisca Gaimardi (Telamatus typicus), Spence Bate, which has "cephalon and pereion laterally compressed and dorsally cuneated." Bruzelius next describes Haploops tubulosa, Liljeborg; Haploops carinata, Liljeborg; Bathyporcia pilosa, Lindström. In the last he has noticed the variations in the antennae, which subsequently occasioned the institution of new species.

In the genus Elicerinos, he describes (1) Elicerinos obtusus, n. s., pl. iv. fig. 17, identified by Boeck with Leucoilhe phyllonyx, M. Sars, under the name Aceros phyllonyx; (2) Elicerinos affinis, n. s., pl. iv. fig. 18, by Boeck called Monoculodes affinis, as also earlier by Spence Bate, who gives it priority over his own Monoculodes stimpsoni, whereas J. S. Schneider inclines to identify Monoculodes affinis, Boeck, with Monoculodes stimpsoni, Bate, and definitely makes Elicerinos affinis, Bruzelius, a synonym of Monoculodes carinatus, Spence Bate; (3) Elicerinos saginatus, Kröyer.

He describes "Leucoilhe elyptica (Kröyer)," which Boeck calls "Metopa Bruzelii," Goës. Bruzelius notices that his specimens differed somewhat in the antennae and gnathopods from Kröyer's description, but was content to regard them as the young of Kröyer's species. Sars, in 1882, considers that the form described by Boeck is not the true Metopa Bruzelii, Goës, but a distinct species, which he names Metopa borealis, distinguished by its more considerable
size, shorter antennae, and differences in the gnathopods. He gives its length as 3 mm. The length given by Boeck is 2 mm. Bruzelius says the body's length is about 2 mm. _Leucothoe norvegica_, Liljeborg, is next described. Of this he says in a note that it is possibly the male, and _Leucothoe clypeata_ the female of one and the same species, an opinion in which Bate and Boeck agree with him.

After describing _Leucothoe articulata_, Montagu, and "_Laphystius Sturionis_," Krøyer, he defines the new genus _Nicippe_:


1859. _Bruzelius, Ragnar M._


The investigations were made upon "_Gammarus locusta_, Linné, and _Amphithoe postceroides_, Rathke." Sars, 1867, in regard to the inner structure of the Amphipoda, says, "Nous devons les études les plus consciencieuses et les plus exactes au savant suédois, M. Ragnar Bruzelius, qui a écrit sur ce sujet un mémoire accompagné d’une planche lithographique dans ‘Öfversigt af Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar, 1859.’ "Ainsi que le lecteur le verra dans la suite, mes recherches sur cette espèce [Gammarus neglectus] s'accordent parfaitement, dans tous les points essentiels, avec les communications de ce naturaliste, fait qui mérite ici une attention particulière, attendu que les renseignements fournis par d'autres savants, entre autres par M. Spence Bate, semblent s'en écarter sous plusieurs rapports."

1859. _Danielssen, D. C., born 1815 (G. O. Sars)._  

_Beretning om en zoologisk Reise foretagen i Sommeren 1857._ Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne. 11te Binds 1ste Hefte. Christiania, 1859. (The Volume, "Ellevte Bind," is dated 1861.)

_Amphipoda are mentioned on pages 7–9, but without any descriptions. One new species is noted under _Oelicerus_, Krøyer, "O. arcticus n. spec. Af denne nye Art найдет jeg nogle faa Exemplarer ved Vadsø paa sandig Leerbund fra 40–60 Favne." This is regarded by Boeck as a synonym of _Oelicerus lyncus_, M. Sars, 1859.

1859. _Gegenbaur, Carl, born 1826 (Carus), 1827 (Hagen)._  


For an account of this work remodelled, see Note on Gegenbaur, Grundriss, &c., 1878.
1859. Gervais, Paul, and Beneden, P. J. van.


The Crustacés are the Classe Quatrième of the "Deuxième Embranchement. Animaux articulés." Of the "Sous-classe des Crustacés Édiopithalomes," the authors say, page 486, "les Édiopithalomes sont généralement partagés en trois ordres, nommés Isopodes, Amphipodes et Lémodipodes, auxquels on en ajoute maintenant un quatrième pour les Pycnogonides, qui semblent être, à plusieurs égards, un arrêt de développement des Lémodipodes Éphyridés." This view of the Pycnogonides is no longer generally held. On page 488, they define the Ordre des Amphipodes, dividing it into two families, "les Gammarides et les Hyperidés." To the former belongs the genus Crevette (Gammarus), of which they have at least three species in France, "deux d'entre elles vivent dans les cours d'eau et dans les étangs (Gammarus palier et Roseiil); ce sont ces Crevettes que l'on trouve souvent dans le cresson. La troisième n'a encore été observée que dans l'eau de puits. Elle est plus petite que les précédentes et étioke. Nous l'avons appelée Gammarus lactue." This can scarcely be called a scientific description of a new species; but see Notes on Gervais, pp. 156, 160.

In the family of the Hyperidés, les Théonimes (g. Phronima) are mentioned with the species volutaria. The Lémodipodes are divided into, "1" les Capelliidés, with the genus Caprella, and "2" les Cyamides," after briefly defining which they say,

"L'ancien genre Cyane (Cyamus), qui constitue à lui seul cette famille, comprend plusieurs espèces que l'on trouve sur le corps des grands Cétacés. On les nomme Poux de Baleines.

"Le Cyane du Dauphin (Cyamus delphini, Guérin) doit former un autre genre que nous noms Isocyamus." Nothing is said of the characters of this new genus. The Pycnogonides, among other habitats, live "sur le corps des poissons."

1859. Hogan, Arthur R.


This paper discusses the habits, food-supply and habitat of the species described in the immediately preceding paper by Spence Bate. As to their food, Mr. Hogan says, "some water drawn from the spring at Ringwood, has been proved, by microscopic examination, to contain numerous animalcules; and this will probably turn out to be the case with all other waters in which Niphargi are found." Some six or seven specimens of Niphargus aquilus, from a well near Tunbridge Wells in Kent, lived in my room from January 28, 1886, till March 3, 1886. As they all died at about the same time, it may have been the coldness of the night which killed them. Though they were very active in walking about the bottom of their jar, whenever I happened to look at them during their life-time, I never saw them attempt to swim. Another set of about a dozen were placed in a jar, 5½ inches high by 2¾ inches broad, on June 15th, 1886. Two of these were females with eggs. These two died within a couple of days, surrounded by some rapidly developed parasitic growth.
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The rest lived on for a considerable time, the last not dying till November 24th, 1856. The water in which they were at first placed came from their native well, and contained a very little sediment. Every four days a small portion was poured away and replenished with water from the town waterworks.

1859. KINAHAN, JOHN ROBERT, born 1828, died February 2, 1863 (Busk).


In the list of Crustacea Amphipoda, Professor Kinahan avails himself of a list of William Thompson's collection furnished him by Spence Bate. Twenty-eight names of species are given, among them being Orchestia laevis and Orchestia deshayesii (Savigny). Gammarus fluviatilis is mentioned and distinguished from Gammarus pulex, but the proper use of the names is evidently inverted. "Hygeria Galba" was found "in thousands in Acalephae, floating through the Bay." The next entry is "Lesrigonius Fabricii (?).—This occurred with the last, but in fewer numbers. It is singular that in the supplement to Parry's 'Voyage,' this is figured as having occurred also along with the last. Can there be any intimate connexion, such as sexual, between them? I find some trifling differences between my specimen and L. Fabricii (Milne-Edwards), but await my friend Spence Bate's judgment on the point. I strongly suspect that Gosse has mistaken this animal for Metacerus melanosoma, the distinction between the genera being such as to easily cause a mistake. This is doubtless the species W. Thompson failed to identify, owing to the bad condition of his specimen." The name borrowed from Milne-Edwards should no doubt have been "Lesrigonius Fabricii," not "Lesrigonius Fabricii."

1859. LACHMANN, JOHANNES.


Gammarus is obviously in error (maintained throughout the paper), for Gammarus. The parasites found by Lachmann in the intestine (Darm) of the well-shrimp, are said to belong to the puzzling group of the Gregarines.

1859. SARS, MICHAEL, born 1805, died 1869 (G. O. Sars).


The Amphipoda recorded are; 29. Anonyx ampulla (Cancer) Phipps; 30. Anonyx gulosus Kroyer; 31. Anonyx Vahlili Kroyer; 32. Anonyx Holmelli Kroyer; 33. Stegocephalus spec,
a species found by Kroyer but left indeterminate; 34. Pontoporeia femorata Kroyer; 35. Pardalosea cespitosa Kroyer; 36. "Ampelisca Gaimardi" Kroyer; 37. "Ampelisca Sachrichitii" Kroyer; 38. Ampelisca lavigata Liljeb.; 39. Amphithoe serrata Kroyer, with the remark that the fourth side-plate is much too small in the figure in Kroyer's Grønl. Amphip., it being both in Norwegian and Greenland specimens, which Sars had examined, double as long as the third and somewhat deeper. 40. Amphithoe cristata (Acanthonotus) Owen, a species said to be very like Amphithoe serrata, but still more like a remarkable new species from the coast of Norway, Amphithoe parasitica, which is fully described, the Latin description being:—"A. serrata affinis, dignoscitur carina in medio dorsi segmenti thoracici quinta orinata et usque ad segmentum quartum abdominis porrecta, postice in quaque segmento in dentem triangularem cæstum desinente; ocelis magnis, paululum ovalis, convexis; epitome quarto et quinto insolitus magnitudine, anterioribus duplo longioribus, quarto infra et antice, quinto infra et postice in spinam fortis convus-a-cuminatam crente (in epitome quarto uncinitae, in quinto rectam); pedibus thoracicos primi et secundi partis magnitudine multiori et manu subeuforuni praedita; antennis aequationis aut inferioribus paulo longioribus, dividitum longitudinali corporis parum superantibus." This species was referred to Acanthonotus by Boeck in 1860, to Acanthonotus by S. Bate in 1862, and subsequently identified by Boeck with Ephemerina corniger, Fabričius.

A full description is given by Sars of Owen's Amphithoe cristata, which, "in the short form of the body, the sharp serrate-like back, and strong development of the fourth and fifth side-plates much resembles Amphithoe serrata and still more Amphithoe parasitica, but is distinguished from both inasmuch as the dorsal carina extends over all the person-segments and the four first of the pleon (while in both these species it is wanting on the four first person-segments) or, as Owen expresses it, 'segmentis 4 antibus in erista continua superne elevatis.' Where, however, the same author uses, 'religvis in spinis retrorsum inclinatis productis, he is so far incorrect as in fact these spines or processes are entirely wanting on the last three abdominal-segments." By Boeck this species is called Acanthonotous cristatus. The list continues with 41. Amphithoe hystrix (Acanthonous) Owen. Comparing his specimens with Kroyer's description, Grønl. Amph., p. 260, Sars was inclined to regard the Norwegian form as a distinct species from the Greenland, but by comparison of these with Owen's figure, which he says is more correct than his short description, he was convinced of the identity of the forms from the two localities. To Kroyer's description he offers corrections;—"Hovedet har i Midten af Panderenden et meget lidet, men tydeligt, horizontalt, tilgiket Horn, ikke, som Kroyer siger, kun en stump Vinkel. De øverste Følere ere meget mere end halvet eller næsten Totredielde saa lange som de nederste (efter Kroyer nae de ikke disse halve Længde); Skæftets første Led udsender fra Enden af sin øverste Rand en opad og udad rettet stærk og spids Torn, som næsten er ligneæ lang som selve Ledlet (efter Kroyer er denne Torn lang mindre) eller som andet Led, det tredie Led er kun halvt saa langt. Stiften, undersøgt kun hos et enkel Exemplar, bestod af 70 Led (efter Kroyer 'af 20 Led og dorover'), af hvilke de 7 (efter Kr. de 4) første Led have i deres underste Rand smaa Haarknupper, men af alle de fuldende Led viser, som Kroyer meget rigtigt anfører, kun hvert andet Led Haar og hvert andet er blottet for dem. Svinens første Led er af Længde som Skæftets tredie Led (efter Kr. er det betydeligt længere). I de nederste Følere Skæfte taltes hos det samme Exemplar 111 Led (efter Kr. bestan den 'af i det mindste 50 Led').

De øre Brydisegmenter ere, som Kroyer rigtig fremstiller det, beskrives med 5 eller, naar man regner Sidepladsernes Pig med, 7 Rekker af Pigge; Bagkroppens 2 første Segmenter viser derimod kert 9 Pigge (af hvilke de 2 nederste ere de mindste), det tredie 5, det fjerde 3, det femte og sjette 2 (det Pigge paa Midthirien af disse Segmenter mangler), og det syvende ingen. Heraf sees, at det rette Forhold ikke rigtigt fremstilles af Kroyer, naar man kun angiver 7 Pigge paa Bagkroppens andet Segment og slet ingen paa det femte og sjette.
Owen’s Afdelning stemmer derimod med Hansen til alle disse Pigges Form, Antal og Anordning ganske overens med Forholdet hos vor norske Form. Mindre nøjagtig er hans Beskrivelse, naar det hænder, at ’fjerde og femte Caudal-segment havo 3 og de andre kun 2 Pigge.’ Dette er urigtigt for det femte Segments Vedkommende, som i Virkeligheden kun har 2 Pigge, saaledes som Owen’s Fig. 7 ganske rigtigt udviser. Det første Brystsegment har, som baade Owen og Kroyer angiver, 10 Pigge, idet de 3 midterste ere dobbellete; den forreste Pig paa Midtlinien er den længste og ligger horizontalt fremad strakt og ligesom et Horn frembruget over Hovedet.—Hos Exemplarer af ¼’ Længde befandtes alle Kroppens Pigge allerede fuldkommen udviklede ligosom hos de voksne. Alle Sideplader ende nedenfor med en Pig, den fjerde og femte, hvilke ogsaa ere længere end de andre, hver med 2 Pigge. Da hverken Owen eller Kroyer har iagttaget Dyret i levende Tilstand, tilfoies sluttelig, at Kroppens Farve er gualbrun, Brystfødderne og Fødderne med rosemåede Ringe, oftest ere ogsaa Kroppens Pigge i Spidsen rosemåede. Øjnene ere bruntört, temmelig store (ikke ’smaa og hvide,’ som Owen siger), cirkelrunde, halvkugleformig frembruget, deres ydre Flade viser talrige polygonale Facetter.” For discussion of the species of *Acanthosaoma*, Boeck’s *Acanthosaoma*, see Note on Lepechin, 1778. Bacholz, in his description of “*Acanthosaoma hyaline* Owen,” in 1874, does not allude to Sars’s description. The long and strong spine of the upper antenna which Sars mentions is not shown in Bacholz’s figure, though to an unfigured small specimen he attributes ‘am ersten Basalglied der oberen Antenne ein ziemlich langer schlanker, am äussern oben Ende befindlicher Stachel.’

The next species is 42. Amphithoë panopla Kroyer, in regard to which Sars finds that "I Pigkkroppen hos vor norske Form er meget mere knæret," and after mentioning some other variations from Kroyer’s description, suggests the name *Amphithoë panoploides*, in case the Norwegian form should prove to be specifically distinct, which, however, Boeck does not consider it to be. 43. Amphithoë latipes Sars, nov. spec., is by Boeck called *Amphithoës latipes*. 44. Amphithoë serraticornis Sars, nov. spec., is identified by Boeck with *Calliopus exiliscutus*, Kroyer; 45. Amphithoë fulvocecata Sars, nov. spec., becomes in Boeck’s work *Halirages fulvocecatus*; 46. Amphithoë macrocephala Sars, nov. spec., is identified with *Dexamine bispinosa*, Spence Bate, as *Halirages bispinosus*; 47. Amphithoë albomaculata Kroyer (A. podoceroides H. Rathke), is probably *Amphithoë rubricata*, Montagu. Of the following many are discussed elsewhere; 48. Oäceros saginatus Kroyer; 49. Oäceros lyneus Sars, nov. spec.; 50. Gammarus locusta (Cancer) L.; 51. Gammarus mutatus Liljeb.; 52. “Gammarus Salini” Leach; 53. Gammarus dentatus Kroyer, redescribed; 54. Gammarus fissicornis Sars, nov. spec., by Boeck called *Liljeborgia fissicornis*; 55. Podocerus capillatus H. Rathke; 56. Ischyrocerus minutus Liljeb.; 57. Leucothoë norvegica Liljeb.; 58. Leucothoë phylloxyx Sars, nov. spec., by Boeck made the type of a new genus, as *Aceros phylloxyx*; 59. Glacumeone leucoips Kroyer, in regard to which Sars says that the eyes which Kroyer describes from examples in spirits as “smaa og lidet tydelige,” are in the living animal “stærkt iøjefaldende ved deres afstikkende opak melkehvide Farve,” and “paa de 3 fornste Abdominalsegmenter findes paa hver Side af Ryggen en læn, men temmelig bred, conisk-hjørnede Keule, som ikke omtales af Kroyer, og efter Figuren i Gaimard’s Voyage en Scandinavie, Crus. Tab. 19 Fig. 1, synes ogsaa disse Segmenter at være ganske glatte. De undre disse 3 Segmenter siddende snakkelte ’falske Fødder’ finder jeg temmelig store (ingenlunde ‘smaa og korte’ som Kroyer Siger)."

The ovaries are described as lying dorsally upon the gut and liver-tubes on either side of the heart, forming two cylindrical tubes closed at either end, reaching from the second to the sixth person-segment with an oviduct opening in the fourth segment. The inner surface is covered by an epithelium layer which is supported by a Tunica propria of finely granular appearance, and that in turn is surrounded by an outer skin which is homogeneous.

[Bruzelius traces the ovaries from the first to the seventh segment, with the opening of the oviduct at the base of the marsupial plate of the fifth segment. G. O. Sars traces the ovaries from the second to the seventh, with the opening of the oviduct as stated by Bruzelius in the fifth segment]. Neither la Valette nor Bruzelius could discover the lobes of which according to Spence Bate (1855) the ovary of Gymnarchus is composed.

The first origin of the Amphipod-egg is derived by la Valette from an epithelial cell of the ovary. In eggs not far developed he found a sharply defined membrane, a finely granular content, a germinal vesicle and many germinal spots. With further development of the egg-cell violet-coloured drops appear in the hitherto colourless contents, which soon as smaller or larger strongly refracting globules fill the whole egg and conceal the germinal vesicle. The coloured yolk develops itself within the cell-membrane.

La Valette could never succeed in observing zooosperms in immediate proximity to the egg or within it. Of the two skins of the egg one in later stages of the embryo's development sometimes disappears, but the one remaining is not, he says, as Meissner supposes, the chorion or outer, but always the inner, or yolk-skin. The inner skin has a finely shagreened appearance; the outer is completely homogeneous.

He thus sums up his view of the earlier stages of the development of the egg. An epithelial cell of the ovary increases in size, its nucleus becomes the germinal vesicle and fills itself with germinal spots, while within the cell-membrane the development of the fine-grained yolk begins. Along with this and perhaps partly at its expense along with the increasing size of the egg appears the violet yolk. The former he calls the formation-yolk, the latter the nourishment-yolk, which at successive stages changes from violet to brown-red and finally to yellow-brown. The formation-yolk divides and perhaps with it the germinal vesicle. In this way arise the yolk-balls including a nucleus, and these after continued division by hardening at the periphery obtain a membrane and become the cells of the embryo-skin. When this has completely sheathed the nourishment-yolk, the whole egg-content draws back on one side from the egg-skin, and by a constriction on that side is divided into two unequal portions still connected on the opposite convex side. On the side where the constriction has taken place the cells of the embryo-skin put out protuberances, marking the position of arteries, mouth-organs and limbs.

A full discussion follows of the micropylar apparatus of the Amphipod-egg, which Meissner first discovered in Gymnarchus pulex. It is confined to the inner or yolk-skin, the outer skin or chorion being completely closed. It lies, not as Meissner supposed, at the pole of the egg, but near the greatest diameter of its breadth. At its central point is a small tap with two small openings. The apparatus occurs at the part of the egg corresponding with the back of the embryo and the third person-segment of the developed animal. It is attached to a spherical sack which extends into the heart of the embryo, and which is still observable in
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a young animal just escaped from the pouch, though it afterwards disappears. In regard to
the use of the apparatus, reference is made to the observations of Leuckart upon the
development of the Pupipares, showing that the microplex may have another function than
the reception of zoosperms, namely to act as a funnel for the introduction of nourishment.
In the case of Amphipods the Valette suggests that it may serve as a respiratory apparatus.
He recognises that the outer egg-skin is completely closed, as well as the sack in connection
with the microplex, but he thinks that both might be permeable to the medium surrounding
them.

1860. Boeck, Axel, born 1833, died 1873 (G. O. Sars).

Bemerkninger angaaende de ved de norske Kyster forekommende Amphipoder.
Forhandlinger ved de Skandinaviske Naturforskeres ottende Mode i Kjøbenhavn

Boeck thinks it likely that the division of the Amphipoda into the three principal groups,
Hyperidea, Gammaridea, Cephalidea, will always retain its value, while with growing knowledge
the minor subdivisions must be subject to variations. In his own classification he has paid
regard, he says, not only to the form of feet and tail, but even more particularly to parts
less open to view, the mouth-organs, the maxillipeds and the branchiae. Besides the
characters already in use, namely the presence or absence of palps in maxille and mandibules
and the number of joints to the maxillipeds, he considers the form of the inner plate in the
first pair of maxille and its garniture of hairs to be of high importance. He attaches weight
also to the arrangement of teeth and hairs at the upper end of the cesophagus, although from
the difficulty of the investigation he will not for the time delay over these points. He calls
attention to a double armature of teeth which the males of many species possess as opposed
to the females, and which he notices especially in the mandibules and first and second
maxillae. This, on which he no longer lays stress in his great work, is no doubt only a
misapprehension caused by the appearances which precede the moulting of the Crustacian
skin.

In his Classification of the Norwegian Amphipoda Boeck places first the tribe Hyperidea, Dana,
because he considers it to be united by a new and very remarkable form, Trischizostoma, to
the family Orchestide, as well as to the genera Anonyx and Opis among the Gammaridea.

In the subfamily Hyperidea he places "Hyperia galba, Mont. (Latreillii Edw.); Hyperia
spinipes, n. s.; Lestrigonus exulans, Kroyer; and "Lestrigonus Boeckii," n. s. (presumably
named after Professor Chr. Boeck), both of which he subsequently united with Hyperia
galba as synonyms of Hyperia medusarum, O. F. Müller.

In the second tribe, Posingomate, Boeck, he places the single new genus and species, "Trischizo-
stoma Raschii," Esmark and Boeck, in which, however, the genus at least is assuredly a
synonym of Guerinia, Hope and Costa.

In the third tribe, Gammaridae, for the first family Orchestidea, he refers to two genera occurring
on the Norwegian coasts, but only makes mention of "Allorchestia Nilsonii," Rathke’s species
which has since been named Hyale nilsonii. In the second family, Gammaridea, he gives
the following new species, Anonyx serratus, which he afterwards named Orchooneue serratus;
Anonyx pinguis, which becomes Orchooneue pinguis in his later work; Anonyx obtusifrons,
changed later on into Muniprates obtusifrons; "Anonyx Brezzi," dropped out of his later
works except for a reference in the Index of De Skand. og. Arkt. Amph., to p. 157, from
which it may be inferred that he identified his species with Anonyx galbus, Kroyer;
Ichnopyges spinicornis; Urothoe norvegica. He then mentions Bathyporeia pilosa, Lindstrom,

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.)

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from the description and figures of which his own specimens somewhat varied. His next new species is Pontoporia armata, which he afterwards named Priscilla armata. The genus Edicerus, Kroyer, he thinks should form two separate divisions, one containing sigutatus, Kr., affinis, Brux., lyceus, Sars, and norvegicus, n. s., the other norv-eulandiaz Dana, and obtusus, Brux. For the latter division he institutes a new genus, Acros, using a name pre-occupied among Aves (although there with a different meaning and pronuciation), and taking Acros obtusus, Bruzelius, as the type, which he afterwards named Acros phylloponus, Brux. This new species, Edicerus norvegicus, he renamed in 1870, Pontoporia norvegica, giving it as a synonym Krøyeria arenaria, Spence Bate, 1863. Spence Bate's genus is in fact not the pre-occupied Krøyeria but Kroyeria, which perhaps lapsed as a synonym of Monoculodes, and the species Krøyeria arenaria dates, not from 1863, but 1858, taking precedence, therefore, of Boeck's norvegicus. Boeck next gives Amplexica spinipes, n. s., stating that it is very like Amplexica squicornis, Bruzelius. For a specimen described by Liljeborg as Lencothoe articulosa, Montagu, he proposes a distinct name "Lencotho Liljeborgii," which in his later works he hesitates to uphold. He recognizes that Lencothoe articulosa should be called Lencothoe spinicornis, Abildgard. Making Probolium, Costa, a synonym of the earlier Stenotho, Dana, he adds a new species "Stenotho Dana," which he afterwards found to be synonymous with Stenotho (Montagu) marina, Spence Bate, 1855. After pointing out the resemblances between Eosirus and Lencotho, he adds a new species, Eosirus longipes. For Gammarus brevicornis, Bruzelius, and Gammarus fuscicornis, M. Sars, he establishes a new genus, Iluna, a name pre-occupied among Birds and Amphipods, and consequently in Boeck's later works giving place to the synonymous Liljeborgia, Sp. Bate, 1862. Iluna brevicornis he afterwards identified with Liljeborgia pallita, Sp. Bate. To Dexamine he adds a new species, "Dexamine Theo." For Amphithoe compressa, Liljeborg, he establishes the new genus, Epidesura, which was dropped when later on he found the species in question to be Atylus (Amphithoe) surmountianus, Milne-Edwards, 1836. He makes a new species, "Gammarus Batei," of which no notice is taken in his subsequent works, probably because he thought it too obviously a Gammarus lusula to be worth further mention. To the genus Paroamphithoe, Bruzelius, he leaves the species panopla and pulchella, but establishes a new genus Amphithopsis to receive the species, bicornis, elegans, brevisetosa, tridentata, and the two new species Amphithopsis glaber and Amphithopsis longicornis, the former of which he transferred first to Paroamphithoe, and afterwards to Planes, retaining the latter as type of the genus Amphithopsis. He discusses the genus Acanthonotus, Owen, which he afterwards called Acanthomoeóma, and the neighbouring genus, Iphimédia, Ratke. To Acanthomoea, Owen, he assigns the species, Acanthomoea hysterix, Owen, Amphithoë parasitica, Sars, and Eptemeria triceritata, Costa. He afterwards found reason to name the first Acanthomoea cuspidata, Lepechin, and the other two, Epimeria cornigera, Fabricius.

In his third family, Corophidae, Dana, Boeck places a new genus, Pontocerops, with a new species, "Pontocerops Sophia" (afterwards Sophias), for its type. After some discussion of species which he considers to belong to Leptocheirus, Zaddach, and to Gammaropsis, Liljeborg, respectively, he describes a new species, Amphithoe grandilatior, and a new genus, Hela, with a new species, Hela modesta, for its type. The name Hela, being pre-occupied, has been changed by S. I. Smith to Nechela.

The fourth tribe he calls Caprilidae. In it he places Proto pedata, afterwards recognized as Proto ventricosa; Eōina longicorina, Kroyer, he here assigns to Protella, though he afterwards called it Eōina phosma, Montagu, being properly Protella phosma; to Eōina, Kroyer, he adds the new species, Eōina (Cyprella) echinata, Eemark, which he afterwards claims as his own species, and Eōina laxis, which, according to Mayer, is the young of Eōina longicorina, Kroyer. He next establishes a new genus, Eōinella, with a new
species, *Eugenilla spinosa*, as type, also assigning to this genus *Eugena tronella*, Dana, and *Eugena acutata*, Dana, but in both cases according to Mayer without good reason for so doing. To *Caprella*, Lamarck, he adds three new species, "*Caprella Esmarkii*," *Caprella lacticornis*, *Caprella punctata*, the first two of which Mayer identifies with *Caprella equilibra*, Say, and the third a little doubtfully with *Caprella septentrionalis*, Kroeyer. Boeck himself in his last work inclines to identify *Caprella esmarkii* with *Caprella equilibra*.

In this work the descriptions of new genera are not very formally drawn out. That of *Tri Chiostoma* follows the statement that three specimens, all females, were captured by Professor Rasch off Séndino, by sinking a dead bird, if he remembered rightly, to a depth of about 100 fathoms, and is given thus:—"The deepest Individ. measured 45 m., and the one cited lies on of the sides inland the Amphipodera of the genus. Legen. is stappled by the first from the side to the anden; Ryggen rundt uden Kiel; Hovedet springer fortill frem i et langt og bredt Rostrum, der dækker Roldene af de øvrige Antenner. Øjnene er meget store og dække som hos *Hyperidernae* mesten hele Hovedets Sider samt støde mesten sammen oveni; de øvrige Antenner er de korteste; Skællet lidet og kort; Svøben dannes af et noget langt, paa den indre Side hårdekket forst, samt 12 til 14 andre kortere; Biøven bestaan ligeligt af et langt første og to meget mindre fuldendende Led. De nedre Antenner er en Trediedele lengere end de øvrige; Skældets tre første Led ere meget korte; de de fuldendende og inddyndes af samme Længde, hvorhos det første af disse er paa den indre Side angstet; Svøben bestaan af heved 20 Led. De stemme saaledes overens med Antennerne hos *Hyperidae* og Slegten Anonyx. Munddelede see ud som en trespalte fremstukt Tubus, som er dannet af de overordentlig forskellige Overlæge og de omdannede Maxillarfødders ydre Plader. Indenfor denne Tubus, efter hvilken Slegtsnavnet er givet, findes de spindes, stærkt forskellige, men spidse Mandibler og Maxiller, der ligne et Slags Bønde. Maxillarfødderne ere forsynede med firkantede og Mandiblere med treledede Palper. Første Par Fødder er omgivet til stærke Grifleresikker af en spændende Bygning; femte Led eller Haanden er meget stor, spidst, og fastet ved den indre Side til det foregæende Led. Kloden er ikke som sædvanligt fastet til den nedre Vinkel, slænede sig mod den bagre Rand med Spidsen opad, men er fastet til den bagre øvre Vinkel med Spidsen nedad; den stemmer saaledes i dette noget overens med Kroeyer's Slegt *Opis*. Det andet Par Fødder er dannet som hos Slegten *Anonyx*. Det tredie og fierte Par ere ulige; fierte Pars første og især tredie Led ere stærkt skibskformet udvidede, medens de hos tredie Par ere smalleere. De tre fuldende Par ere af den sædvanlige Bygning og tillige efterhaanden i Længde. Halen er meget bredt og stemmer i sin Form meget overens med *Hyperiderinae*, men de tre bagre Par Halo-beens Pedunkler ere kortere end hos disse. Andet Par Epimerer er særdeles stor, trekantedet med Basis nedad og den afstumpede Spids opad og skiber næsten det første Par.

"Pyret lignet saaledes *Hyperiderinae* i Hovedets, Øjenes, Antenneres og Halens Bygning, tildeels ogsaa ved Maxillarføddernes ydre Plade, der er operculiform; men her findes Palper, som *Hyperiderinae* nogle. I det Hele taget ere Munddelede hos dette Dyre i skifromelige, og synes at være bestemte til Sugning. Det nærer sig i flere Henseender *Orchididerinae*, men har ogsaa meget tilfælles med Slegterne *Opis* og *Anonyx* blandt Gammariderne ved Antennerne og Føddernes Danmæle."

I have given the above in the original language, as the translation by Dallas is accessible in the "Annals and Magazine for May, 1850," and the Latin description will be given further on.

The following remarks on the two species *Eucercus novi-zelandiae*, Dana, and *Eucercus obtusus*, Brunelsius, supply all that is here given by way of definition for Boeck's new genus, *Acetes*; as distinguished from the other species of *Eucercus*, in these two, he says, the upper antennæ are elongate, the rostrum is wanting, the eyes have their ordinary lateral position. The point of the mandible is not dentate, and the second joint of its pulp differs in form.
from that in _Edicerus saginatus_. The inner plate of the first maxilla is large and furnished with several strongly ciliated hairs. From regard to the marsupial plates and their relation to the branchiae, he would place _Edicerus_ and _Aceros_ rather with _Phoebus_ and the like than near to _Gammarnus_. In the form of the hands of the gnathopods he finds an approach to the subfamily of which _Leucothoe_ is the type. Whether _Aceros_ with a short penultimate syllable should be considered pre-occupied, because a genus of birds was called _Aceros_, with a long penult, is perhaps an open question.

For the new genus, _Iduna_, or at least for the two species which constitute it, he gives the following characters:—The accessory flagellum is especially long; while the principal flagellum of the upper antennae is short. The lower antennae are strong and almost subpediform. The molar tubercle of the mandibles is small; the inner plate of the first maxillae is, as in _Eusirus_, oval and furnished with a single plumose seta; the biting-plates (Tryggeploder) of the maxillipeds are small and their palps much elongated. The first two pairs of legs are provided with strong clasping hands, their fourth joint sending out from the lower hinder angle a strong process, as in _Leucothoe_; the following pairs of legs are very thin and long, the last pair is very long; the uropods (Halefodhern) are long and the telson deeply cleft. The first side-plate (Epimeron) is strong, larger than the next one. Thus they show great agreement with _Eusirus_, and differ much from the typical species of _Gammarnus_.

The marsupial plates, he says, in this genus are small, the branchiae long and broad; the palp in the first maxilla has the first joint short. Alas! he says, in _Eusirus_ and _Iduna_, the inner plate of the first maxilla is larger than [in] the other [members of the group], but in all furnished only with one bristle. In 1876, he says that this plate in _Liljeborgia fissicornis_ has one very long plumose seta and a smaller seta not plumose, and that in _Eusirus cuspidatus_ it has two plumose setae.

His genus _Epidesura_, he says, in many characters approaches _Dexamine_, Leach. The form of the antennae is as in _Dexamine_; the mandibles, however, have a very thin, weak, triarticulate palp; the palp of the first maxilla is bi-articulate, and the inner plate is furnished with six ciliated hairs; the biting-plates of the maxillipeds are large, the palps small, thin, with their fourth joint forming a small finger (Klo). The marsupial plates are especially large, furnished on the edges with close-set, long hairs; the branchiae of the last thoracic legs are of the same peculiar form which is found in _Ichnopus_; the two last segments of the pleon are coalesced and the telson is divided; the body is strongly compressed.

The new genus _Amphithoeopsis_ is instituted for those species (taken from _Paramphithoe_), Bruzelius, and united to two new ones), which have—an elongate, compressed body with moderate epimera and long antennae; the inner plate of the first maxillae furnished with four to five long, thick, plumose setae; the inner plate of the second maxillae with many simple setae at the extremity, but several on the inner side very strong and plumose; the maxillipeds large, with palps of moderate length; the two first pairs of feet with hands of nearly the same size, small; the third and fourth pairs of legs with the fifth joint very long, longer than the third joint; the telson simple; the last uropods with the branchiae long, often unequal; the marsupial plates much larger than the branchiae, closely margined with hairs.

In the new genus _Phoebocorpus_, the body is somewhat depressed, the epimera small, the antennae long and thin, the upper attached far in advance of the lower at the point of the projecting head. Their peduncle is very long, longer than the flagellum and without accessory flagellum. The mandibles are large, at the extremity divided and dentate, with long triarticulate palp. The palp of the first maxilla is biarticulate, the inner plate small and thick. The maxillipeds are long, narrow, with the fourth joint of the palp divided into two joints, of which the last forms a pointed tail (Klo). The two first ("sidste," last, by an obvious mistake for "förste," first) pairs of feet having the fifth joint forming a clasping hand, which in the second pair is much larger than in the first, and not
of the same size in both sexes. The three hinder abdominal-feet are biramous, the rami conical, without spines. Telson small and thin.

Of *Hela*, he says:—"This remarkable new genus is characterized by a long, narrow, depressed body; small, nearly rudimentary epimera; very long legs, of which the first two pairs are furnished with strong clasping hands, the first larger than the second; the last three pairs have the first joint not at all dilated, but narrow and cylindrical like the following joints; the fingers long and conical. The tail is of the usual form, without any of its segments coalesced. Its first three pairs of feet are especially long and thin, the two following pairs biramous, and the last particularly thin, uniramous [genet for engrenet], the rami longer than the peduncle. The mandibles have a divided, dentate point, a prominent molar tubercle, and a thin, triarticulate palp. In the first maxille the palp is long, thin, two-jointed, the inner plate small, furnished with a few bristles. The maxillipeds are very strong, with four-jointed palps. The branchial vesicles are found at the bases of the legs from the second to the sixth pair."

As to the new genus *Æginella* he gives his views in two passages; first he says, p. 670, under *Æginia*, Krøyer:—"Krøyer characterizes this genus by the triarticulate palp of the mandibles, and the biarticulate tail with two pairs of appendages, of which the first pair are biarticulate, the second uniarticulate. Dana refers to this genus some species, which differ from the type species *longicornis* by the structure of the tail, and he believes that this is of little systematic importance. But, as I have found two new species which completely agree with Krøyer's characters for *Æginia*, and besides, a species which is like these in that the mandibles have palps, but the tail of which is constructed as in the genus *Caprella*, I think that Dana's species must be transferred from *Æginia* to a new genus, of which this species of mine is the type. To this genus I have given the name *Æginella*." On p. 673, under *Æginella* mili, he says, "This genus, which forms a link between the preceding genus [Æginia] and that which follows [Caprella], I have already characterized by its not having palps on the mandibles, and by the tail being, as in the genus *Caprella*, biarticulate, with unjointed appendages" ("ved at den mangler Palpe paa Mandiblerne, og ved at Halen er, som hos Sletten *Caprella*, toledet mel uledede Appendices"). The discrepancy in the second statement is no doubt accidental, there remains, therefore, the single point in which *Æginella* differs from *Æginia*, namely, in having the abdominal feet unjointed. But Mayer points out, Caprelliden, p. 36, that Böcek is wrong in supposing the abdominal feet in *Caprella* to be unjointed. It is easy, therefore, to suppose that he may have made the same mistake in regard to the specimen which he names *Æginella*, in which case that genus will fall to *Æginia*, unless, since that is a preoccupied name, *Æginella* may be accepted as its substitute.

1860. LEYDIG, FRANZ.


See Note on Leydig, 1878.

1860. LÜTKEN, CHRISTIAN FREDERIK, born 4 October, 1827 (C. F. L.).


The preliminary object of these remarks was to show the error of the common supposition that there was only one species of *Cyamus* in the North Seas. Lütken here distinguishes six
species, leaving the name *Cyamus ceti*, Lin., to that parasitic on *Balaena mysticetus*, and giving the name *Cyamus nodous*, Ltk., to that living on the Narval, figured in the *Zoologia Danica*, tab. 119.

1860. **Philippi, Rudolph Amandus**, born 1808 (Hagen).


Among the Crustacea Philippi describes one Amphipod, at page 170, thusː—"Amphithoe andina Phil.

"Die *obern Fühler* sind so lang wie der vierte Theil des Körpers; die drei Glieder des Stieles sind gleich lang, nehmen aber von der Basis an allmählig an Dicke ab; die einfache, vielflächlige Geisel ist so lang wie der Stiel. Die *untern Fühler* sind etwas länger als die oberen, etwa so lang wie der dritte Theil des Körpers, im übrigen sind sie denselben ähnlich [ähnlich]; das Grundglied des Stieles ist etwas kürzer als das zweite, welches so lang ist wie das dritte; die Geisel ist etwas länger wie der Stiel. Die *Augen* sind klein und eiförmig. Das *erste Fusspaar* ist sehr kurz, kaum so lang wie das erste Brustsegment; seine Glieder sind ziemlich gleich lang; das drittletzte und das vorletzte sind dreieckig, das letzte kaumartig gegen das vorletzte umgeschlagen und so lang, wie der Vorderrand desselben. Das *zweite Fusspaar* ist wenigstens doppelt so lang, gleichfalls zum Greifen eingehender; das drittletzte Glied ist viel breiter als lang und nach hinten in einen Lappen vorgezogen; das vorletzte ist gross und dreieckig; das Klauenlid ist ebenso lang wie der Vorderrand des vorletzten Gliedes. Das *dritte und vierte Fusspaar* sind so lang wie das zweite und haben cyndrische Glieder. Das fünfte, sechste und siebente Fusspaar sind bedeutend länger als die vorgehenden, zeigen aber sonst die gewöhnliche Bildung, dasselbe gilt von den Anhängern des Schwanzes.—Die *Farbe* ist grau.

"Bemerkung. Diese Art weicht etwas von Amphithoe ab, indem die Hände dreieckig und nicht eiförmig, und die *obern Fühler* kürzer als die unten sind, doch scheint mir der Unterschied nicht erheblich genug, um eine generische Trennung zu rechtfertigen.

"Häufig in den Gewässern des hohen Theiles der Wüsteː z. B. Cachinal de la Sierra, Agua de Profetas, Rio frio etc.

The account of this species I have quoted in full, as I was neither able to find it mentioned in Mr. Spence Bate's Catalogue, nor to find Philippi's work in the British Museum. It may, I think, be presumed that the species belongs to the genus *Hyalella*, S. I. Smith, and may even be identified with the species *Hyalella inermis*, Smith; the name would be *Hyalella andina*. Philippi calculated the height of Cachinal de la Sierra by the quick-silver barometer at 7516 feet, by the Aneroid, in which he placed less trust, at 6290 feet, above the sea. Agua de Profetas, he says, lies 9180 feet above the sea, therefore, about at the height of Quito. At this place, he says, p. 56, "im Wasser waren Flohkrebse, Amphithoe andina, u. sp., Elmis, und kleine schwarze Blutegel, aber keine Schnecken, Mückeinarven etc. Auch sah ich sonst kein Insekt irgend einer Art." At page 89 he says, "Der Lagerräum von Rio frio liegt 10500 Fuss über dem Meere," and at page 91, after describing "die Vegetation des Theiles von Rio frio," he says, "im Wasser waren die gewöhnlichen Flohkrebse und Elmis."

*Hyalella inermis*, S. I. Smith, has been taken by Mr. Edward Whymper at heights still greater than those mentioned by Philippi for the habitat of his Amphipod.
1860. Vollenhoven, Samuel Constant Snellen, van.


Under "de Amphipoden of vloekraven," he mentions Rosell's species under the name "Gammarus Rossellii Gerv.," Pl. ii. fig. 1, distinguishing it from "Gammarus Pelae Le.," and Gammarus putucus Koch. He mentions also Talitrus saltator, Edw., Pl. i. fig. 5; Orchestia littoralis, Leach, Pl. i. fig. 6, of which he discusses the phosphorescence; "Corophium longicornes Dese," Pl. i. fig. 7; "Caprella lobata Latr.," of the female of which he gives a woodcut; and lastly, "Leptomera pelata Latr.," Pl. ii. fig. 2, with a reference to Slabber, "Natuurk. Verlust. Plaat X, fig. 1, 2." The figure shows that Proto ventricosa, O. F. M., is in question, though the explanation of the plate calls it Caprella linealis, probably by an accidental slip.

1861. Bate, C. Spence.


A new species, "Vihilia Edwardsii," is described, and the differences between the mother and the young taken from the incubatory pouch are given in detail. A new genus, Platyscelus, is thus defined:—"This genus agrees in every respect with Dana's genus Dithyrus, except that, after the base in the third and fourth pairs of pereiopods, the remaining joints are developed, whereas in Dithyrus they are wanting." In the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 329, Spence Bate adds a note to his description of this genus, "it appears to me to be not improbable that Platyscelus may prove to be the female of Typhis, from which it differs only in the form of the superior and length of the inferior antennae." With Typhis oscula, Risso, Claus decisively identifies the species Platyscelus serratus here described as new. Typhis being preoccupied, Claus renames the genus Eutyphis, though on his own showing, Dithyrus, Dana, Thyropus, Dana, and Platyscelus, Spence Bate, have each, in the order named, a prior claim.

The new genus Brachysetes is thus defined:—"Cephalon anteriorly rounded. Eyes occupying the lateral walls, which encroach upon the inferior margin. Pleon not distended, nearly as deep as the cephalon, and not wider. Pleon nearly as broad as the pereion; fourth and fifth segments fused together. Antennae obsolete or very rudimentary. Oral appendages membranous and rudimentary. Gnathopods completely subebehalete. Pereiopoda having the base of the three posterior pairs largely developed; fifth pair having the remaining joints not obsolete. Pleopoda biramous. Telson single." The type species is Brachysetes crus-culun, of which the female and young are described and figured.

Mr. Spence Bate remarks in regard to the young of the genera he has been discussing, that the adult form which approximates nearest to them is that of the genus Oxycephaeus, "which bears so close a resemblance to the young of Platyscelus, that they might readily be accepted as belonging to one genus." Again, he says, M. Guérin-Méneville's "figure of the young of Rhabdosoma appeared to me to be a fair representation of an adult Oxycephaeus." He thinks that the unimproved type in many genera of the Hyperina is to be found nearer to the young than to the adult form. Alluding to the dwelling of many Hyperina in the gill-cavities of Meduse, he thinks we may assume that eyes, small in the type, have been monstrously increased in these creatures to make up for the depreciation of light that reaches them through the transparent animals they lodge in. To find out their nearest allies among the normal Amphipods, we must compare their young with the more aberrant forms, and
the link Mr. Bate considers is certainly to be found in *Phoxus* and other genera of the subfamily *Phoxides*.

Claus, in 1879, identifies *Brachyscelus*, Spence Bate, 1861, with *Thamyris*, Spence Bate, 1862, and adopts the later *Thamyris* as the name of the genus, perhaps regarding *Brachyscelus* as pre-occupied, but the only earlier name it like in Scudder's nomenclator is *Brachyscelis*.

1861. Bate, C. Spence, and Westwood, J. O.

A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Part I., October 1, 1861. Part II., November 1. 1861. Part III., December 2. 1861. Pages 1–144. London. (The dates at which the Parts were published have been kindly supplied by Mr. John Van Voorst, the publisher.)

As this work, now complete in two volumes dated respectively 1863 and 1868, is now in the hands of every one who studies the Amphipoda in earnest, only such notes upon it will be given as are absolutely necessary to the plan of this Bibliography. In the first three parts no new species are included. A "tabular arrangement of the Amphipoda" is given, at page 10, in the following manner:

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1861. Beneden, P. J. van.


The same, as a separate extract, Bruxelles, 1861.

The part of this work relating especially to the Amphipoda extends from page 95 to page 99 and is devoted to "les Caprellidés." The five genera allotted to this family are called
Leptomera, Nauprealia, Cercops, *Lexina*, and Caprella. Cyamus is spoken of as non-parasitic, and the Cyamus from *Balena australis* is supposed to be identical with that from *Balena mysticetus*. The genus *Nauprealia*, Latreille, is upheld against those carcinologists who have supposed it to represent a mutilated *Leptomera*. A new species, *Nauprealia tristis*, is figured and described, but it is very obvious that a young and mutilated specimen of *Proto ventricosa* is in question. Considering the habit of the Caprellidæ of clinging to supports by their kind pericasts, to have one of the family naturally destitute of these limbs would be most surprising. *Caprella obesa*, also described as new, is thought by Mayer to be possibly the young of *Caprella aequifrons*, Latreille. The specimen was only two millimetres in length.


The following species are described as new, pp. 135–138, 1. *Lysianassa ciliata*, said by Grube to be " *L. humidi* Costi, simillima," by J. V. Carus, 1885, who quotes the description, thought to be possibly the same as *Lysianassa amboutniana*, Sp. Bate, but separated both from that species, and from the genus *Lysianassa* by the telson, see Note on Grube, 1866. 2. *Amphithoe brevijaurae*, which Grube in 1864, re-named *Dexamine brevijaurae*; 3. *Amphithoe* (*Hyale*) *istrica*, which he called *Nasa istrica* in 1864, and which may stand as *Hyale istrica*, or as *Hyale precosti*, M.-Edw. (see Sp. Bate, 1865); 4. *Amphithoe* (*Amphitonotus*) *aureus*, which in 1864 he called *Dexamine aureus*, a species obviously founded on a malformed specimen of *Dexamine spiniventris*, Costa; 5. *Amphithoe* (*Amphitonotus*) *leptonyx*, in 1864 re-named *Dexamine leptonyx*, and separated by some not very striking marks of distinction from *Dexamine tenunicoris*, Rathke; 6. *Gammarus recurvus*, which in 1864 he named *Crangonyx recurvus*; 7. *Colomastix pusilla*, the type of a new genus thus defined:—

"Genus ad Podocerum aequedens, corpore depresso-rotundatum epimeribus humilibus. *Antennae* breves, articulis paucis, flagellis distinctis nullis, nec tamen pediformes. *Pedis parvis* 1nmi styliformes, 2idi subcheleiformes, proximorum 5 ambulatorii."

In the list headed, "Ausbeute von Triest, Fiume, Portoré und Cherso," besides the species already mentioned, Grube records, p. 125, the capture of *Lysianassa longicornis*, Lucas; *Lysianassa spinicornis*, Costa; *Amphithoe picta*, Rathke; *Gammarus olicii*, M.-Edw.; *Gammarus bousto*, Linn.; *Lencithoë denticulata*, Costa. At page 24 he mentions *Podoceros pulchellus* in a sponge, and at page 73 "eine Gammarine," taken among stones on the banks of the Wanasee, therefore no doubt the *Crangonyx recurvus*, already named.

1861. Heller, Camil.


*Ordasitie botte*, M.-Edw., is the only Amphipod mentioned.

(*Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part lxvii.—1887.*)
1861. **Heller, Camil.**


The only Amphipod described in this work is *Orcheadia inaequalis*, which is said to be strikingly distinguished from all other known species by the unequal development of the gnathopods of the second pair. The expression may be intended to refer only to other species of *Orcheadia*, otherwise the *Melita polimata* which Spence Bate at one time established as a distinct species under the name *Gammarus inaequimanus*, and *Melita (Gammarus) fresnelli* of Savi's Egypt would constitute other well-known species exhibiting the same unequal development. The fact that in Heller's specimen not only was the right gnathopod much larger than the left, but all the five pereiopods on the right side showed a somewhat stronger development than those on the left, makes it highly probable that he had before him a monstrosity rather than a true species. Grube's *Decamere anisopus* seems to be a parallel case.

1861. **Heller, Camil.**


Reports Amphipoda collected from Madeira, 2 species; St. Paul 3; the Cape 1; Chili 2; a total of eight species.

1861. **Herklots, Janus Adrian.**

Symboke carcinologice. Études sur la classe des Crustacés. Leyden, 1861.


1861. **Hogan, A. R.**


See Note on Hogan, 1859.
1861. Kinahan, J. R.


At "the Cnook, a bank about seven miles from land in an easterly direction," he met with several species of Crustacea rare elsewhere, among which he mentions "Tetromatun Bellianus." In the "List of Species obtained in Kingstown and Killiney Bays, and a few from Boldogue," the Amphipoda are "Lysianassa longicornis, Anonyx denticulatus, Ampelisca typicus, Urothoe marinus, Urothoe elegans, Iphimedia obesa, Iphimedia Eblanae, Acanthozetes testudo, Dexamine spinosa, Gammarus locusta, Gammarus flaviatilis, Gammarus palmaat, Gammarus Othonis, Gammarus longimanus, Amphithoe rubricata, Amphithoe littorina, Podocerus falcatus, Podocerus variegatus, Corophium longicorne, Chelura terebrans, Hyperia Galba, Caprella tuberculata," without further information, except a notice that "detailed notes on the species will accompany the final Report."

1861. Lovén, Sven, born 1809 (G. O. Sars).


An account is given of a remarkable marine fauna found in the large fresh-water lakes of Southern Sweden, called on our English maps Wetter and Wener. The Amphipods mentioned are Pontoporeia affinis, Lindström, Gammarus (Gammaracanthus) boricalus, Sabine, and Gammarus cancellatus, Gerstfeldt. The inference from the whole fauna, of which these are a small portion, is that the lakes just mentioned were at one time part of the sea, but cut off from it, along with their inhabitants, by the rise of the land described in works on geology.


1861.


1861. Pagenstecher, Heinrich Alexander, born March 18, 1825 (G. Pfeffer).

*Phronima sedentaria.* Archiv für Naturgeschichte. 27 Jahrg. 1 B. p. 15. 1861.

Some account of this important paper is given in Bate and Westwood, ii. pp. 25, 26. Claus, 1862, makes some observations upon it. See also Delage, 1881, p. 96.

1861. Steenstrup, Japetus, og Lutken, Chr.

Catalogue of the specimens of Amphipodous Crustacea in the Collection of the British Museum. London. 1862. iv and 399 pages. Plates I.—LVIII. with Plate Ia. Plate XXI. has its lower half devoted to Plate XIV.

This ambitious work, beyond the promise of its title, aims at bringing together, in systematic arrangement, all the Amphipoda then known to science. The preface explains that the arrangement of the species follows the classification proposed in the British Association Report for 1855, and adopted in the "British Sessile-eyed Crustacea" then in course of publication, but that observation during the progress of the Catalogue had "suggested a more natural arrangement by the absorption of the Orchestia as a subfamily into the Gammaride, establishing the Phoxides as a distinct family, and placing them between Corophiidae and Hyperiidae."

The new species described and figured are, in Fam. I. ORCHESTIDAE:—Talorchestia ? Africana, with the remark that "it may be the female of the Orchestia that Krauss supposed to be O. Botte;" "Orchestia Aucklandiae," Hab. Auckland, as to which Mr. G. M. Thomson writes to me from New Zealand, expressing the opinion that Auckland Islands must be intended. Orchestia Fuegensis; "Orchestia Nova-Zealandiae," which along with Orchestia tenellus, Dana, G. M. Thomson unites under the common name Orchestia euglycosa, Dana; "Orchestia Telluris," of which G. M. Thomson remarks that it "is by no means a terrestrial species. It lives in burrows in the sand just above tide-marks;" Orchestia megapalophthalma (Orchestia megapalophthalmus, Leach MS., and White's Cat. Crust. B. M.); Orchestia tripodochirus (Leach MS. B. M.); "Allorchestes Pielmuontensis"; "Allorchestes Knückerbockeri," a species which W. Foxon thinks may be synonymous with Ampelisca elegans, Saussure, 1858, and the later Hyalella dentata, S. I. Smith, as Professor Smith had himself suggested, in which case the name would be Hyalella azteca; Allorchestes carinatus; "Allorchestes Sayi"; Allorchestes microphthalmus (Gammarus microphthalmus, MS. Brit. Mus.); "Allorchestes Inca," said to be perhaps a sex-form of Allorchestes hirtipalma, Dana; (for reference of species of Allorchestes to the genera Hyalella and Hyalella, see Note on Rathke, 1857).

In Fam. 2. GAMMARIDE. Subfam. 1. STEGOCHELIDAE:—Montagyna longimaana, perhaps only a variety of Stenochela monocolidae; "Montagyna Guerinii," which Spence Bate says bears a strong resemblance to Stenochela walbus, Dana.

In Subfam. 2. LISIANASSIDAE:—Anonyx longicornis, subsequently transferred by its author to the genus Leptophyreuma; Anonyx obsesus, subsequently made the type of the genus Acubi-stoma, Lilljeborg; Anonyx ampliapodites, Stimpson, MS.; Anonyx punctatius, Stimpson, MS.; Anonyx annulatus, Stimpson, MS.; Anonyx longipes, which with Bate's "Anonyx amphiia, Kröyer," Boeck names Trophoidea longipes, as respectively female and male of one species; Philias rissanus.

In Subfam. 3. AMPELISCIDAE:—Ampelisca ingenus (Pseudopalaethus ingenus, Stimpson, MS.); "Ampelisca Japonica," (Ampelisca Japonica, Stimpson, MS.).

In Subfam 4. PROXIDES:—

Grayia, new genus, is thus defined:—"Cephalon produced, hood-shaped. Eyes two. Superior antennæ not appendiculate. Gnathopod subchelate. Pereiopoda subequal, and terminating in a sharp-pointed curved dactylos. Posterior pleopoda biramous. Telson squamiform, entire." This genus differs from Ceolicerus of Kröyer in having two eyes, and in the fifth pair of pereiopoda not being longer than the preceding."

To this genus two species are assigned, Grayia imbricata, n. s., which, in the opinion of A. M. Norman and myself, is the young of Amathilla saleni, and Grayia pygnetensis, Dana, as to
which Spence Bate in a note, page 104, remarks that Gravgia pauletensis may belong to the genus Caelurus, certainly not to Iphimedia, in which Dana had placed it.

Westwoodilla hyalina, n. s., seems to me not distinguishable from Westwoodilla caerulea, 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, Brazilius, Boeck makes Monoculodes carinatus, Spence Bate, = Monoculodes affinis, which G. O. Sars thinks very doubtful. Schneider accepts Spence Bate's second thoughts.

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

"This genus is distinguished from Monoculodes by having two eyes situated laterally, from Krögera 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, Amphiloche. The third uropods are in fact double-branched. The type species of the genus is Amphiloche manadica, n. s.

"Urothoe Bairdii, n. s." is a synonym of the earlier Urothoe norvegica, Boeck, 1860; Urothoe breviscornis, n. s., as suggested in the Brit. Sees. Crust. i. 198, is not distinct from Urothoe norvegica, Spence Bate.

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

"This genus is distinguished from Urothoe by the large gnathopoda, small coxae, 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 through prior yields to it, the name Iduna being preoccupied. It should be noted that the telson, described as entire, is in reality deeply cleft.

"Phedra Kivakani, 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 Phedra, 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 Liljeborg into Ostus, is thus defined:—"Cephalon produced anteriorly. Pereion distended. Pleon compressed. Antennae simple, subequal. Mandibles having an appendage. Maxillipeds unguiculate. Ischia having a broad plate nearly as long as the four succeeding joints; bases 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 gnathopods, and in the larger relative proportions of the second." The type species is Otus carinatus, n. s.
**THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.**

In Subfam. 3. **GAMMARIDES**:

Brachylites, new genus, is thus defined:—"Cephalon not produced into a rostrum, but elevated into a crest. Antennae subequal; the superior without a secondary appendage. Gnathopoda subequal, subchelate. Four anterior coxae as deep as their respective segments of the peduncle, not narrow or pointed. Three posterior pairs of pereiopoda short, subequal, having the base dilated at the upper posterior extremity, and narrowing with a concave sweep to the lower. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous. Telson squamiform, divided." The type species, *Brachylites latissimus*, is referred to "Gammarsus latissimus, Brandt, *Voyage de Middendorff*," the figures and descriptions having been "taken from specimens sent by Professor Brandt to the Museum at Paris," but, as already explained, that species was in reality instituted by Gersfeldt, and is retained by Dybowskii in the genus Gammarsus.

"Dexamine Blossemilliana n. s.;" "Dexamine Longibrini, n. s.," in the appendix held to be a variety of *Atylus swammerdami*; "Atylus Huxleyanus n. s.," probably belonging to Boeck's genus *Halitrigon*; *Atylus villosus*, n. s.; *Atylus gibbosa*, n. s., called *Tritaxa gibbosa*, in Boeck's arrangement; *Atylus austrias*, n. s.; *Theresa cirrus*, n. s., identified by Boeck with *Amphithoe bicapitis*, Kroyer, which G. O. Sars places in the genus *Paraamphithoe*, Brandtus; "Theresa Barretti, n. s.; Calloipe Ossiani, n. s.," united by Boeck to *Amphithopis latipes*, M. Sars, 1858; *Calloipe grandisculus*, n. s., a variety of *Calloipe longicruris*, Kr.; "Eusirus Helvetior, n. s.," which Boeck assigns to his own *Eusirus longipes*, 1860.

The genus *Seba* is thus defined:—"Slender, smooth. Antennae long, subequal. Coxa small, four anterior deeper than the three posterior. Gnathopoda uniform, subequal, chelate." The type species is *Seba immersus*. For both genus and species the authority is hesitatingly given as "A. Costa, *Pochi Costi di Messina*." Professor A. M'Nee-Edward has kindly searched for the paper referred to, but without success. The genus is not mentioned in de Nate's letter to Costa, 1850 (see Appendix). See also Note on *Seba*, 1758-1760, p. 18.

**Gossea**, new genus, is thus defined:—"Slender, compressed. Superior antenna without a secondary appendage, and having the joints of the peduncle short and subequal. Gnathopoda subchelate; first pair larger than the second. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous; rami longer than the peduncle and extending considerably beyond the telson. Telson single, squamiform."

"The animals of this genus are very likely, upon a superficial examination, to be confounded with those of *Microdentopus*; but the differences in the superior antenna, posterior pair of pleopoda, and telson, are considerable and important." The type species is *Gossea microdentopus*, of which the spelling was afterwards corrected to *microdentopus*; both here and in the "British Sessile-eyed Crustacea" it is figured from a defective specimen, only $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, and bears a suspicious resemblance to a young *Calliopus laxicruris*. M. Chevreux mentions a specimen in his list, 1883, but this he afterwards identified as *Calliopus norvegicus*, Rathke, as he himself informed me.

**Stimpsonia**, new genus, is thus defined:—"Slender; the inferior pair of antennae considerably longer than the superior. First pair of gnathopoda larger than the second; carpus broader and longer than the propodos; second pair imperfectly chelate, having the carpus much longer than the propodos. Posterior pereiopoda long. Posterior pleopoda biramous. Telson tubular." The type species is *Stimpsonia chelifera*, n. s. Since the generic name is prooecanic among Verens, this species may well be placed under Costa's genus *Microdentopus*.

*Proctodecta hirsutinovus*, n. s., description subsequently completed by A. M. Norman, 1868; "Proctodecta Whitei n. s.," = *Cheirocraftis subdenticulata*, $\S$, Rathke, according to Norman and Boeck. "Bathyporeia Robertoni, n. s.;" both this and Spence Bate's other species, *Bathyporeia pelagica*, are in my opinion synonyms of *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström. G. O. Sars in his *Oversigt*, 1882, speaks of having convinced himself that *Bathyporeia*
robertsoni is a distinct species, though very near to Bathyporeia pilosa. He does not give his reasons. Henri Blanc, 1884, accepts my view. Melita proxima, n. s., according to Norman, Melita obtusa, & Melita ophiusa, n. s. The genus Merca, Leach, is given as Merca; the new species assigned to it are Merca truncatipes (Amphitretus truncatipes, Spinola, MS. H. M. White, Cat. of Crust. in B. M. 1847); "Merca Blanchardi": Merca pseudima, Merca postei, Eucysthea hepinianus, n. s., an obscure species founded on a single imperfect specimen, is perhaps the female of the preceding species in the same genus, named erythrophalinaeus. Amathia dentata is given as the name of a species from Lundicherry, with the synonym "Gammaraus dentatus, Catalogue of the Crustacea in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes." It is neither described nor figured, but said to resemble closely Amathia subinini and Amathia carinata: the genus Eucysthea falls to the earlier Gammaropsis, Liljeborg, 1854.

Pallava, new genus, is thus defined:—"Superior antennae longer than the inferior, and furnished with a secondary appendage. Inferior antennae subpediform, having the peduncle considerably longer than the flagellum; the flagellum short and stout. Mandibles having an appendage. Maxillipeds subpediform, having a small squamiform plate to the ischium only. Gnathopoda uniform, moderately large. Pereiopoda subequal. Posterior pleopoda biramous. Telson single, cleft."

This genus is very nearly allied to Amathia, from which it differs more in the general aspect of the animal than in structural details. The form of the inferior antennae, together with the altered condition of the maxillipeds, are appreciable characters that distinguish the genera from each other." The type species is Oxynus cancellus, Pallas, from which Pallava cancelloides, Gerstfeldt, differs apparently in a very slight degree, according to the Appendix, p. 350. The name Pallava, according to Boeck, is preoccupied for a Dipterous insect, but the insect's name in Scudder is given as Pallasia.

gammaraeus, new genus, is thus defined:—"Dorsal margin carinated, and having the posterior central margin with one or more segments produced posteriorly. Pleon without fasciuli of spines. Superior antennae having a secondary appendage. Inferior antennae longer than the superior. Mandibles with an appendage. Maxillipeds subpediform, unguiculate, having the squamiform internal processes but slightly developed. Gnathopoda subchelate and subequal, having the carpus inferiorly produced. Coxa of the third pair of pereiopoda not so deep as the fourth. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous; rami foliaceous. Telson double."

This genus is selected from that of Gammaraus of authors generally, comprising the Division A.A of M. Edwards and +16 of Liljeborg." Boeck remarks that it is not the inner, but the outer, plates of the maxillipeds that are little developed. The type species is Gammaraus loricatus, Sabine.

Upon Gammaraus semi-carinatus, n. s., the remarks are added that "this may be the Gammaraus macronatus of Say," and that "the species is of considerable interest, as associating the genera Amathia and Gammaraeus with Gammaraus." Sp. Date knew of no other distinctly carinated species carrying the dorso-caudal fasciuli of spines. Previously, on p. 208, he gives Say's species as Gammaraeus macronatus. Gammara sub-carinatus (Gammaraus subcarinatus, Stimpson, MS) comes from Behring's Straits. Gammaraus multifasciatus (Gammaraus multifasciatus, Stimpson, MS) is from Grand Manan. Gammaraus Redmanni (Gammaraus Redmanni, Leach, MS. H. M., Gammaraus ornatus, White, Cat. Crust. B. M. 1847 (not Edwards)) is from Jamaica. Gammaraus tenuimanus, n. s., is probably an accidental variety of Gammaraus locusta, as indeed is hinted in the Brit. Hess. Crust. vol. i. p. 384.

Megamon, new genus (answering to Gammaraus, Div. A.aa. M. Edwards and Gammaraus, Div. +2. Liljeborg), is thus defined:—"Dorsal segments of the pleon without fasciuli of spines.
Eyes round. Superior antennae long; inferior about half the length of the superior. Gnathopoda subchelate, the second pair being the larger. Posterior pair of pleopods biramous. Telson double.

"This genus is distinguished from *Merea* by the relative size of the second pair of gnathopods, by the greater size of the coxae, and by the more compact form of the animal generally; and from *Gammworax* by the absence of the fasciculi of spines upon the dorsal surface of the caudal segments and the shortness of the inferior antennae. It is included by most authors in the genus *Gammworax*, but distinguished as a group by itself." In the Brit. Sess. Crust. p. 400, it is said to be distinguished from *Merea*, as well by the coxae and second gnathopods, as "generally by the greater length of the posterior pair of caudal appendages." Heller and Boeck make it a synonym of *Merea*. The new species assigned to it are *Megamvora serrata*, n. s., which is no doubt a synonym of *Merea subramonculata*, Stimpson; *Megamvora semiserrata*, n. s.; "Megamvora Alderi*, n. s.,” which in the Brit. Sess. Crust, vol. i. p. 407, occurs as *Megamvora† alderi*, with the rather singular observation that "the character of this animal appears to justify its admission as a species in the present genus, but we desire to express our conviction that it will ultimately be ascertained to be the female of a species of *Melita*, probably *Melita proxima*." This conviction is confirmed by A. M. Norman, who considers *Megamvora alderi* the ♂ and *Melita proxima* the ♀ of *Melita obtusa*.

Fam. 3. Corophidæ. Subfamily I. Podocerides. receives "Amphithoë Falklandi, n. s."; "Amphithoë Australiensis, n. s."; "Amphithoë Desmarestii, n. s.,” identified by Catta, 1876, with *Amphithoe penicillata*, Costa, but which is more probably a synonym of *Amphithoë vaillantii*, Lucas, 1849; *Podocerus oceus*, n. s. "Ceranus Hunteri, n. s.,” entered by S. I. Smith as a synonym of *Erichthonius difformis*, M. Edwards.

*Nania*, new genus, is thus defined.—Antenne subequal; superior without a secondary appendage; inferior arising posteriorly to the superior. Gnathopoda subchelate; second pair very large. Pereiopoda strong, subequal. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous, ramis styliiformes. Telson tubular, tipped with one or two rudimentary denticles.

"This genus differs from *Eurytheus* chiefly in the absence of the secondary appendage to the superior antennae and in the larger size of the second pair of gnathopoda." The type species is *Nania tuberculosa*, n. s., which Boeck considers a synonym of his *Podoceropsis sophia*; *Nania rimapalmata*, n. s., is changed to *Nania rimapalmata*, in the Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 474. *Nania excavata*, n. s., is doubtfully distinct from the preceding; *Nania nudata*, n. s., may perhaps belong to some other genus.

*Cratippus*, new genus, is thus defined:—"Boly long. Antenne short; flagella rudimentary; superior pair without any secondary appendage. Coxa not so deep as the pereion. Gnathopoda subchelate; second pair having the propods much larger than that of the first. Pereiopoda subequal. Three posterior pairs of pleopoda having short rami. Telson squamiform (†).” "The rudimentary character of the flagella of the antennae, the absence of the secondary appendage, and the shortness of the coxae are characters that separate this genus from *Podocerus*; the size and form of the second pair of gnathopoda distinguish it from *Corophium*; and the shortness of the antennae and relative proportions of the gnathopods separate it from *Dryope* and *Unciola*.” The type species is *Cratippus temuipes*, n. s., but both genus and species have been anticipated by *Odomastix pusilla*, Grube, 1861. Grube (and subsequently Norman in his also synonymous *Exunqua stilipes*, shows that the first gnathopods, instead of being subchelate or "scarcely subchelate," are exunquian, without a finger.

*Dryope*, new genus (answering to *Unciola*, Gosse, Marine Zool. i. p. 141, not Say) is thus defined:—"Animal long and slender. Superior antennae without a secondary appendage; inferior antennæ not longer than the superior. Coxa not so deep as the pereion. First pair of gnathopods larger than the second, subchelate; second pair small, imperfectly chelate.
Posterior pair of pereiopoda longer than the others. Posterior pair of pleopoda short, almost rudimentary, double-branched. Telson single, squamiform.

"This genus differs from Unciola of Say in the absence of a secondary appendage to the superior antenna, in the form of the second pair of gnathopoda, in the shortness of the posterior pair of pleopoda, and in the character of the telson." The type species is Unciola irrata, Goeze (not Say). Dryope convalpum, n. s., re-named convalpumata in the Brit. Sess. Crust., seems to me to be only a variety of Dryope irrata. The secondary appendage, though very small, is not wholly wanting to the upper antenna.

Corophium spinicorne, n. s., is considered by Böck a synonym of Corophium crassicorne, Brander, 1859. The name too was pre-occupied by Stimpson in 1856.


"Phronima Borucensis, n. s." (Phronima Atlantica, White, Cat. Crust. B. M. 1850) is no doubt, as Spence Bate himself suggests, to be identified with Phronima solentaria, Forskål. Subfam. 2. Phronimides. Phronima longijaw, n. s., is doubtfully distinct from Phronima seminuta, Risso, with which Sp. Bate is inclined to unite Phronima nicetensis, M. Edwards. Anchylomera antipodes, n. s., was taken "near the Antipodes."

Fam. 3. Platyscelidae. Platyscelus, here given as a new genus, though already described in the Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., July 1861, is a synonym of Dithyrum, Dana. Of the species "Platyscelus Rissoi, n. s.," and Platyscelus serratus, n. s., the latter is united by Claus to Typhis oviformis, Risso, and he inclines to treat the former in the same manner.

Brachyscelus is here given as a new genus, but the description of it and of the type species, Brachyscelus crusculum, appeared in the Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist. for July 1861.

Thamyris, new genus, is thus defined:—"Superior antenna short, three-jointed. Inferior antenna obsolete. Posterior pair of pereiopoda represented by bases in the form of a membranous scale only."

"In all other respects this genus so nearly corresponds with Brachyscelus, that future research will probably demonstrate their closer connection." The type species is Thamyris antipodes, n. s. Claus decides that Thamyris is the male of Brachyscelus. His own genus Schneb. went he recognizes as an additional synonym, and names the genus Thamyrus, but Brachyscelus has the priority. Brachyscelus in turn must yield to Daivilia, Dana, if the suggestion of Bovallius be accepted, that Daivilia is identical with Thamyrus.

Amphipromus, new genus, is thus defined:—"Cephalon round, anteriorly oblique. Percion not broader than the cephalon. Pleon having the fourth and fifth segments fused into one. Superior antenna having the peduncle three-jointed; third joint large, inferiorly convex and anteriorly produced, having the superior margin subtilly excavated to receive the short flagellum. Inferior antenna five-jointed. First pair of gnathopoda complexly subchelate; second pair not subchelate. Third and fourth pairs of pereiopoda largely dilated, having the remaining joints as long as the base; fifth pair rudimentary. Posterior
pair of pleopods biramous, foliaceous. Telson nearly as broad at the base as the preceding segment of the pleon."

"This genus is very closely allied to Pronoe, but differs in the form of the superior antennae and of the gnathopods, and in the fusion of the fourth and fifth segments of the pleon into one." The type species is Amphipronoe cespitata, n. s. Claus gives up this genus as not defined with sufficient accuracy. On the supposition that the first and second gnathopods have been interchanged in the description, he thinks it might be the same as his own genus Parapronoe. In any case the distinction drawn between Amphipronoe and Pronoe grounded on the fusion of the fourth and fifth segments into one, seems untenable, the rule in the Hyperini being that the fifth and sixth segments, not the fourth and fifth, of the pleon, codose.

In Fam. 5. Oxycephalidae. "Subfam. 1. Synopiades" is certainly out of place. In Subfam. 2. Oxycephalidae, Oxycephalus tubercolatus, n. s., is, according to Claus, a synonym of Oxycephalus piscator, M.-Edwards; "Rhabdosoma Whitei, n. s.," according to Claus, is the male of Rhabdosoma arnatrix, M.-Edwards.


1862. Bate, C. Spence.


The supposed jaw in Mr. Spence Bate's opinion may be the dactylos or last joint of a leg of a small Hyperini Crustacean. He figures a leg of Phronima longispina for comparison, and supposes that Dr. Wallich may have been misled by seeing a second row of marginal armature within the external one, such as appears in Crustacea near the period of moulting.

1862. Claus, C.


In the heart of Phronima sedentaria, "the three pairs of lateral openings, which serve as venous Ostia for the reception of the blood flowing back from the body to the heart, are found in the second, third, and fourth thoracal segments." From the point of the heart an arterial vessel, constituting the abdominal Aorta, stretches from the middle of the sixth peron-segment almost to the middle of the third pleon-segment. The Aorta cephalica is also mentioned. Claus also here speaks of two fine strings in the third and fourth peron-segments running "von der ventralen Fläche des Herzens aus schräg nach oben und vorn zum Magen," which he supposes may serve for fastening, although at first inclined to regard them as arteries. In his later work on the Phronimidae 1875, he finds that these are really lateral arteries, constant in the genera of the Phronimidae, and in Paraphronima and several other Hyperini supplemented by a third pair. He says that Pagenstecher has attributed
to the thorax a ganglion-pair too many, and in the last pereon-segment figured a ganglion in a place, where none such exists. The habituation which the female Phronima sedentaria occupies is discussed.

Phronima elongata, n. s., Taf. xix. Figs. 2, 3, 7, is described. This subsequently became the type for a new genus as Phronimella elongata.

Phronima sedentaria, Taf. xix. Figs. 1, 4, 5, 6, is described, and the suggestion made that Phronima atlantica of Guérin and M.-Edwards (Phronima custos, Risso) is the not completely adult form of Phronima sedentaria. With reference to the sort of metamorphosis which Pagenstecher had shown that this species undergoes as it advances in age, Claus states that he has noticed similar facts in regard to Phronima elongata, in which, he says, the most interesting peculiarity is "die Anwesenheit zweier einfachster stummelförmiger Fühlhörner unterhalb der grösseren 2gliedrigen Antennen (Fig. 7.). Die junge Ph. elongata hat also wie die übrigen Hyperinen zwei Antennenpaare und es ist das obere Paar, welches in der späteren Zuständen persistirt."

1862. Claus, C.

Ueber Phronima elongata Cls. Hierzu Tafel VI. (Fig. 6–11). Würzburger naturwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift. III. Band. 1862.

Claus gives a further description, believing that he has found the male form. This in 1872 he decided to be "das noch junge Männchen vor Eintritt der Geschlechtsreife und vor der Entfaltung sämtlicher Antennenglieder." He corrects an oversight in the previous account, where the fourth pair of feet, instead of the third, was stated to be the longest. Of the second uropods, he says, "das mittlere Paar der 3 Springfüße sehen wir an dem ausgebildeten Weibchen vollständig hinwegfallen, bei dem Männchen dagegen entwickelt sich dasselbe jederseits zu einem engen und kurzen Schlauche, der an seiner Spitze einfach bleibt und kann über das letzte Leibsegment hinaus ragt. Die hakenförmige Anlage dieser Extremität, wie wir sie in den 4–5 Mm. langen Jugend-stadien antreffen, würde demnach in beiden Geschlechtern eine verschiedene Veränderung im Laufe des weiteren Wachthums erleiden." He figures and describes the mouth-organs.

1862. Costa, Achille.


In a species discovered by Costa the lower antennæ are furnished with a slender flagellum as long as the body. This seemed to him a difference of almost generic value, but the rest of the organization was so perfectly identical with that of Lysianassa that he was content to let it rank as a specific distinction. It is now known to be only a sexual character of the adult male. He names the species Lysianassa filicornis. The Latin description of it is:—

"L. antennis superioribus corporis quarto brevioribus, pedunculi articulo primo valde incrassato, infra spinæ acuta terminato; inferioribus seta gracillima corporis longitudinem sequente; pellicis primiti paris unum elongato-conico, uncincio calibrisculo praedito, sexuali parvis longioribus, gracilioribus, max. ovato-rotundato, setis terminato; pellicis spuris abdominalibus acuto terminalis. Longit. corp. millim. 10." Tav. II, fig. 18–23.
1862. COSTA, Achille.


While watching some specimens of Diphyia (Callolaria) quadrivalvis, Costa noticed some movements in the urticating apparatus which surprised him. He found them due to a little Crustacean encased in the "bottone," which stand at the extremity of the secondary filaments. "Entro que' bottoni, come entro di un sacco cisterico, era un piccolo Crostaceo, nello stato quasi embrionale, co' piedi toracici ripiegati contro il petto ed immobili, e con i falsi piedi addominali in continuo movimento. L'abito generale dell'animale ci potrebbe a vedervi qualche affinità con le Phrosine; però la struttura de' piedi non presenta nulla de' caratteri propri di' Crostacci di tal genere; siccome non ci è permesso vedervi con esattezza alcuno de' generi già noti nello stato adulto. Laonde, sa'vo sempre a ben fissarne le note caratteristiche, noi le chiameremo Diphyicola rubens." He proceeds to ask, whence come the eggs of the Crustaceana, in what way do they penetrate into the appendages of the Diphyia, when do they leave this receptacle, etc.? The observation is most interesting, but it seems rash to have constituted a new genus, with practically no characters. Figures 5, 6, are given on pl. iii., of the animal in a very embryonic condition in its involucro, and "figura 7. Il Crostaceo osservato in altro bottone più sviluppato, ed avente già tutte le parti ben determinate. Eso rimaneva avvolto da una semplice membrana, la quale come per un funicello era attaccata al filamento accessorio indicata."

1862. BATE and WESTWOOD.


At page 161 Geniceros parteimana, n. s., is figured and described, on which the authors remark that "Kroyer in his generic description states that both pairs of hands are very large," whereas in their species "neither of the hands can be described as being large, and the second is decidedly smaller than the first." In vol. ii. p. 528, 1868, the authors mention specimens which they think must be the male form. "They differ from that described in having the upper antennae but little longer than the peduncle of the lower, the lower antennae as long as the entire animal, and the gnathopoda with hands somewhat larger, but scarcely equal to the 'very large' hands as described by Kroyer in his description of the genus."

At page 177 Kroyera altamarina, n. s., is figured and described. By J. Sparre Schneider, 1885, this is made a synonym of Pontocrates norvegicus, Boeck. See note on Schneider, 1885. At page 206 Lioloboria sheltoniana, n. s., is figured and described. This appears to be a synonym of Cheiroratus similecula, Rathke, 1843.

At page 226 is given the new genus Periclimenes, thus defined:—

Antepenultimate pair of pleopods having the peduncle very short, rami long, subfoliaceous. Penultimate pair having the peduncle long, rami styliform. Ultimate pair short, unbranched. Telson single.” The authors remark further, “this genus bears a near relationship to that of *Phlias* of Guérin. The only distinction of importance which we are enabled to discover exists in the form of the posterior pair of caudal appendages; these are biramous in the description and figure of *Phlias*, as given by the author in the ‘Magasin de Zoologie’ for 1836.” Of *Phlias rimosus* the authors had a specimen at command, but they say “the specimen being small, we were not able to make out the form of the last pair of caudal appendages without dissection, and we felt unwilling to destroy our only specimen,” by this means saving their specimen and destroying its use. Such economy was particularly undesirable in the present instance. The genus *Pereionotus* was instituted to receive the *Oniscus testudo* of Montagu, which was preserved in the British Museum, and had been supposed by Adam White to belong to the genus *Acanthomantes*, Owen. See Note on Montagu, 1808. It is only by a minute comparison of the figures as well as the descriptions given by the various authors, respectively, of *Phlius serratus* by Guérin, 1836, of *Pereionotus testudo* by Bate and Westwood, and of *Liriomus muscum* by Grube (1853) 1861, that the close connection between these three forms can be appreciated. When also the minuteness of the specimens is borne in mind, the possibility of error in one or more of the descriptions will be taken into account.

At page 212 *Dexamine velohemensis*, n. s., is figured and described. This is named *Atylus velohemensis* by Bosc.

*Calligo phingali*, n. s., figured and described at page 263, may possibly, the authors say, “be only an exaggerated variety of *C. Osiusii*.” By Bosc both of these species are considered to be synonyms of *Amphithoe latipes*, M. Sars, 1858.

At page 333 *Gammarella noromonu*, n. s., is figured and described, with the remark that “this animal bears so close a resemblance to the preceding that we are inclined to think that it may only be the female of that species,” i.e., *Gammarella brevicauda*, M.-Edw. The specimen described has the flagella of the upper antenna longer than those observed in *Gammarella brevicauda*, though in other respects agreeing with the female of that species. It is possibly a young male.

The genus *Amathia*, Rathke, is here (p. 359) renamed *Amathilla*, *Amathia* being pre-occupied among Polyps, Decapod Crustacea, and Moths.

At page 411 is introduced the new genus *Eischadus*, thus defined.—

“Slightly compressed. Eyes on a prominentily-advanced lobe between the superior and inferior antennae. Superior antenna without a secondary appendage. Gnathopods subchelate. Coxa of the third pair of pleopods having the anterior lobe as deep as the coxa of the second. Posterior pair of pleopods biramous, rami unequal. Telson squamiform, single.”

This genus has since been recognised as a synonym of *Photis*, Kroyer, 1842. The type species, *Eischadus longicombatus*, figured and described as new at page 412, is by Bosc considered a synonym of “Photis Reishardii,” Kroyer, with which it agrees in the exuviate and dentate palm of the second gnathopods.

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1862. GERSTAECKER, CARL EDUARD ADOLPH, born 1823 (Hagen).

1862. Gerstaecker, C. E. A.


The Articulata by Gerstaecker (Hagen).

1862. Hoeven, J. van der.


I take the notice of this work from R. T. Maitland, 1876. See Note on Maitland, under that date, for the information affecting the Amphipoda.

1862. Lovén, Sv.


This paper gives further particulars of the distribution of the three species of Amphipods mentioned in the author's previous paper (see Note on Lovén, 1861), and compares the shape and size of various specimens of the fresh-water Gammarus loricatus, with a specimen from Spitzbergen.


Of Amphipoda they mention Gammarus locusta, Montagu, "Gammarus Sabinei," Leach, two species of "Amphitoë," "Leptomera pedata, Müll.," and "Caprella linearis, Hbst."


It may save trouble to future enquirers to quote the negative observation in this work; "il est aussi à noter que, dans les collections que nous avons pu consulter, il ne se trouve aucun Amphipode." Milne-Edwards suggests that new researches might well be undertaken to fill up this and other lacunae.

1863. Gerstaecker, A.

1863. Bate and Westwood.


At page 490, the species Dryope crenatum palma, Spence Bate, is renamed Dryope crenatum palmae. At page 497, a species is given as Corophium benelli, Milne-Edwards, which Norman regards as unquestionably the female of Corophium crassicornis, Bruzelius. To the Corophium benelli here figured and described, Corophium spini cornus, Sp. Bate, is made a synonym. Chelura terebrans is misprinted as Chelura terebrans, and the figures of the gastrapods are wrongly lettered.

At page 51 (Vol. II.) the genera Podalirius and Acyntos of Kröyer are rejected, but on insufficient grounds, so that for Caprella typica (page 75), Podalirius typicus, Kröyer, must be reinstated.

Cymans erraticus, Roussel de Vauzême, is, at page 86, regarded as a synonym of Cymans eti, Linn., but erroneously in the opinion of Litken, who also considers it rash to include Cymans ovalis and Cymans gracilis, as is here done, in the British Fauna. (N.B.—Part XIII. containing pages 65–112 was published July 2, 1866. The Amphipoda end at page 98. For the Appendix see under 1868. The intervening parts containing the Isopoda were published—Part XIV., October 1, 1866. Part XV., December 2, 1866. Part XVI., May 1, 1867. Part XVII., June 1, 1867. Part XVIII., August 1, 1867. Part XIX., October 1, 1867. Part XX., April 1, 1868. Part XXI., August 1868.)

1863. Carus and Gerstaecker.

Handbuch der Zoologie. 1863.

Mayor notes the erroneous statement, vol. ii. p. 363, that the mandibular palp is wanting in all the Caprellidae.

1863. Claparède, Jean Louis René Antoine Edouard, born 1832 (Hagen).


Pages 101–102 contain the section "Über die Blutbahnen bei den Caprelliden," illustrated by Taf. xvi. Fig. 17–18. He says that in all the Caprellides he examined the arterial current of the blood took its course along the side of the foot occupied by the flexor muscles, and the venous current along the extensor side; he points out that Frey and Leuckart were in error in saying that the whole arterial stream ran to the end of the leg, there to bend round into the venous stream. "Am peripherischen Ende jedes Fussgliedes (vgl. Fig. 17) spaltet sich nämlich die arterielle Blutströmung in zwei Zweige, wovon einer als arterieller Strom in das folgende Glied dringt, während der andere sofort umbiegt und auf der Streckseite in den venösen Strom übergeht." The arterial and venous currents are kept separate, he says, in the long legs by a very transparent membrane, in which he detected an elongate sharply defined opening, just where one part of the blood-corpuscles passed over from the arterial into the venous stream. On this subject Delage, p. 130, says in 1881, "dans les pattes, les vaisseaux afférents sont placés du côté de l'extension. Ils suivent donc le bord supérieur dans les deux premiers paires de pattes, et l'inférieur dans les trois dernières paires." Chaeum
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se continue au sommet de l’appendice avec le vaisseau efférent correspondant qui suit le bord opposé, et communiqué avec lui en plusieurs points de son trajet par de petites éclippées qui s’ouvrent dans les lacunes du membre.” Mayer observes that in the hind legs of 

1863. KINAHAN, JOHN ROBERT.


“The only Amphipod I could meet in this [the littoral] zone,” the writer says, “after much research, was Orchestia littorea, although O. Meliterraenca occurs abundantly in Dublin and Plymouth. In the other zones we met, along with a multitude of others, Caprella tuberculosa, Naora bicuspilata, Amphithoe rubricona and Ugitorina, Lestrigonus falcatus; but I met with no specimen of Gammarus palmatus, although this latter occurs at Dublin.”

1863. LORENZ, JOHNS RON.


Twelve species of Amphipods are named as distributed in the Quarnero, from the surface down to 45 fathoms. See pp. 288, 293-295, 303-326, 349.

1863. PACKARD, ALPHEUS SPRING, JR., born February 10, 1839 (S. I. Smith).


In regard to the typographical errors, see Note on Packard, 1867. The lists, he says (of course with no special reference to the Amphipods), “seem to afford very satisfactory evidences that there are three distinct assemblages of marine invertebrates intermingled on the coast of Southern Labrador.” See also Note on S. I. Smith, 1883.
1863. SARS, M.


At page 290 he records "Epigera spinosa A. Boeck. Ikke sjelden mellem Sertulinerer pa 30-40 F. D. ved Bejan. Det levende Dyres Farve er hvidtagig og stærkt marmorert eller plettet med rustbruunt, øinene miniersde."

1863. SARS, GEORG OSSIAN, born 1837 (G. O. Sars).


Pages 205–212 relate especially to the fresh-water Amphipoda observed on this journey. First Sars discusses Pontoporeia femorata, Knöyer, Var., to which he strongly inclines to make Pontoporeia affinis, Lindström, a synonym. Secondly, he gives a full description of a species under the following heading, "Gammarus pulex De Geer, an a specie vulgo hoc nomine descripta diversus." As to its habitat he says, "har jeg altid kun truffet vor Gammarus in større stillestående Vande, aldrig i Elve." If it should prove a distinct species, he proposes to name it in correspondence with its habitat Gammarus lacustris, a name which he afterwards changed to Gammarus neglectus. Thirdly, he describes "Gammarus cancelloloides Gerstfeldt, Var. (o)." This form, he says, had been already described by A. Boeck as a new species, under the name Gammarus quadrispinosus. It is rather in deference to Lovèn's opinion, than upon his own judgment, that he hesitates to accept Boeck's view.

1863. STIMPSON, WILLIAM.

Synopsis of the Marine Invertebrata collected by the late Arctic Expedition under Dr. J. J. Hayes. From Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, May, 1863.

The Amphipods recorded are Amonyx ampulla, Knöyer, which is a synonym to Amonyx rugae, Phipps; Phronia tricusps, n. s., which is identified by Boeck with Amphithoe fulvocincta, M. Sars, 1858, under the name Halirages fulvocinctus; Gammarus locusta, J. C. Fabr. and Themisto arctica, Knöyer. Gammarus pulex, Stimpson, from Grand Manan, is here placed as a synonym to Gammarus locusta, Fabr.

1864. BATE, C. SPENCE.


A new species "Merca fissula" is thus described:—"The body is long and slender; the superior antennae are about half the length of the animal, the peduncle being scarcely longer than (ZOOL. CHAL. EXP.—PAST LXXX.—1887.)
the flagellum; the secondary appendage being half the length of the primary, the second joint of the peduncle being about the same length as the first. Second pair of gnathopods having the propodos large; palm without teeth, and defined by a small pointed process. Posterior pair of pereopods having the posterior margin of the base smooth.

"In its general appearance this species bears a near affinity to

**Mura grossimana**, as well as to

*M. tenella*, from the Fejee Islands, the only appreciable distinctions being in the shorter length of the second joint of the antenne, the absence of teeth from the palm of the hand in the second pair of gnathopods, and in the even margin of the last (the only remaining) pair of pereopods, and perhaps also in the shortness of the peduncle of the ultimate pair of pleopods." Habitat, a sponge in Esquimalt Harbour.

Tanais loricatus, n. s., is also described in this paper.

1864. COSTA, ACHILLE.


He first describes "**Ampelisca rubella**, nob. Tav. II, fig. 7. A. saturate rosea; antennis capitie thoracique parum longioribus, subequalibus; scape in superioribus ele quartum, in inferioribus tertio totius antenne formante; pedibus primi et secundi parvis subequalis, longe pilosis (secondi gracilioribus paulloque longioribus), ungue acuminato, infra dentato; terti et quarti articulo secundo et quarto brevissimis, ungue recto acutissimo; quinti et sexti articulo primo callo dilutato, orbiculari-cordato, ungue minutissimo retrum verso; septimi coxeris brevioribus, articulo primo minus dilato, inferius lobato-producto, articulis 2–5 brevioribus subequalibus, ungue apice, obtuso; lamina carodi ovato-elliptica, postice profunde seissa.—Long. mill. 7." He says that from **Araneops diadema** and **Araneops longicornis**, the two species of *Ampelisca* which he had previously described from the Gulf of Naples, the present species differs sensibly, in colour, smaller size and other more important organic characters. He gives a fuller description in Italian.

He next describes "**Protomedea fasciata**, nob. Tav. II, fig. 8. P. albida, fascias fascis nigro punctatis, antennis subequalibus, scape superiorum tilio inferiorum breve; pedibus thoracici quinti, secuti et septimi parvis articulo primo margine integro.—Long. mill. 7–8." It has, he says, great affinity with *Protomedea hirsutima*, Bate and Westwood, but differs in having the first joint of the fifth pair of feet not serrate, in the distribution of the hairs (peluria) of the feet of the second pair and in the antennæ. It keeps its colour in alcohol.

1864. COSTA, ACHILLE.


Costa here notices that in 1850 Natale had placed Cocco's *Orio ornithoramus* in a new genus, as "**Ornithoramus Cocco**." With this Costa himself proposes to arrange three new species in two new genera, forming a little natural group, the Ornithoramphini. The genus **Natalius** is thus defined:

The genus *Natalius* may perhaps be identical with *Oxycephalus*, M.-Edw., with which Carus doubtfully unites it, citing the palpi maxillares duo as "[? antennae II]." but that they are the lower antennae is beyond question. The genus might be distinguished from *Oxycephalus* on the ground of its subphrenales gnathopods, did not the description of the type species indicate that they are in fact complexly chelate. The species *Natalius candidissimus*, Carus gives doubtfully as a synonym of *Oxycephalus similis*, Claus, 1879; but except that the specimens were taken in the same waters, the authors do not happen to take any common characters, on which a comparison can be founded, unless the slenderness of the first and second pereopods be considered such. It is strange that Costa makes no reference to *Oxycephalus*, and stranger still that he does not refer to *Erythoramus* *coste*, described by de Natale, 1850, in a letter to Costa, beginning "Carissimo Achille."

The genus *Carcinornis*, A. Costa, is thus defined:


The type species, *Carcinornis acutirostris*, A. Costa, is described as follows:—"C. albus, utrinque vitta lata purpurea per totam fere corpus coeruleo notatus; capite cum rostro tertium fere totius corporis partem formante, rostro acuminato; antennis setosis; pedibus tertii et quarti paris subquadratis—quinti, sexti et septimi longitudine decisecundatis, margine antico minutissime serrulatis, articulo primo nocie dilatato; pedibus spuriis quarti, quinti et sexti segmenti abdominalis fere seque terminatis. Longit. millim. 5—6." The second species, *Carcinornis inflaticeps*, A. Costa, is very briefly described in this way:—"C. capite inflato, cum rostro minus acuminato quarto totius corporis partem formante; ceterum precedentibus similis. Longit. millim. 5—6." The genus *Carcinornis*, if really distinct, may eventually be identified by the coloration assigned to the type species. *Carcinornis inflaticeps* is suggestive of *Oxycephalus typhoideus*, Claus, from the harbour of Messina, which has been already mentioned (p. 241) for comparison with *Ornithoramphus cocco*, de Natale.

**1861. Grube, A. E.**


He here renames several of the species described by him in 1861; see Note on Grube, 1861. He says that the Amphipod, which Spence Bate treats as Rathke's *Decamine tenuicornis,*
differs from it in several respects. He figures as a new species *Iphimedia multipinna*, and describes it in great detail. It seems closely to resemble *Iphimedia obesa*, Spence Bate, which is itself probably a form of *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke.

The genus *Colonosticta*, Grube, 1861, is here more fully defined:—


The new genus *Iceridium* is thus defined:—

"*Corpus* depressum *ex* ovali oblongum, postice elongatum. *Antenae* breves, articulis paucis, *inferiores* superioribus breviores, *tenaciore*. *Caput* *(deorsum* visum) quadrangulum, angulis *anterioribus* prominentibus, *oculis* *ferentibus*. *Pedes* omnes *ambulatorii*, *longitudine sensim* crescentes. *Podobranta* ex segmentis *compositum*, *appendices* *anteriores* 4 binume, setigere, *segmenti* *tertii* brevissime, *simplices* ceetes. *Telson* *nullum.*" The type species, *Iceridium fuscum*, Grube ((Sitzungsberichte der Schles. Gesellsch. vom 18ten Februar 1863)," is described and figured. The specimen, 3-5 mm. in length, a female with young in the brood-pouch, was taken at Neresine on the Island of Lussin. Compare the Notes on Montagu, 1803, Guerin, 1836, Spence Bate, 1865, for the affinity of this genus with *Oniscus testudo*, Montagu, and *Philias*, Guerin.


A list of the Amphipoda observed is given on pages 72 to 75.

A new species is described as follows:—" *Kroyeria* Sp. B. ? *Kr. haplocheles* Gr. n. sp. ? Hat den Habitus einer Kroyeria, würde sich aber von den anderen Arten dieser Gattung dadurch unterscheiden, dass der Corpus des zweiten Fusspaares in keinen unteren Fortsatz ausläuft, die schmale Scheere also einfach ist, auch durch die beiden stachelarten Zacken des Telson; allein das 7. Fusspaar ist abgebrochen, und es bleibt daher unsicher, ob dies Thier überhaupt zur Gattung Haplocheles [Kroyeria] gehört ; Lussin." In this passage Haplocheles is evidently a slip of the pen, *Kroyeria* is a mis-spelling of *Kroyera*; for the position of *Kroyera* itself see Note on Spence Bate, 1858. Under " *Meganoea* Sp. Bate," he places *Ceradocus orchesiris*, A. Costa, of which "die Antennen sind rot, der Hinterrand der 6 letzten mit Extremitäten versehenen Segmente läuft in einen Rückendorn, am zehnten auch seitlich in Zähnen aus." The observation is added that, "Die Gattung Ceradocus von A. Costa lässt sich nach den von ihm aufgestellten Charakteren nicht halten und es liegt keine Nothwendigkeit vor, sie neu zu begründen; wenn man bei ähnlicher Beschaffenheit der Antennen und der Hand des zweiten Fusspaares wie billig, das Hauptgewicht auf die Beschaffenheit des dritten Paares des Springfüses legt, so lässt sich dieser Amphipode der Gattung Meganoea unterordnen, deren bei Spence Bate abgebildete Arten allerdings sämmtlich keinen Rückendorn auf den hinteren Segmenten besitzen, sich aber durch den gezähnten Hinterrand an dem Seiten- oder Hüfttheil des zehnten Segmentes auszeichnen. Die Gattung Melita, deren hintere Segmente bei mehreren Species Rückendornen tragen, zeichnet sich durch die ungleiche Grösse der Aeste des letzten Springfusspaares aus, und die Einordnung des in Rede stehenden Amphipoden in diese Gattung würde die Umlagerung eines sonst durchgreifenden Gattungscharakters erfordern; ich muss hierin Herrn Professor Heller bestimmen."

1864. Leydig, Franz.


On plumose hairs, p. 35, n. 2; on olfactory tubes and calceoli, pp. 98, 99, n. 4; on the brain of the Arthropoda, p. 185.

1864. Müller, Fritz.

Für Darwin. Leipzig, 1864. 8 maj. m. 67 Holtzschn.

Facts and arguments for Darwin, by Fritz Müller. With additions by the Author. Translated from the German by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., &c., with illustrations. London; Murray, 1869.

In this translation of the celebrated work, Für Darwin, are figured Melita exilii, n. sp., "Orchestia Darwinii," n. sp., two forms of the chaeta of the male of this species, portions of the penultimate pereopods of "Melita Messelina" and "Melita insatiabilis," an embryo of a Corophium, portions of the legs of "Hyperia Martiensii," n. sp., and the second gnathopod of the male and of the female of "Orchestia Tucuratinga," while mention is made of Corophium dentatum, n. sp., without either figures or description, and of "Orchestia Tucurawana," n. sp., which is apparently the same as "Orchestia Tucuratinga."

A protest may be entered against the inconvenient course of publishing new species at various points of a highly argumentative essay, especially when the descriptions are almost of necessity confined to those isolated characters with which the argument happens to be concerned.

Fritz Müller has found the secondary flagellum on the upper antenna "in species of the genera Leucothoe, Cyrtophium, and Amphilochoo, in which genera it was missed by Savigny, Dana, and Spence Bate." "A species proved by the form of the epistern (oostv. Sp. Bate) of the caudal feet (uropoda Westw.), etc., to be a true Amphilocho possesses it." "In many species of Cerapus it is reduced to a scarcely perceptible rudiment." "It is sometimes present in youth and disappears (although perhaps not without leaving some trace) at maturity, as was found by Spence Bate to be the case in Acanthomastus Owenii and Atopus carinatus, and I
can affirm with regard to an Atylus of these [Brazilian] seas, remarkable for its plumose branchiae."

He regards the telson as a segment, notwithstanding its want of appendages. In favour of this view he says, "we have the relation of the intestine, which usually opens in this piece, and sometimes even traverses its whole length, as in Microdeutopus and some other Amphipoda. In Microdeutopus, as Spence Bate has already pointed out, one is even led to regard small processes of this tubular caudal piece as rudimentary members." He speaks of the appendages of the first three pleon-segments as being "reproduced in wearisome uniformity throughout the entire order" of Amphipoda. This remark is not very applicable to Cerapus (see S. L. Smith, 1889), and has a disadvantageous tendency to discourage the examination of these organs in other genera.

In "Orchestia Darwini, n. s.," he figures two forms of the powerful chela of the second pair of feet in the male, "two forms united by no intermediate terms." Faxon, in Dimorphism in the Genus Cambars, 1884, thinks that possibly "these are to be explained in the same way as the two forms of the male Cambars, which appear to be "alternating periods in the life of the individual," the one form assumed during the pairing seasons, the other in the intervals.

In Melita Mosaicina, n. s., and Melita insatiabilis, n. s., in the case of the females "the coxal lamelle of the penultimate pair of feet are produced into hook-like processes, of which the male lays hold with the hands of the first pair of feet."

He remarks that generally throughout the Amphipoda the heart "extends in the form of a long tube through the six segments following the head, and has three pairs of fissures, furnished with valves, for the entrance of the blood, situated in the second, third, and fourth of these segments," as found by La Valette in Niphargus and by Claus in Phronima. Only in Brachycerus he found the first pair of fissures wanting to the shortened heart.

"The Amphipoda," he says, "are distinguishable from the Isopoda at an early period in the egg by the different position of the embryo, the hinder extremity of which is bent downwards. In all the animals of this order which have been examined for it, a peculiar structure makes its appearance very early on the anterior part of the back, by which the embryo is attached to the 'inner egg-membrane,' and which has been called the 'micropylar apparatus,' but improperly as it seems to me." To this statement he appends a note. "Little as a name may actually affect the facts, we ought certainly to confine the name 'micropyle' to canals of the egg-membrane, which serve for the entrance of the semen. But the outer egg-membrane passes over the 'micropylar apparatus' of the Amphipoda without any perforation, according to Meissner's and La Valette's own statements; it appears never to be present before fecundation, attains its greatest development at a subsequent period of the ovular life, and the delicate canals which penetrate it do not even seem to be always present, indeed it seems to belong to the embryo rather than to the egg-membrane. I have never been able to convince myself that the so-called 'inner egg-membrane' is really of this nature, and not perhaps the earliest larva skin, not formed till after impregnation, as might be supposed with reference to Lápita, Cassidina, and Philoscia."

"The young animal, whilst still in the egg, acquires the full number of the segments and limbs." In the Hypermus, indeed, "the young and adults often have a remarkably different appearance; but even in these there is no new formation of body segments, and limbs, but only a gradual transformation of these parts." The sexual differences in the Amphipoda are also discussed.


No new Amphipoda are included in the list of Crustacea. Olist carinatus, Bate, is recorded among those taken.

1864. Sars, G. O.


At page 231 he mentions, Gammarus cancelloides, Lov., as occurring in various localities, and his own Gammarus lacustris as a characteristic form for their Alpine regions, in still waters. He is confirmed in the view that it is distinct from Gammarus pulex.

1864. Stimpson, William.


A note is prefixed saying—“The following descriptions are extracted, by permission, from the Zoological Report of the Boundary Commission. They were written in the year 1860, and accompanied by illustrative drawings of all the species, which, it may be hoped, will soon be published.” Whether the hope has been gratified I am unable to say.

The first Amphipod described is “Caprella Kennertyi,” which Mayer considers indeterminate. Amphithoe hameralis, more than an inch long, a little resembles Amphithoe falklandi, Spence Bate, from the Falkland Islands, in the dilated first joints of the first and second pereopods. Of Anonyx filiger I give the description for convenience of comparison with the Challenger species:—“Head with a strong triangular process on each side beneath the base of the superior antennae; extremity of this process not acute. Superior antennae very short, about as long as the head, with a long thick pencil of hair on the inner side of each; basal joint large, with a strong protuberance above, forming a prominent angle at its anterior extremity; flagellum seven-jointed, the first joint constituting one-third of its length; accessory flagellum tri-articulate. Inferior antennae longer than the body; the pelaece, however, constitutes but a small part of their length, being but little larger than the superior antennae; the very slender filiform flagellum appears as if serrated above, but is not provided with calcareae. The first pair of feet in our single specimen appear to be pointed and simple, the dactylus not being retracted against the manus, which has no palm. Second pair with a minute truncate hand, supporting a small tuft of hair at the base of the dactylus. The dorsum in this species is sharp, or carinated, but not dentated, being entire and smooth in outline for the greater part of its length, and similar in the thoracic and first three abdominal segments. There
is, however, a deep, triangular sinus between the third and fourth abdominal segments, the latter being strongly protuberant, projecting over the very small fifth segment. The second abdominal segment is subtruncate below, and has a deep semicircular sinus on the anterior lateral margin, near its lower extremity. Rami of the last pair of caudal styles are shorter than those of the second pair, and telson rather elongated and slit in two down the middle. Length about one-third of an inch. It resembles an English species of which a figure has been privately circulated by C. Spence Bate, Esq., under the name of *Lysianassa Chausica*, M.-Edw. Dredged in deep water by Lieut. White."

The *Lysianassa chausica* here referred to was afterwards identified by Spence Bate with *Lysianassa longicornis*, Lucas, as to which see Note on G. O. Sars, 1882.

*Gammarus sclateri* has the "first, second and third joints of the abdomen armed above with a sharp central spine on the posterior margin, and with four or five minute spines, or sharp comb-like teeth on each side of the middle spine, the margin bearing these latter spines being a little concave. At the corresponding part of the fourth and fifth abdominal segments, there are also two or three spines similar to the central spine of the other segments though not quite so large." Stimpson thinks it no doubt closely allied to *Gammarus longicornis*, Brandt, a species which Spence Bate renames *Megamara longicornis*, and inclines to identify with *Gammarus dentatus*, Kroyer. *Amphithionotus septemdentatus* is "strongly compressed and carinated, like *A. carinata*." *Amphithionotus occidentalis* is "closely allied to the Arctic *A. panopla*, Kr., and the east coast species, *A. cataphractus*, Stun., but differing from both in being more elongated, having less height and breadth."

The generic name *Amphithionotus*, as already observed, is inadmissible, having lapsed as a synonym of *Dexamine* before it was adopted by Stimpson. Of the species which Stimpson here mentions for the sake of comparison, *Amphithoe carinata*, Kroyer, is now called *Atylus carinatus*, Fabr.; *Amphithoe panopla*, Kroyer, is called *Pleustes panopius*, and *Amphithionotus cataphractus*, Stimpson, is called *Rhachitropis cataphracta*. In *Amphoeica pugetica* "the last three joints of the abdomen are separated from the preceding ones by a deep notch, and project into two sharp teeth."

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**1864. ZADDAH, ERNST GUSTAV, born 1817, died 1881.**


To the existing fauna of the neighbourhood in which this fossil was found Zaddach ascribes seven species of Amphipods, viz., the fresh-water "*Gammarus fluvialitis*, Riep.,” four species which he dredged in the Bay of Dantzig, at some distance from the coast, and only two, he says, which live near the coast, *Gammarus locusta*, Mont., and *Talitrus saltator*, Klein. Of these he says that they frequently let themselves be thrown by the waves on to the strand, where, by help of their styliform uropods, they make powerful leaps, or with great dexterity bury themselves in the wet sand in order to be washed back into the water by the next wave, or gather round the remains of a dead fish for a meal, but never go beyond the narrow shore of which is regularly washed to a greater or smaller extent by the waves. In these remarks Zaddach can scarcely be accurate. The sand-hopper, *Talitrus (saltator) locusta*, lives at the edge of high water-mark, and may follow down the ebb and retreat before the flow of the tide, but does not surely play with the waves in the manner described. The dexterous delving in the sand seems also more appropriate to species of *Urothoe*, *Lepidactylis* and *Enydcide* than to the shuddering *Gammarus locusta.*
Zaddach supposes his species to be the first fossil Amphipod discovered, since, he says, the genus *Gammarella* Jordl, from the carboniferous period, which Bronn mentions in his *Lethaea geognostica*, 1856, is remote from the present Amphipods, and represents a special order of Crustaceans intermediate between Amphipods, Stomatopods and Decapods, or rather ancestral to them all and belonging to a time when their several characters were not yet separated. He is apparently unaware of the Permian fossil, called *Palaocrangon problematicus* by Schauroth in 1854, and *Protoponticus problematicus* by Kirkby in 1857.

After a careful and detailed description of the fossil, Zaddach establishes for its reception a new genus, *Palaogammarus*, which he thus defines:—"Caput altius quam longius. Antennæ et superiores et inferiores validæ, scapus triarticulatus, longitudine subequalibus, illo flagello appendiculari ornata. Pyzma longa, duo anteriores angustissimæ, primo cingulo dorsali subjecta, quartum maximum, apice duplo latius quam basi. Postabdominis segmenta anteriores propriis laminis lateralis instructa. Pedes quarti parvis infrim, ad ambulandum apti, quinti et sexti parvis costis permagnis in laminas ovalibus mutatis, ceteris articulis gracilibus, unguibus minimis rectis." For this genus he would find a place among the genera *Gammara*, *Pontoportica* and *Talitrus*. In 1878, however, he recognizes that the characters on which he had relied for separating it from *Gammara* were probably only due to the accidental condition of the specimen. He speaks of the peduncles of the lower antennæ as triarticulate, but they are from his figures clearly of the ordinary structure, though the composite basal joint is not visible. The amber being found on the coast of Samland, he names the species *Palaogammarus sambicensis*, with this definition:—"Antennis superioribus inferiores longitudine superantibus, inferiorum flagello ex octo articulis composito, segmenti undecim et duodecimi margine dorsali spinis obsoleti, pedibus spinis longitudine aequalibus, appendicibus in abdominis apice nullis." The absence of the terminal appendages, as he afterwards noticed, should not have been included in the specific character, that being almost certainly due only to the defectiveness of the specimen.

To the question how this broken Amphipod got into the amber, the answer is suggested that the amber-producing woods probably came down in former ages close to the sea-shore, and that the creature with the sand attached to it may have there been introduced into a mass of resin. In 1878, he says with regard to it, "die Uebereinstimmung zwischen der tertiaren Art und einer jetzt lebenden läßt sich nicht nachweisen, aber wahrscheinlich ist jene den Arten *Gammarus marinus*, locusta, Edwarsii sehr ähnlich gewesen. Der Stammbaum unseres gemeinen Flohkrebces reicht also bis in jene länge vergangene Zeit hinauf, in der sich die oligocänen Schichten ablagerten." The fresh-water *Gammara pulex* might well have been added to the list of species compared.

1865. Bate, C. Spence.


Grube's *Nicoa istrica* is considered identical with *Nicoa prevostii*, M. Edw. *Anonyx filiger*, Stimpson, is said to be closely allied to *Lysimachus longicornis*, Lucas, "or *L. chaussa* (Spence Bate), not *Allothia chaussia* (Milnc-Edwards)." "The female of the genus *Gammarella* approximates so nearly in form to *Crangonyx*, only having the eye coloured with black pigment, that we have little doubt," Spence Bate says, "of the near relationship of Professor Grube's *Gammarus recurvus* to *Gammarella normani*, which is probably the female of *G. brevicornis*." *Iphimela multispinis*, Grube, which Grube himself likened to *Iphimela nodosa*, Dana, shows, in Spence Bate's opinion, "a closer approximation to *L. elona*, the dorsal teeth being less strong (probably a sexual distinction)." The difference
of *Colomastix paulli* 2, Grube, "from *Cratippus tenuipes* consists in the form of the first pair of gnathopods, which in *Colomastix* terminate in several curved spines, whereas in *Cratippus* it is scarcely subchelate." Even this distinction as suggested by Prof. Grube, may be only of sexual importance; and we think it insufficient to warrant the formation of a new genus." It may be observed that *Colomastix* was not instituted in 1864, but in 1861, and therefore takes precedence of Spence Bate's *Cratippus*.

On *Icriidium faveum*, Grube, Spence Bate observes:—"There is a slight discrepancy between Prof. Grube's excellent figures and the description. First, the telson is undoubtedly present; and since the ante- and penultimate pairs of pleopoda are attached to one somite, we must rather consider that the two somites are fused into one than that one is wanting. We therefore perceive that one, instead of two somites, only is wanting; but it is contrary to previous observation that this deterioration takes place in the anterior portion of the pleon instead of the posterior; for undoubtedly one of the anterior pairs of pleopoda is the missing pair."

1865. Costa, Achille.


He mentions "*Lestrigonos Fabricii*" (Milne-Edwards) (no doubt meaning *Lestrigonos Fabricii*), from the Indian Ocean, *Lestrigonos rubescens* (Dana), from the Pacific, *Lestrigonos evulans*, from Chili, as the earliest known members of the genus, followed by "*Lestrigonos Kinahanus*," Spence Bate, from the British waters. To this he considers a form recently taken in the Gulf of Naples upon a *Melissa* to be closely allied. The distinguishing characters he takes from the proportions of the upper compared with the lower antennas, and from the form of the uropods. He thus describes the species:—"*Lestrigonos mediterraneus*, nob.:—L. antennae superis inferioribus paulum brevioribus; pedibus sparsis quarti et quinti segmenti abdominis stylis lanceolatis, externo parum longiori, in marginem interno lato ducto dentato-serrato; in margine externo integro; stylo interno margine utroque integerrimo; fusco-rufus, antennae, pedibus (articulo primo excepto) cana et albo-dis. Longit. millim. 5."

1865. Goës, Axel Theodor, born 1835 (Hj. Théol).


From this brief but learned work notes will be quoted under the numbers which Goës attaches to most of the species he mentions.

He begins with the Gammarideae:

Lysianassa Gryllus, Mandt. fig. 1, "Eurytane Magelanica, Lilljeborg." Why he rejects Lilljeborg's genus is not explained.

2. "Lysianassa Vahlri," Kröyer, "in itinerarii arcticis cum sequente omnino confusa, sub nomine Talitro nuggae (Ross, Parry's attempt to reach the North Pole, 205), sive Gammaro nuggae (Sars, Append. to Parry's First Voy., 229) edita.—Var. segmenti abdominale terti angulo postico rotundato, neque truncato nec emarginato, statura minore.

3. Lysianassa lagena, Kröyer, "=Cancer nuggae, Philfs." Of these, between three fathoms and sixty, there is "copia stupenda, co ut, si perite ac prudenter in captura versaris, hos pelagi voraciissimos vespillosus habebus multariis cadavere avium vel phocarum brevi e fundo elio ere potes." Lysianassa tumida (Anonyx), Kröyer, "=An. tumida, Bruzel."

4. Lysianassa albigata, n. s., which Boeck transfers to Anonyx.

5. "Lysianassa Martensi," n. s., fig. 2, which Boeck transfers to Anonyx.

6. Lysianassa cripyata, n. s., fig. 3, considered by Boeck to be a synonym of his Orchomene servatus.

7. Lysianassa producta, n. s., fig. 4, identified by Boeck with the earlier Anonyx punctus Lilljeborg, 1865, to which Goës himself says it is "proxima et vix distincta." Lysianassa albigata, n. s., fig. 5, called by Boeck Hippomedon abdominal.


11. Lysianassa unbo, n. s., fig. 6, by Boeck referred to his own genus Orchomene, by Sars, 1882, to Lepidopecreum, Bate and Westwood. A comparison of the description and figures of Lepidopecreum carinatum, Bate and Westwood, with those of Lysianassa unbo, Goës, excites the strong suspicion that they are the same species, and that the English authors have not noticed the boss (umbo) on the fifth side-plates, while the little two to three-jointed accessory flagellum has been accidentally wanting in their specimens. The definition of Lepidopecreum will in that case need some alteration. The type species would still be Lepidopecreum longicorne, Sp. Bate, 1862, with carinatum and unbo for synonyms.


15. Lysianassa l'embula, n. s., fig. 7. "Medium tenet inter Lysianassae et Steganophalos." On this Boeck observes, "Whether this form belongs to Lysianassa or is an intermediate form between that and Stegoccephalus I cannot decide as I have not seen the animal. Among the Lysianassae we have a form in which the back is carinate, Orchomene unbo, while I do not know of any with carinate back belonging to the Stegoccephali. The hand of the second gnathopods also refers this form to the Lysianassae, but the very elongate hand of the first gnathopods shows that it cannot belong to the genus Orchomene, which it otherwise resembles by its deep side-plates. Before it can be placed in a new genus of the Lysianassae fresh investigation is required."


"=Stegoccephalus ampulla, Bell." "Formae duas occurunt:—Altera epimeri quarto septum, albo ac lato, articulo pedum sexti et septimi paris primo dilatato, angulo infero postico subrecto ut acento.—Fig. 8. Altera epim. quarto latiore quam altior, articulo pedis sexti primo angustio, angulo infero postico lobulo rotundato determinato, pedes septimi articulo eodem dilatato margine infero postico rotundato nec angulato. —Fig. 9. An differentia sexualis?"

*Montagua clypeata* (Lepechin), Kröyer, called *Metopia clypeata* by Boeck.

"Montagua Buzelli," n. s., fig. 10, "= Leucothoe clypeata, Buz."

See Note on Bruzelius, 1859.

*Montagna glacialis* (Lepechin), Kröyer, called *Metopia glacialis* by Boeck.

*Ous carinatus*, Sp. Bate.

*Vertumnus cristatus*, Owen, "Acanthonotus, nomen gerensis plicatum anno 1801 editum."

*Vertumnus serratus* (Oudinet), Fabr., "= Amph. serru Kröy., "= *Acanthonotus serru Buz."

*Vertumnus inflatus* (Acanthonotus), Kröyer, fig. 11.

"Paramphithoe*, Buz. A. Epimera quarta dilatata (Pleustes, Sp. Bate)."

*Paramphithoe exigua*, n. s., fig. 12, identified by Boeck with his *Amphithopsis glaber*, 1860, which he afterwards called *Pleustes glaber*.

*Paramphithoe media*, n. s., fig. 13, by Boeck called *Pleustes media*.

*Paramphithoe panopla* (*Amphithoe*), Kröyer, "= Paramph. panopla Buz.; "= *Pleustes tuberculatus* S. Bate," called *Pleustes panopla* by Boeck, 1876.

"B. Epimera quarta non dilatata.

*a. Caude appendix fissu aut incisa (Atylus, Leach—S. Bate)."

*Paramphithoe carinata* (Gammarnae), Fabr., "= Atylus carinatus, Leach; "= *Amphithoe carinata*, Kröy.," now accepted as *Atylus carinatus*.

*Paramphithoe Smittii*, n. s., fig. 14, by Boeck called "Atylus Smittii.

*Paramphithoe inermis* (*Amphithoe*), Kröyer, is mentioned.

*Paramphithoe fragilis*, n. s., fig. 16, "Forma Amphithonotis propinqua.

In accordance with this suggestion Boeck calls it *Tritropis fragilis*, which will now become *Rhachotropis fragilis*.

"b. Caude appendix indivisa vel obsolete incisa [Calliope, Pherusa, Leach, et *Paramphithoe*, S. Bate]."

*Paramphithoe lasiuscula* (*Amphithoe*),Kröyer, "= Amphithoe serratocornis, Sars, 1858; = Paramph. lasiuscula, Bruzel., "= Calliope lasiuscula, S. Bate.*

*Paramphithoe bifida* (*Amphithoe*), Kröyer. See Note on Bruzelius, 1859.

*Paramphithoe triuncis* (*Acanthonotus*), Kröyer.


*Paramphithoe fulicincta* (*Amphithoe*), Sars, 1858, fig. 15; "= Pherusa triuncis, Stimpf.," 1863. 34. *Paramphithoe pubella* (*Amphithoe*), Kröyer. 35. *Paramphithoe lystrix* (*Acanthonotus*), Owen.


"Amphithonotus Malmoense," n. s., fig. 17. This in 1870 was made the type of a new genus, *Acanthropus* by Boeck in the subfamily Odecerinae.

*Oeicerus saginatus*, Kröyer, fig. 18. 32. *Oeicerus propinquus*, n. s., fig. 19, by Boeck made a synonym of *Oeicerus lanuginosus*, M. Sars, 1858.

*Oeicerus longirostris*, n. s., fig. 20, called *Monoculodes longirostris* by Boeck.

*Oeicerus affinis*, Bruzelius, Amphip. Gammar., "93, f. 18 (non rite delineata) secundus articulus pedunculi autem, sup. apice interdum dilatato; rostrum variat, nunc leviter curvatum, nunc fere gonioculatum; segmenta abdominis quatuor antica dorso interdum carinato.—Fig. 21 et 21." Boeck refers *Oeicerus affinis*, Göös (non Bruzelius), partly to *Monoculodes norvegicus*, Boeck, 1860, and partly to *Monoculodes borealis*, Boeck, 1870, with which J. Sp. Schneider, 1883, agrees, but "non sinc dubio," the generic rostrum represented in Göös' fig. 21 being the attribute of *Monoculodes borealis*.

*Oeicerus brovicolarum*, n. s., Fig. 22, by Boeck named *Halticola brovicolarum*.

*Oeicerus latimanus*, n. s., Fig. 23, by Boeck called *Monoculodes latimanus*.

REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

antenn. supern. pedunculi articulo valde abbreviato, pedes ordinis tertii et quarti articulo quarto valde dilatato, unguis pedum 3, 4 et 5 obtusus, foliaceus, angustus elongatus.—

Fig. 24 et 24." See Note on Bruzelius.

The new genus *Syrtchoë* is thus described:—

"Frons pro ducta, ocelli oedicerorum, antennæ supernæ flagello appendiculari instructæ, mandibula palpo triarticulata."

45. *Syrtchoë crenulata*, n. s., Fig. 25.

*Syrtchoë bicuspid*, n. s., Fig. 26. This is identified by Boeck with the earlier *Tiron acanthurus*, Lilljeborg, 1865; Boeck calls attention to the fact that Lilljeborg's work is referred to by Goës, and must therefore have priority, though both authors published in 1865.

46. *Phoxus plumosus*, Kröyer. He also mentions *Phoxus Holbøll*, Kröyer, and *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström, 1855, for this giving also a reference to "Lovén, Öfvers. af K. Vet. Akad. Forhandl. 1861!"

47. *Haploops tubicola*, Lilljeborg. "Ex abysso ad Aukpudartok Groenlandie copiam magnam retulit TO'RELL specimenum valde robustorum et ocellis quatuor, dubus in vertice, dubus in angulo infero laterali antico capitis insignium,—ceterum cum nostra plane congruentium." Boeck refers to this statement by Goës as to the eyes, without being able to confirm it from his own experience, so that in his generic account of *Haploops* he writes "Ocelli duo (quatuor?)"; but he considers that the genus is distinguished from *Ampeliscæ* by other characters, especially the peculiar form of the last peracarida.

48. "*Ampelisca Euchelidae*," Kröyer, "= A. macrocephala Lilljeborg." These two species are however, kept apart both by Boeck and J. Sp. Schneider.


52. *Gammarus pallidus* (Lilljeborgia) Sp. Bate, "= G. fssicornis Sans," 1858; "= G. breviceornis Bruzel.;"—Fig. 27. "ad Spetsbergiam in sinu Storfjord paucos fundo argill. org. 5 prof. prehendit MALEOES 1864, valhiores quam nostros quadruplo statum, fere pollares, apinis segmentorum abdominis 4:1 et 3:1 sat longis succincta, pedibus septimi ordinis valde incassatis, ocellis indistinctis." Boeck separates *Lilljeborgia pallida*, Sp. Bate, 1855, and *Lilljeborgia fssicornis*, M. Sans, 1859, but the distinctions are tolerably subtle. He assigns *Gammarus pallidus*, Goës, fig. 27, to the latter species.

53. "*Gammarus Loreni*," Bruzelius, by Bate called *Mero loreni.* "*Gammarus Torelli*," n. s., Fig. 28, by Boeck called *Mero torelli.*


"Formae due occurrunt paullum diversae; vide Fig. 29 et 29." By Boeck called *Melita dentata.*

55. *Gammarus spinosus*, n. s., Fig. 30, by Boeck called *Melithilippa spinosa.*

56. *Gammarus brevicauda* (Cancer) Linn., in the synonymy of which he mentions *Gammarus boreus*, Sabine; *Gammarus arcticus*, Scoresby; *Oisicus puteus*, Fabr., Fl. Gr. 1780; and says that it scarcely differs from *Gammarus silchenes*, Brandt. He gives notes on its distribution, and remarks "Oculorum forma variat, nunc oblongo-reniformis, nunc angustissimae linearis, nunc evanescentes."

57. *Gammarus brevicornu*, Sabine, "= Gaumnaracanthus loric. S. Bate."

58. "*Gammarus Sabini*," Leach, "= Anathia Sabini S. Bate;" "= Cancer macrocerus articulatus, dorso carinato serrato, spinis caudis bifidas STRÖM."


60. *Amphioe macronyx* (Gaumnarur), Lilljeborg, "Forma artica, clathor, manus 3 secund pedum ordinis subquadrata, margine postico crenata 3-6 obsoletis (nee tuberculis) spinæ angularis interdum evanescente, ungue crassior atque brevior; antenne pedesque omnino longiores. —Fig. 31." This is identified by Boeck with *Protamphideis fasciata*, Kröyer.
61. Autonoe depressa, n. s., Fig. 32, transferred by Boeck in 1870 to a new genus Gosia, near to Leptocheirus.

At this point Gosse pass the from the Gammaridae to the Corophidae.

*Amphithoe reinhardtii* (Pholis), Krüyer, "= Amph. pygmaea Lilljeb". Boeck restores the name *Photis reinhardtii*, Krüyer.


*Siphonocutes typicus*, Krüyer.

64. *Closunomus lencopis*, Krüyer, "= Unciola lencopis S. Bate."

In the Hyperide he gives

65. *Themisto littillida* (Gammarus), Mandt, "= Th. arctica Kröy.;" "= Th. crassicornis Kröy.;" "Antennas interdum elongatas, multiarticulatos flagellos.—Fig. 33, 33." Among the places of capture he names "Finnmarkian (Malmgren), ubi alia etiam forma occurrunt a typica paullum discrepans: pedes terti et quarti articulo 4:1 angustiores, art. quinto longiores; pedes quinti septimos paulllo breviores aut inter se longitudine aequales."

*Themisto compressa*, n. s., Fig. 34, 34, referred by Boeck to his new genus Parathemisto.


"Ad nostras oras alia etiam forma occurrat paullum diversa, pedes primi ordinis articulo quinto fore cylindrico unique setoso, ungue minuto." This variety Boeck identifies with his own *Hyperia spinipes*, 1860; the *Hyperia exulans* with *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller.

67. *Hyperia medusarum* (Metoces), Krüyer, "= ? Cancer medusarum Müll.," 1776; "= Oniscus medusarum Fab., F. Groosl. 1780 p. 257; Ice prototypica ab his relata Strömi (Om Sønsmør etc. I, t. 1, f. 12) non sit distincta." "= Antennas longissimus multiarticulatis."

Gosse notes of this and the preceding species, that they are found free as well as on Medusae.

In the Dulichidae, he mentions 68. *Dulichia spinosisima*, Krüyer.

In the Caprellidae, he mentions 69. *Caprella septentrionalis*, Krüyer, "= Squilla lobata FAB., Fann. Greuel. 1760, p. 248 (non Müller); = Capr. cercopoides White, Append. to Southernland's John. 203 f. 1 et p. 207; nunc tuberculatus nunc fore lavis."

70. *Caprella spiniceps*, Bell, Append. to Belcher's list of Aret. Voy., p. 407. t. 35. f. 2.

1865. Gosse, P. H.

A Year at the Shore. London, 1865.

Pages 151-154 discuss some Amphipods. The habits of *Gammarus locusta*, "the common Locust Screw," and *Gammarus pulex* are mentioned, and some of Lovén's remarks are reproduced, in regard to the discovery of *Gammaracanthus loricatus*, Sabine, *Pontogoniella affinis*, Lindström, and *Gammarus candeloides*, Gerstfeldt, in Lakes Wetter and Wener in Sweden.
1865. Heller, Camil.

Kleine Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Süßwasser-Amphipoden. Mit 1 Tafel: (Taf. 17.) (Aus den Verhandlungen d. k. k. zoologisch-botanischer Gesellschaft in Wien [Jahrgang 1865] besonders abgedruckt.)

The new species Orchestia cavimana is here described and figured. It was taken on Mount Olympus in Cyprus, at a height of 4000 feet by Dr. Kotschy. The new species, "Gammarus Veneris" was also taken by Dr. Kotschy in Cyprus, 50 feet above the sea. This species is said by Heller to be intermediate between Gammarus marinus and Gammarus pulex. In "a review of the hitherto known South European fresh-water amphipods," he says that "they all belong to the genus Gammarus Fabric." He arranges them as follows:

A. First gnathopod somewhat larger than the second, telson simple, undivided; third uropod with a single ramus. (Subg. Crangonyx, Sp. Bate.)

1. G. recurvus.

AA. First gnathopod not larger than the second, telson deeply split, or double; third uropod with two rami:—

a. First gnathopod almost as large as the second, eyes rudimentary, the three last segments of the pleon without bundles of spines, the outer ramus of the third uropod bi-articulate. (Subg. Niphargus, Sch.)

2. G. pulex.

b. First gnathopod smaller than the second, eyes well developed. The three last pleon-segments with bundles of spines, the outer ramus of the third uropod uni-articulate. (Subg. Gammarus, Sp. Bate).

a. The three first pleon-segments prolonged backwards to a pointed spine-tooth.


β. The three first pleon-segments straight behind, without spine-tooth.

† The outer ramus of the last uropod only a little longer than the inner.

4. G. pulex.

†† The outer ramus of the last uropod much longer than the inner.

5. G. pungens.

These divisions are founded on 1. Crangonyx recurvus, Grube; 2. Niphargus (Gammarus) pulex, Caspary, with which Heller unites Niphargus stygius, Schiodte, and Niphargus agiler, Sp. Bate; 3. Gammarus roeselii, Gorvais, identified with Spilla fluviatilis, Riesel, and Gammaridus pulex, Herbst; 4. Gammarus pulex, Desmarest, identified with Gammarus fluviatilis, M.-Edwards, and 5. Gammarus pungens, M.-Edwards. Of this last he says that it closely agrees with his own new species Gammarus veneris, only that, according to M.-Edwards' short description, Gammarus pungens appears to have the inner ramus of the last uropod quite rudimentary. Of Gammarus veneris itself, Heller thus describes the last uropod, "ramus inferior pedum sexti parvis postabdominis exteriore multo brevior, ramis hirsutissimis." Gammarus roeselii, he says, "lebt in tiefen stehenden oder schwach fließenden Gewässern. Ich kenne ihn aus der Umgebung von Salzburg, Wien und Ofen, in Tirol habe ich ihn noch nicht angetroffen."
Bidrag till kännedomen om underfamiljen Lysianassina inom underordningen Amphipoda bland kraftdjuren.


The two papers, written in different languages by the same author, are essentially the same. In the suborder Amphipoda Lilljeborg mentions as common to both the arctic and antarctic zones the genera Orchestia, Leach, Anone, Kroyer, Iphimedia, Rathke, Atylus, Leach, Ampelisca, Leach, Hyperia, Latreille, Themisto, Guérin-Méneville, Cyamus, Lumarck (properly Latreille). He speaks of Themisto and Anone as peculiar to the zones in question, but immediately after qualifies this statement. Lysianassa magellanica, he makes the type of a new genus Eurytenes, which he thus defines:

"Corporis forma crassa et robusta, epimeris magnis et pedibus brevibus. Antennae superiores flagello appendiculari preditae, pedunculo crasso et cibus sequentia 2:do et 3:to brevibus, et flagelli segmento 1:mo longo. Antennae inferiores segmento pedunculi 1:mo magno et inflato et extus visibili. Mandibulae palpigerae acie laci et tuberculo rotari magno instructae. Maxilla 1:mi paria palpis biarticulato angusto, apice duobus vel tres setis vel aculeis minores mobiles gerente, et cæcum ramus interior latus et brevis et setis multis ciliatis instructus. Maxillipedia lamina trunci segmenti 2:di, sicc laminae exteriores magnis interiore tenuissime nodulos, et corum palpis quadriarticulato et ungiferus. Pedes trunci sive thoracici 1:mi et 2:di paria subcheliformes, illi calidi et breves, uniquely evothi, hi longiores et graciliores, magno minusisimo. Reliqui pedes trunci forma solita, robusti. Laminae branchiales simplices minimegue pectinatim plicata. Pedes caudales ultimi paria ramis lamellosis. Segmentum 7:um sive ultimum caudae profunde bifidum, laciniis acuminate ad apicem vero non spiniferum. Tantummodo una species: Eurytenes magellanica (H. Milne Edwards)." The definition inserted in the Swedish paper adds to the account of the mandible, "processus accessorio vero minimo et simplici," which is in the English paper appears in the description of the species. The species is now known as Eurytenes magellanica, having been identified by Böeck with Gammarus magellanicus, Mandt, (rather Lichtenstein in Mandt), 1822. A full and interesting account of the species is here given, with good figures, Plates I., II., III., figs. 19–22. Lilljeborg agrees with Spence Bate in numbering the limb-joints, not from the first free joint, but from the true first joint, "to which the gill-sack and lamina for covering the eggs are attached.

A tabular view of the families of the Amphipoda gives them in two groups; those in which "Pedum caudatum omnia parsia adsum—Normalia, S. Bate," are 1. Gammaridae, Dana. 2. Orchestidae, Dana. 3. Corophiidea, Dana. 4. Cheluridae, Allman. 5. Hyperidae, Dana. Those in which "Pedicr caudatum unum vel plura parsia adsum—Aberrantia, S. Bate," are 6. Dulichiidae, Dana. 7. Caprellidae, Dana. 8. Cyamidae, Dana. The Hyperidae are distinguished from the four preceding families by having the "maxillipedes imperfecti et palpo carentis." The Cheluridae are separated from the three preceding by having the "Segmenta caudalum posteriora coalesita;" but since the establishment of the genus Gophila, Wrzesińskiowski, this character has lost some of its definiteness.

In a tabular view of the genera of the Gammaridae, Lilljeborg introduces Microplax as a new name for Iduna, Böeck, Iduna being preoccupied, but Lilljeborgia, Spence Bate, 1862, has the priority. Otius is substituted for Otus preoccupied, and Calliopeus for Calliope.
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preoccupied. The genus *Tiron* is “typified” in a new species called *Tiron acanthornis*, and thus defined:—


The new genus *Oediceropoides* is also typified by a new species, which, because the upper antennae are particularly short, is called *Oediceropoides brevicornis*, with this definition:—


In the subfamily *Lysianassina* Lilljeborg gives five genera, which correspond to thirteen out of the seventeen which Boeck has assigned to it.

*Lysianassa*, Milne-Edwards, he defines as follows:—

“*Pedes trunci thoracici 1:mi pari minus subcheliformi carentes, unque non flexibili, segmento 6:to sive manu apicem versus attenuato idemque basi unguis cito erantere. Mandibulae tuberculo notari minima. Laminae extreiores maxillipediae margine intdore nodulosa vel leviscula.”* Within this he distinguishes three species thus:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segmentum</th>
<th>fissum.</th>
<th>pectinatum plicata</th>
<th>1. <em>spinoarius</em> (A. Boeck).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:miu caude</td>
<td>Laminæ</td>
<td>branchiales</td>
<td>non plicata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>non fissum, margine posteriori convexo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of these the first is *Ichnopus spinoarius*, Boeck, 1860, the second was called “Scarcus *Valli*” by Boeck in 1870, the third is the original type species of *Lysianassa*.

The second genus, *Burgesia*, has been already described. The third genus, *Anonyx*, Kröyer, is thus defined:—

“*Pedes trunci (thoracici) 1:mi pari minus subcheliformi armati, unque flexibili, margine inferiore manu plus vel minus definito. Mandibulae tuberculo notari mediioceri vel magno. Laminae extreiores pedum maxillarium margine intdore planusque nodulosae, raro dentato vel nudo.” To this he assigns the following fifteen species, 1. *Anonyx ampulla* (Philips); 2. *Anonyx nummularia* (Philips); 3. *Anonyx longipes*, Sp. Bate, Pl. iii. fig. 22, which is rather to be called *Anonyx nummularia*, Philip; 4. *Anonyx longipes*, Sp. Bate, Pl. iii. figs. 23-31, called *Tryptella longipes* by Boeck, 1870; 5. *Anonyx globosa*, Kröyer, including his own *Anonyx norvegicus*, 1851, and the *Anonyx bulbosa* of Baé and Westwood; 6. *Anonyx nanus*, n. s., Pl. iii. fig. 32-34, called

(KOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

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Tryphosa nanoides by Boeck, 1870; 5. Anonyx punidus, n. s., Pl. iv. fig. 35–41; 6. Anonyx brachy cercus, n. s., Pl. iv. fig. 42–49, called Menigrates brachy cercus by Boeck in 1870; 7. "Anonyx Brueulli," Boeck, which is recognised as standing near Anonyx gulosus, and was subsequently regarded by Boeck himself as a variety only of that species, see the table of errata and addenda to De Skand. og Arkt. Amph. 8. Anonyx nanus, Kröyer, by Boeck in 1870 called Tryphosa nanus; 9. Anonyx punguis, Boeck, later called Ouchon ome punguis by Boeck; 10. Anonyx serratus, Boeck, Pl. iv. fig. 50, afterwards called Ouchon ome serratus by Boeck; it is here identified with Anonyx Eduardsi (Spence Bate), but wrongly according to Sars; 11. "Anonyx Eduardsi," Kröyer, afterwards called Oonesimus edwardsi by Boeck; 12. Anonyx litoralis, Kröyer, called Oonesimus litoralis by Boeck; 13. "Anonyx Holbøllii," Kröyer, called Hippomedon holbølli by Boeck; Anonyx denticalatus, Spence Bate, is here said to be the male of this species; 14. Anonyx obtusifrons, Boeck, which was afterwards called Menigrates obtusifrons by Boeck; 15. Anonyx tunidus, Kröyer, Pl. iv. fig. 51, which Boeck calls Aristus tunidus.

Boeck, it will be observed, requires seven genera for these fifteen, or perhaps thirteen, species. Anonyx bruelii falls to Anonyx gulosus (circula), and Anonyx brachycercus is considered by Boeck, in 1876, to be a synonym of Anonyx (Menigrates) obtusifrons. In Lilljeborg's synoptic table Anonyx brachycercus is separated from Anonyx obtusifrons by the maxillipeds. In brachycercus these have the outer plates large, "ultra medium articuli 3dii palpi extensus, ad marginem intericem tantummodo epicem proprius nodulosus, nodulos discretis 4, et ad marginem exteriorem setam unam et pilos minimos gerentes," while in obtusifrons he finds from Boeck's description that these plates "have some few scattered coarse teeth on the inner margin." These delicate characters seem little suited for important subdivisions. I am inclined to think that the teeth on the inner margins of the outer maxilliped-plates are very liable to accident, so that their absence cannot always be depended on as characteristic.

The fourth genus, Callisoma, Costa, has the species Callisoma kröyeri, Brueulli.

The fifth genus, Acidostoma, which is new, is thus defined:—

"Forma corporis et antennarum cum gener Anonycis congruit, oris partes appendiculares tamen plane diversa. Labii rami laterales anglacti. Mandibulæ processus accessorio, maxillo 1sti paris palpe, et palpe maxillipodeum unque carentes, et basi oris con-Menigrates productus prævent. Pedes trunci 1sti paris robusti, maximo præcident. Pedes 2sti paris graciles, unque carentes." To this genus, as the type species, is referred Anonyx obsessus, Sp. Bate, which is described and figured, Pl. v.

1865. MÜLLER, FRITZ.


The new genus, Batea, is thus defined:—"Antenne simple. Coxa of the first pair of gnathopoda rudimentary, those of the second pair of gnathopods and the first two pairs of peraeopods largely developed. Coxa of the second pair of pereiopods deeply excavated upon the upper part of the posterior margin. First pair of gnathopoda rudimentary, consisting of coxa and basis only; second pair of gnathopods subchelate. Mandibles having an articulated appendage. Maxillipeds having a squamiform plate on both the basis and ischiuim joints. Fourth and fifth pairs of pleopoda with styliform rami, sixth pair with subfoliaceous rami. Telson single, deeply cleft."

"Species Batea Catharinensis, F. M."

Fritz Müller dates from Desterro, Brazil. He gives figures of the male, and notes in his
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description several differences presented by the female. Among other points he mentions that "the first pair of gnathopoda are shorter in the male, with but few hairs near the top; they are as long as the basis of the second pair of gnathopoda in the female, slender, flexible, with long hairs on the anterior margin, and shorter curved hairs at the distal extremity."

1866. BATE, C. SPENCE.


In reviewing Lilljeborg's work on the Lysianassina, Spence Bate remarks, "the closest inspection of specimens of <i>Coprella aquilifera</i> from the United States of America has not enabled us to distinguish it from specimens found at Hong Kong and England by so much as a variation that could be tortured into being of specific value. This, moreover, appears to be true of forms that we find described as specifically distinct; but as yet no forms have been determined by competent zoologists as specifically identical in both extreme zones, there being no intermediate locality in which they are known to exist." He thinks "the carcinologist may have confidence that the figure in the British Museum Catalogue fairly and faithfully represents the general form of the type specimen of <i>Lysianassa magellanica</i>.

Part of the inferior antennae "may have been hypothetically inserted." He draws the conclusion that Lilljeborg's identification cannot be maintained between his <i>Eurytenea magellanica</i> and the <i>Lysianassa magellanica</i> of Milne-Edwards. He compares the <i>Anonyx amputa</i> of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea with Kroyer's figure in Voy. Scand., pl. xiii. fig. 2, with which he thinks it identical.

Spence Bate objects to the placing of his <i>Anonyx obscus</i> in the new genus <i>Acidostoma</i> "as all the distinguishing conditions are changes in degree only."

1866. COSTA, ACHILLE.


He notices that Guerin, in the Icon. Regn. Anim., figures a species of <i>Cyanmus</i> parasitic on a species of <i>Delphinus</i>, which he calls <i>Cyanmus delphini</i>, and which differs from the parasites on species of <i>Balaena</i> in important characters, and that Gervais and Van Beneden have proposed for it a separate genus <i>Iocyamus</i>, without however formulating the generic characters. As he has himself found a <i>Cyanmus</i> differing apparently from Guérin's, he concludes that there must be more than one species parasitic on the <i>Delphinus</i>. He describes and figures (pl. iv, fig. 2) the new species as <i>Cyanmus chelipes</i>, remarking, "Ne possediamo un solo individuo femmina rinvenuto sopra un Delfino comune pescatosi nel golfo di Napoli. Osservazioni. Se la figura data dal Guérin del <i>Cyanmus Delphini</i> è esatta, la nostra specie ne differisce per le antenne interne men lunghe, pe' piedi del primo paio a mano pronsile, per quelli del secondo proporzionatamente meno grossi e per una diversa forma delle mani de' medesimi, pel primo articolo de' piedi del quinto seo et settimo paio non fortemente intaccato nel margine posteriore." Lütken gives no opinion upon this species, probably not having met with the account of it.
1866. Dohrn, Anton, born December 29, 1840 (Paul Mayer).


Dohrn remarks, as Gosse had done before him, that Caprellës can upon occasion swim with activity. In his account of the nervous system, he says that "the brain mass consists of two large, differently-formed swellings, of which the upper is considerably larger than the lower. The former shows three distinct sections, a larger upper, a central giving off the optic nerves, and a small anterior one. The upper mass is pierced by the two branches of the aorta, the lower by the oesophagus; behind this the broad oesophagean commissures pass obliquely backwards, entering the first mass of the ventral chain, which likewise consists of two coalescent ganglia. The hinder smaller ganglion belongs to the coalescent first pleon-segment and is considerably smaller than the anterior, properly suboesophagean ganglion." Mayer observes that the coalescence here spoken of is true of the genus Proto, but in most genera and species of the Caprellidae, the ganglia in question come together without actually coalescing. Dohrn cannot agree with Frey and Leuckart in the view that the ganglion of the second pleon-segment is more powerfully developed than any other, although he thinks that no doubt the importance of the ganglia depends on the extent of the regions they have to supply. He studied the nerves in the young animal, but as a matter of fact in some adult Caprellës the second pair of limbs are so greatly developed that the statement by Frey and Leuckart is just in accord with the general principle which Dohrn accepts. Dohrn found that the last pleon-segment and the rudimentary pleon, at any rate in the young animal, were without nerve-masses, but on the other hand he discovered that the last ganglion, in the sixth pleon-segment, corresponded not merely to two coalescent nerve-masses, but rather to five, some of which he naturally supposed were derived from the pleon. Mayer, investigating young animals of Caprella and Protella, has since seen "behind and between the two strong nerves that run from the seventh pleon-ganglion to the corresponding pair of legs, no less than seven ganglia, three pairs and an odd one. The second and third pairs rapidly unite into a single mass, and do not appear to give off any nerves. The last odd one shows traces of coalescence out of an original pair. It is the largest of the pleon-ganglia, and no doubt, as Mayer says, corresponds to the single ganglion which provides in the normal Amphipoda for the three segments preceding the telson.

Dohrn finds only two liver tubes in the Caprellidae, and therefore concludes that when Spence Bate speaks of the liver in the Amphipoda as consisting of four tubes, it is an error of observation. The number, however, varies in different genera.

In treating of the circulation, Dohrn attributes to the heart five pairs of fissures instead of three. The first, he says, is in the cephalic segment, where the aorta parts from the dorsal vessel; the second, third and fourth lie in the middle of the corresponding segments. The fifth lies in the middle of the fifth segment at the end of the dorsal vessel. The fourth is by far the largest.

In regard to the sexual organs, Dohrn supposes, but erroneously, that there are two pairs of testes in Caprella, though in the other Amphipoda he is aware from concurrent testimony that there is but one pair.
1866. Grube, A. E.


Grube explains, to begin with, that he names the seven joints of the leg numerically according to their position, except the seventh, which for brevity he calls the finger (die Klau). On the first joint his remark is that he reckons "das Basalstück, an welchem die Klene und das zum Tragen der Eier bestimmte hornenartige Blatt befestigt ist, und das von der Epimeraplatte aussen überwachsen aber doch von dieser unterscheidbar, ist als Ies Glied oder Hüftglied." He defines the Amphipoda genuina, the Gammarella, and the two families, Orchestide and Gammaride.

After discussing "Orchestia littorea," and "Orchestia Montagna, Aud.," Taf. ix. fig. 1, with some of their synonyms, Grube gives a definition of Allorchestes, Dana, including "Telson simplex vel bipartitum." To this genus he assigns 1. "Orchestia Pericii, Lucas," Taf. ix. fig. 2; 2. a new species, "Allorchestes Helleri," Taf. ix. fig. 3, which he had previously classed as "Allorchestes tribulatus, Spenze Batte? jurv.," but which is probably Hyale nilsonni, Rathke; and 3. a new species, Allorchestes stylifer, Taf. ix. fig. 4, "carpo... satis late, postice in processum styliformem curvatum excentum," a peculiarity which, with some other slighter distinctions, separates it, he says, from Amphithoe (Allorchestes) prevosti, Milne-Edwards. He then gives a definition of Nicea, Nicolet, including "Telson profunde divisum," and, depending apparently only on comparative lengths of the antenna for the generic distinction, he assigns his Amphithoe (Hyale) iotrica to this genus as Nicea iotrica δ, Taf. ix. fig. 5. He describes a new species, Nicea longicornis, from a single female specimen, 4 ram, in length, having "antennae superiores inferioribus paulo longiores et fortiores, usque ad segmentum quintum pertinentes, articulis 14, 2° longitudine 1°, dupla 3°." It reminds him of Calliope, but for the last uropods, while Gammarilla and Crangane are excluded on other accounts. The character of the antenna at any rate seems little to accord with Nicea (Hyale), and, as no figure is given, it might be rash to suggest Pherusa fasciata.

Leach, for this species, on the presumption of some error in Grube's description.

In defining the genus Lysianassa, Grube gives "Telson squamiforme integrum vel fissum," and in it describes, 1. Lysianassa spinicornis, A. Costa, Taf. ix. fig. 6; 2. Lysianassa loricata, A. Costa; 3. his own Lysianassa ciliata, Taf. ix. fig. 7, which has the "telson oblongum longitudine appendicem pedes bistyli 3°, usque ultra medium fissum," and is thereby excluded from the genus Lysianassa as generally defined, and from identity with Lysianassa audominiinae, Sp. Bate, as proposed by Heller; 4. Lysianassa humilis, A. Costa, which in Heller's opinion is probably the same as Lysianassa costa, M.-Edw.; 5. Lysianassa longicornis, Lucas, Taf. ix. fig. 8, with remarks on the differences between the two sexes, extending not only to the size and shape and armature of the antenna, but also to the form of the first gnathopods and of the telson. "Das Telson, dessen Form als charakteristisch für die Species gilt, war hier bei Männchen und Weibchen verschieden gestaltet, bei beiden zwar länglich, oben etwas verschmälerl mit geraden Seitenrändern, aber bei jenen ganzrund und abgerundet bei diesen hingegen länger und scharf und tief eingeschnitten, daher zweispitzig, jede Spitze mit einem Stachelchen besetzt." Though he had specimens with eggs well advanced in development, Grube states that he had sought in vain for the marsupial plates. On the whole I incline to infer that, while assuming to describe the female of Lysianassa longicornis, Lucas, he has had before him not only a distinct species, but the species of a distinct genus, probably Ichnopus taurus, A. Costa. He figures and describes (seemingly
from the female only), what he calls "gefielerte Kiemen," the branchiae not simple, but carrying symmetrically arranged supplementary vesicles, an arrangement now known to exist in several species, and already described by Costa in _Ichnopus_. He also draws discriminating characters from the mouth-organs of the three species _longicorns_, (probably the ? so-called), _spinicornis_ and _cilata._

Grube makes _Leptocheirus_, Zaddach, and _Ptilocheirus_, Stimpson, synonyms of _Protoseleia_, Krøyer, in agreement with Spence Bate and other writers, but Boeck places _Leptocheirus_, with _Ptilocheirus_ for a synonym, in his subfamily _Leptocheirinae_, and _Protoseleia_ in the subfamily _Microcheirinae_, the differences being in the maxillipeds, the side-plates, the second gnathopods, and the last uropods. In the _Leptocheirinae_, moreover, it is noted that the first joint of the mandibular palp is elongate. Grube describes _Protoseleia birentiana_, Sp. Bate! Taf. x. fig. 2," but in the description of "Taf. x. fig. 2," he calls it _"Protoseleia pilosa_ (Zadd.)," having apparently convinced himself of the identity of his own specimen with Zaddach's species. His new species, _Protoseleia guttata_, Taf. x. fig. 3, as well as the old one, must evidently be placed in the genus _Leptocheirus_.

He figures his species _Crangonyx recurvus_, Taf. x. fig. 1, and describes it anew.

Being unacquainted with _Gammarus marcianus_, Leach, Grube refers a species, which he had previously called _Gammarus oberti_, M.-Elw., to _Gammarus pectinatus_, Rathke. He describes _Gammarus gracilis_, Rathke, recognising that it may be only a variety of _Gammarus pectinatus_. All these _Gammarus_ are by Boeck accepted under the name _Gammarus marcianus_, Leach. Grube concludes this paper with a description of _Gammarus locusta_, Lima.

1866. Heller, Camil.


_Orchestia montagni_, Audouin, is given as a distinct species from _Orchestia littorea_, Leach, but _Orchestia constricta_, Costa, is made synonymous with _Orchestia montagni_. The new species described and figured are _Nica phontocornis_; _Nica fuscocornata_; _Nica Bucichi;_ _Nica multicornis_; _Nica macronyx_, which will be _Hypse prevosti_, if Catta is right in identifying it with _Amphithoe prevosti_, M.-Elw.; _Nica camptonyx_; _"Nica Schmittii;"_ _Nica rufta_; _Nica crasipes_; _Probolium megacephos_, which being without mandibular palp must be transferred to Dana's genus _Stenothoe_; and, for the species, is identified by Catta, 1876, with Costa's _Probolium polygonum_; _Lysianassa pilicornis_; _Ichnopus affinis_; _Ichnopus calciferus_, identified by Boeck with his own _Ichnopus spinicornis_, 1860; _"Anonyx Schommars;"_ in Boeck's opinion, perhaps, together with the next species, belonging to his genus _Ambasia_; _Anonyx fliticos_; _"Anonyx Narbonis;"_ (at p. 59 by a misprint assigned to Krøyer), said to differ little from _Anonyx maris_; and by Boeck referred to his genus _Tryphoea_; _Iphimelisa variata_, not figured, and not in my opinion specifically distinct from _Iphimelisa obesa_, Rathke, which includes two other synonyms or varieties, _Iphimelisa ebanus_, Sp. Bate, and _Iphimelisa multiformis_, Grube; _Eusiris bicus_; already described by Boeck as _Eusiris longipes_; _"Melita Coronati;"_ _Melita integrifrons_; _"Melita Donatoi;"_ which, like _Melita grossimana_, Montagu, and _Melita Loveni_, Bruguies, has the finger of the second gnathopods fringed with hairs on the outer margin; _Amphithoe bicupis_, a name preoccupied by Krøyer, and the species identical with _Sunamphithoe conformata_, Sp. Bate; from _Sunamphilotha hannahi_ Heller himself observes that it is distinguished only by the greater
length of the upper antennae and by the presence of two terminal hooks on the telson; 

"Amphithoe Brunnii;" Podocerus minutus, identified by Boeck with Podocerus falcatus, Montagu; Heller himself distinguishes it from Podocerus variegatus, "especially by the presence of a simple hook on the outer branch of the third uropods," (compare Amphithoeides, Kossmann, 1880); Podocerus longicornis, with forty joints to the flagellum of the upper antennae, yet given by Boeck as a synonym of Podocerus angulipes, Kröyer, which has that flagellum of six to eight joints; Podocerus longicornis, said by Heller to approach Amphithoe crassicornis, Costa, and by J. V. Carus, 1885 (probably on Nebeski's authority) entered together with the preceding species in the genus Amphithoe, without special notice of the secondary flagellum in each of these species; "Microdeifopus Titi;" Cyrtophium bore, probably the same as Cyrtophium dorensis, Sp. Baté, Dr. Heller having apparently taken the account of the transverse ridge to mean a longitudinal carina; Cratippus crassicornis, without much doubt to be united with Cratippus tentipes, Sp. Baté, and Eumagnus stiltipes, Norman, under the common name Colomartus pusilla, Grube; Caprella obtusa, which Boeck identifies with Caprella septentrionalis, Kröyer, and Mayer with Caprella acutifrons, Latreille, & juv.; Caprella monocantha, which again according to Boeck is Caprella ovata, Boeck, but according to Mayer, Caprella equiloba, Say, & juv.; Caprella opes = Caprella acutifera, Leach; Caprella leptonyx = Caprella acutifera juv.; and Caprella armata, according to Mayer another synonym of Caprella acutifera, Leach.

Costa's Lysianassa filicornis is said to be a synonym of Lysianassa longicornis, Lucas; Lysianassa humilis, Costa, possibly of Lysianassa costae, Milne-Edwards, and Lysianassa ciliata, Grube, of Lysianassa audouini, Sp. Baté. Boeck regards Grube's ciliata and possibly Costa's humilis as belonging to his genus Aristia, of which he makes Amonyp humidus, Kröyer, the type, with Lysianassa audouini, Sp. Baté, (wrongly given) as a synonym. Amphithoenotes spinicentris, Costa, is renamed Dezamine spinicentris, Amphithoenotes, Costa, being synonymous with Leach's genus Dezamine. Under the name of "Atylus Costa" are united Costa's two species Nototropis spiniculcauda and Nototropis guttatus, though surely guttatus, in right of priority, should have been retained. The close agreement between Lencophtha articulosa, Leach, and Lencophtha denticulata, Costa, is pointed out. Both these species are united by Boeck under the older name Lencophtha spinicarpa, Abildgaard. Three species described by Costa under the names Gammarus penicillatus, Gammarus obtusipenis, Amphithoe spinicarnata, are all referred, the two former as males, the last as female, to Gammarola brevicaudata, Sp. Baté. Cerviculus ochetricies, Costa, which Sp. Baté transferred to Melita, here becomes Merca ochetricies. It is in all probability the Gammarus fasciatus of O. G. Costa. Attention is called to points of agreement between Merca grossima, Leach, Merca seissina, Costa, and Merca inter- 

A table is added of all the Amphipods found in the Adriatic up to the date of this work. Valuable descriptions and figures are given of several of the previously known species, as well as of the species discovered by Heller himself.
1866. SCHIÖDT, J. C.


This paper deals principally with the mouth-organs of the Isopoda. Of the biting Isopoda the mouth is said to present three principal types, and the first type is said to comprise Onisile, Aselli, Idothea and Spheronuba, and to be essentially the same as the type met with in the majority of the Amphipoda.


1867. BATE, C. SPENCE.


Spence Bate demurs to Grube's view that "Allorchestes imbricatus (Sp. B.), is but the young of A. helleri." He "suggests to continental carcinologists to determine whether or not there be two freshwater species [of Gammarus], viz., G. pulex and G. fluviatilis, as from the great confusion of the two names by various authors, he is inclined to think that they, and also the figures, are but the result of imperfect drawings and descriptions of one and the same species." Gammarus borellii, sp. n., Goës, he says, "evidently belongs to the genus Meganomor of the Brit. Sessile-eyed Crustacea." In the "Naturalist in Vancouver Island and British Columbia, by J. Keast Lord. London, 1866," vol. ii., ch. xiii., pp. 262-281, with a plate, a description is given by Spence Bate of the "Vancouver Island Crabs." In this chapter, he mentions from Esquimalt Harbour, Allorchestes verticillatus, Dana; Allorchestes brevicornis, Dana; Marsuparia, Sp. Bate; Amphithoe peregrina, Dana; Amphithoe orientalis, Dana; Amphithoe illicornis, Dana.

1867. COSTA, Achille.


It mentions 72 species of Crustacea, the principal object being to show the specialities of the Italian waters, as discovered by Cocco, De Natale, O. G. Costa, Hope, and A. Costa himself. The numbers 32-59 refer to the Amphipoda. 35 is Orchestia crassicornis, n. s., near to Orchestia littorea, "but differing in the proportions and robustness of the lower antenna, especially of the male. They are shorter and more robust than in the three allied species, littorea, mediterranea, and condriete." On 37, Orchestia deshayesi, Audouin, it is remarked that the hand of the second gnathopod varies greatly. 40, Lysianassa filicornis, A. Costa, "by the length and tenuity of the lower antenna approaches L. longicornis, Lucas, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the proportions of the upper antennae, those of the abdominal false feet and other characters. Nevertheless, the two species in question, on account of the extreme length of the lower antenna, may very well constitute a distinct group or subgenus, for which we have proposed the
name of *Lysianassina*." On 45, *Epimeria trierristata*, A. Costa, the observation is made that it is very close to *Acanthomurus ocellii*, Bate and Westwood, so that at first sight they might be thought the same, but that specifically they differ much in the length of the antennae and the hands of the second gnathopods. Nor does Costa admit the propriety of placing the species in the genus *Acanthomurus*. Bock, who has not apparently seen this paper, makes both names synonyms to *Epimeria cornigera*, Fabricius. As to 47, *Gammarus longicawatus*, A. Costa, and 48, *Gammarus montanus*, A. Costa, it is recognised that these two fresh-water species, of which the first is identified by Bate and Westwood with *Niphargus aquiler*, Schiodt, may be only varieties of one and the same species. 49, *Guerinia nitens*, A. Costa, is figured. In regard to 51, *Microdentopus gryllotalpa*, A. Costa, the form of the carpus of the first gnathopod is said not to be accurately given in the figure of the species by Bate and Westwood. As a matter of fact, their figure probably represents a different species. Costa further observes that the carpus of this species is found to vary in regard to the number and proportions of teeth on its lower margin. 59 is *Caprella gigas*, A. Costa, from the Bay of Naples, undescribed. 54 is *Orio zanclea*, Prest. 55, *Cheiropristis messanensis*, Cocco. 56, *Omnithorhamphus cocoi*, De Nat. 57, *Carcinococcus costa*, De Nat. (not an Amphipod).

1867. Gerstäcker, A.


The works on Amphipoda are described in pages 487–495.]

1867. Marcusen, Joh.


the Mediterranean, as Bathyporeia pontica; there are several nest-builders, as species of Podocerus, Cerapus and Siphonaxestes. The resemblance of its Crustacean fauna to that of the northern seas is illustrated by the presence, among others, of species of Bathyporeia, Podocerus and Siphonaxestes.

1867. Norman, Alfred Merle.


The new genus Cheiroceratus, assigned to Fam. Gammarideæ, Norman. (Subfam. Gammarides B. & W.) is thus defined:—“Superior antenna shorter than inferior, having a secondary appendage. First gnathopods not subchelate. Second gnathopods subchelate, very large. Telson double. Last pair of pereiopods very long.” The type species, Cheiroceratus mantis, here fully described as new, is identified by Boeck with Gammarus assimilis, Lilljeborg, 1851.

In the family Corophiidae, Bate and Westwood, the genus Unciola, Say, is described as having the “last uropods double-branched,” which is not in accordance with Say’s own account. In the description of the new species, Unciola planipes, we also read, “uropods of last pair two-branched, small, scarcely reaching beyond telson, or the basal joint of preceding pair; outer branch tipped with long simple hairs; inner branch terminating in a single spine.” The figure (G. S. Brady del.) gives only a single branch, and a prolongation of the peduncle tipped with a spine. Boeck gives the species as a synonym of his Glauconome krøyeri, 1870. The Museum Normaniæ, 1886, gives “Unciola planipes, Norman, = Unciola leucopia, B. & W. (non Krøyer).”

1867. Norman, A. M.


Eight Amphipods are added to the British Fauna. Among these are the new species Anomyx melamphthalimus, the new genus, Enomyx, “differing from Anomyx in having the first gnathopods chelate, and the second stronger than the first, subchelate, nail large and strong. Posterior uropods two-branched. Telson cleft,” with its new species Enomyx chelatus, “dredged parasitic on Echius esculentus, L.”; and the new genus Micropodoops, “allied to Microleberopus,” but with differences shown in the italicized part of the following definition:—“Antennæ with secondary appendage. First gnathopods subchelate. Second gnathopods larger than first, subchelate, greatly developed in ♂, much smaller in ♀. Uropods terminating in simple spines, those of last pair with a singleramus. Telson tubular.” The new species for which this genus was formed is named Micropodoops maculatus.
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1867. Packard, A. S., Jr.


Packard’s article on the marine invertebrates found at Caribou Island, Straits of Belle Isle, which was published in the Canadian Naturalist and Geologist for December 1863, is, he says, embodied in the present article, with typographical corrections. “Valuable information regarding the identification of several species of Amphipoda has been kindly communicated through Dr. Lütken by Mr. A. Boeck.” The Amphipoda occupy pages 297–301.

“Monocelides uncarinus” (Packard, 1865, Pl. VIII, fig. 4) is thus described:—“Female. Cephalic ring produced into an obtuse, tumid rostrum, smaller than in M. carinatus Haeck, of the British shores; the segments of the thorax and abdomen are not carinated above as in that species, being nearly smooth, while the abdominal segments are slightly sinuated just behind each suture. Eyes small, round, situated just above and opposite the insertion of the superior antennae; not colored in the adult, but black in the young. Superior antennae a little longer than the peduncle of the inferior pair; inferior antennae reaching to the hinder edge of the fourth thoracic, including the cephalic, ring; the penultimate and last joint of the peduncle equal in length; flagellum about half the length of the whole antenna. Both pairs of gnathopoda very equal in size, the propodos being long, ovate; anterior pair slenderer than in M. carinatus, palm very oblique, with minute hairs; dactylos two thirds the length of the propodos; carpos minute, not prominently produced as in M. carinatus, but rather continuous with the propodos. The second pair are much stouter and more ovate than in M. carinatus, according in this respect more with that of M. demissus, Stimp. In form it closely repeats that of the anterior pair; carpus with a long, slender, spine-like prolongation from the palm, forming a thumb closely appressed to the propodos, but not extending to the middle. Palm of the propodos on the anterior half fringed with hairs. Dactylos one-half as long as the propodos. Anterior pair of thoracic legs subequal; posterior pair of thoracic legs twice as long and much larger than the anterior, coxae regularly short, pyriform. Abdominal legs large, equal in size, reaching nearly to the tip of the caudal styles, which are lanceolate, very slender, acute; the first pair being a very little longer than the third. Color pale, mottled with slate. Length, .50 inch.

“IT differs from M. demissus of Grand Menan, in its color, and the very unequal antennae. From M. carinatus of the British Isles it may be readily distinguished by the very equal gnathopoda and non-carinated segments, the slenderer antennae, and the smaller, round eyes.

“Caribou Island, eight fathoms, sand.” See also Note on S. I. Smith, 1883.

1867. Sars, Georg Ossian.


In this masterpiece Professor Sars has taken the opportunity to describe, with great fulness of detail and a clearness that leaves nothing to be desired, the whole structure of an Amphipod, illustrating the description by figures which are not only elaborate and artistic but possess the further virtues of being in the most satisfactory manner explanatory and intelligible. In the period of active investigation since this work was published, one or two of its statements
have been called in question. In a note to p. 41 Professor Sars says that in some males of the genus Tanais the eyes are not only pedunculate (pédicillé) but even mobile. This statement, to say the least, requires confirmation. In regard to the apparatus for the circulation of the blood, Delage observes that, while Sars is the first who clearly pointed out the existence of a posterior aorta with definite walls, he reproduces the old mistake of attributing to the heart six, instead of three, pairs of lateral slits (valvules); nor does he recognise the delicate walls which more or less confine the currents of the blood. In regard to the species Gammarus neglectus, which Sars describes with so much valuable detail, Fr. Meinert inclines to believe that it should not be separated from Gammarus pulex, auctorum, the differences being at best minute, and these capable of being bridged over by intermediate examples. If the species stands, Meinert thinks it should retain the name Gammarus lacustris, which Sars gave it in 1863. For altering this Sars gives the insufficient reason that he had met with a casual reference in Nilsson's "Skandinavisk Fauna," tome 4, page 420, to a species named in parenthesis "(Gammarus neglectus Lilijeborg)," on which the trout, var. Salmo punctatus, fattens in the Scandinavian mountain-tarns. It is certainly an error to suppose, as Sars appears to do on the authority of Hoernes, that Gammarus pulex is only found in very rapid rivers.

On page 59, under the heading Organes exécuteurs, Sars observes "Comme organes exécuteurs et avant tout urinaires, correspondant aux vaisseaux de Malpighi des insectes, on doit indubitablement considérer les 2 minces appendices cylindriques (pl. 6, fig. 25 p.), qui débouchent en haut dans l'intestin à la naissance du rectum. Puisque l'un tout contre l'autre et contre la face dorsale de l'intestin, ces appendices pénètrent profondément, chez les individus adultes, avec leurs bouts obtusément arrondis dans le dernier segment thoracique. . . . On doit sans doute encore faire entrer dans cette catégorie un canal flexueux en forme de fronde, de structure glanduleuse, qui se trouve dans le premier article fortement tuméfié des antennes inférieures et débouche sur la pointe du procès épine que le 2e article envoie en bas, la soi-disant épine olfactoire." The reader therefore must not be led astray by the references to the "olfactory spines" on page 48, and in the descriptions of pl. iv. fig. 21 and pl. vi. fig. 27. A further safeguard is supplied on page 62, where Professor Sars says, "Le sens olfactif ou le sens qui chez les crustacés semble s'en rapprocher le plus, est, comme chez le genre Mysis, restreint à la tige extérieure des antennes supérieures; chacune de ses articulations porte généralement au bout, dans le bord supérieur, un appendice cylindrique très petit, correspondant exactement dans sa structure aux papilles appelées olfactoires des décaptodes." As to the analogy of the urinary organs first mentioned with the Malpighian tubes of insects, see Note on Spencer, 1885.

Of the pleopods Sars figures and describes the peculiar spines and special setae (à bout bifurqué), which have either escaped the notice of authors in general or not been thought worthy of attention.

The other Amphipods described in this work are Pseudosa cancillidens, Garsfeldt, var. quadrispina, Emark; Gammarocanthus loricatus, Sahune, var. lacustris; Pontoporia afinity, Lindström, said to come very close to Pontoporia femorata, Krøyer.

1868. Bate and Westwood.


The gnathopods of Orchestia brevidigitata, n. s., from Banff are figured and described. The length is given as about eight-twentieths of an inch, the colour a light olive-green. It is
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said to bear a close resemblance to *Orchestia euchore*, Müller. As Boeck identifies the latter with *Orchestia gannarellus*, this species also may be a variety of the same.

A short account is given, and the second gnathopod figured, of Krøyer's *Leucothoe clypeata*, under the name *Montagna clypeata*, with the suggestion that *Montagna pollexiana*, Spence Bate, may be the male of Krøyer's species; in that case it would become a synonym of *Metopa clypeata*, Krøyer. The second gnathopod of *Montagna norvegica* is figured and described, with a reference to *Leucothoe norvegica*, Liljeborg, 1850, and to the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 370, where Spence Bate expresses the opinion that this species is most probably a synonym of *Montagna clypeata*. Boeck agrees with this view, naming it therefore *Metopa clypeata*, Krøyer (but see Note on Liljeborg, 1850).

At page 501, *Opis leptochela*, n. s., is figured and described. Of this Norman, Last Report, etc., p. 335, 1868, says, "this I find to be the species described by me under the name *Euonyx chelatus* (Brit. Assoc. Report 1866 (1867), p. 202)." My specimen differs from that described by B. and W. in having the second gnathopods larger and stronger than the first, and the hand furnished with a strong nail. This difference is perhaps one of sex. The species cannot, I think, be placed in the genus *Opis.* Boeck, apparently unaware of Norman's genus, says of *Opis leptochela*, that it cannot belong to *Opis,* as the first gnathopod has a very elongate wrist and an elongate chelate hand, thereby resembling the genus *Krøgeria*, which belongs to the subfamily *Edicerinae.* It ought therefore to become the type of a new genus, which might be called *Leptochele*.

At page 503, *Opis quadrimana*, n. s., is described, and the first gnathopod figured. On the ground that this does not agree with *Opis* either in the mouth-organs or the structure of the first gnathopods, Boeck, in 1870, makes it the type of a new genus, under the name *Normania quadrimana*, Bate and Westwood.

A species is partly figured and described as probably belonging to *Amphicola bicornis*, Liljeborg, but by Norman and Boeck the form in question is said to be *Amphicola teucriornis*, Liljeborg. *Haploops tubicola*, Liljeborg, is figured and described, and said to have been taken by Mr. Norman "in the Shetlands," where "Hebrides" should be read instead of "Shetlands."

At page 507, *Monoculodes longicornus*, n. s., from Banff, "length about one-fifth of an inch," is briefly described, and the first and second gnathopods are figured. "Specific character. Dorsal surface slightly carinated. First pair of gnathopoda long and narrow, resembling the second pair."

At page 508, *Krøyeria brevicarpa*, n. s., is described. The gnathopods are figured. This is identified by Boeck with *Krøgeria haplocheles*, Grube, 1864, and therefore named *Ponto-crates haplocheles*.

At page 509 the new genus *Lepidoleperurus* is defined as follows:—"Cephalon having the orbital or intra-antennal process considerably developed and produced. Percon well-developed. Pleon having the last four segments very short. Eyes not made out; supposed to occupy the intra-antennal process;—superior antennae having the upper surface of the first two joints of the peduncle considerably produced anteriorly, having no secondary appendage. Inferior antennae posterior to the superior. Mandibles furnished with a biarticulate appendage. First pair of gnathopoda moderately robust, subchelate. Second pair feebly and chelate or subchelate. Posterior pair of pleopoda short, biramous. Telson—?" The type is figured and described as *Lepidoleperurus carinatus*, n. s. It was "taken at Banff by Mr. Edward, associated with *Anomyx longicornis*, with which it is very closely allied, being perhaps a young female." There seems little, I think, to justify the establishment of a new species, and the name for the two forms should therefore stand as *Lepidoleperurus longicornus*. In the description of *Anomyx longicornis*, the telson was given as "very long and deeply cleft," so that "telson cleft" may be presumed to be properly part of the generic
character. G. O. Sars, 1882, mentions the capture at Lodshavn of a single specimen (?) of "Lysiosoma carinatum, Sp. Bate," but does not describe the telson. In a specimen which I owe to the kindness of Mr. David Robertson of Glasgow, I find the telson very narrow, cleft almost to the base, each tip having two small spines. Sars thinks that Lysiosoma unda of Gois should be included in this genus, and not in Boeck’s Orthonome. See Note on Gois, 1865.

Niculpa tenuima, Balzelius, is figured and described.

Cheirocratus manulis, Norman, is figured and described, but with some variations in the generic character, which need correction. The upper antennae are much shorter than the lower, not subequal, and the third uropods are not unbranched, but biramous. The species is identified by Boeck with the earlier Cheirocratus arenulatis, Liljeborg.

At page 515, Megamara multidentata (Norman, MSS.), from Guernsey, is figured and described. This is "Mora Batei," Norman, published in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for December 1868, and therefore taking precedence by a few days of the name Megamara multidentata. This is indicated at page 530 by the citation, "Mora Batei Norm. (See our Vol. ii. p. 515)," but no notice is there taken of some slight discrepancies between the two accounts, which were no doubt drawn up from different specimens.

On pages 517–518, Norman’s Unciola planipes is figured and described as Unciola leucopis, Kröyer, Kröyer’s genus Glaucosoma being identified with Unciola, Say. Norman, Last Report, etc. 1868, says, "Unciola leucopis, Kröyer. B. and W. consider my U. planipes as 'probably identical' with this species. It may be so, but there are points of difference which make me think it wiser to keep them apart until the examination of Greenland specimens shall settle the question definitely." Kröyer’s species, it should be observed, was named leucopis from "λευκός, albus, et όψις, oculus." Boeck gives "? Unciola planipes, Norman," as a synonym to his own Glaucosoma kröyeri, 1870. Sars in 1882 accepts Glaucosoma leucopis, Kröyer, as identical with Unciola irrorata, Say.

Hyperia tauriformis, n. s., from Banff, briefly described and partly figured on page 519, is identified by Norman with Metoecus medusarum, Kröyer, which Boeck names Tauria medusarum, O. Fabr., 1780, but Bovallius, 1865, points out that Bate and Westwood, and Boeck likewise, have misunderstood Dana’s account of his genus Tauria, so that neither the name Hyperia tauriformis nor Tauria medusarum is admissible. The name will perhaps become Hyperia abyssorum, Boeck.

On page 520, Hyperia prehensitis, n. s., from Banff, is figured and described. "Specific character. Superior antennae about the length of the head. Both pairs of gnathopods with the carpus and propodos simple. Three hind pairs of pereiopoda subprehensile at the tips." Length, three-twentieths of an inch.

On page 521, Hyperia cymosum, Sabine, is described. "It looks like a young H. Gailba, with rudimentary antennae, but one of the specimens sent to us had the incubatory pouch of the adult female fully developed, so that we cannot mistake it for a young animal." By Boeck Sabine’s species is identified with Hyperia medusarum, O. F. Müller.

Themisto crassicornis, Kröyer, is next figured and described, a species which Boeck identifies as Themisto libellula, Mandt.

On pages 531–535, Vibilia borealis, n. s., from Banff, is figured and described, a letter from Thomas Edward, on its habits and colouring, being quoted.

In the Supplemental Notes, among other matters of interest, the names are mentioned of the genera and species of which A. M. Norman had published descriptions in December 1868.

The Introduction, signed C. S. B., is a general account of the structure, functions and distribution of the Amphipoda.
1868. BRADY, GEORGE STEWARDSON, born April 18, 1832 (G. S. B.).


"Gammarus and Asellus are scarcely to be found in" the British lakes, according to this observer; "marine forms of Amphipoda, analogous to those of the large lakes of Sweden, have not been found." (Zool. Record, 1869.)

1868. Czerniavski (of Tschenkajski), Woldemar.

Materialia ad Zoographiam Ponticam comparatam. Studiosi universitatis charcoensis Voldemari Czerniavski.

At page 78 is given "Ordo VI. Arthrotraca Cls. s. Edriocephalata. Subordo. a. Isopoda."

At page 90, "Subordo. b. Lamellipoda," contains Fam. 24. Caprellides. Gen. 41. Protella, Dana. 51. Protella (typica, n. s., (juv.), Tab. vi. fig. 7–10; 52. Protella intermedia, n. s., Tab. vi. fig. 11–13. Gen. 42. Caprella, Lamarck. 53. Caprella podolesterol, n. s., Tab. vi. fig. 14; 54. Caprella ferox, Tab. vi. fig. 15–20; 55. "Caprella Danilevskii," n. s., Tab. vi. fig. 21–34. Of these, the two species of Protella, both less than 4 mm. in length, are considered by Mayer to be certainly young, possibly female, forms, with nothing to show whether they belong to Protella or Caprella. Caprella podolesterol is in much the same indefinite situation. Caprella danilevskii he considers to be either identical with or extremely like Caprella inermis, Haswell, but he leaves the names undisturbed, while he makes Caprella ferox definitely a synonym of Caprella aequalifera, Leach. From a comparison of specimens brought by the Challenger from the Dardanelles with a specimen of Caprella inermis sent me by Mr. Haswell from Australia, and a further comparison of these specimens with Czerniavski's figures, it becomes, I think, quite clear that we have in Caprella danilevskii to deal with a species of very wide range, and that the name danilevskii must take precedence of inermis, which is moreover preoccupied.

At page 93, "Subordo. C. Amphipoda. Divisio. Gammarina, Kröyer. Subdivisio. I. Domi-
cola," contains Fam. 25. Cheluridae Allman. "Gen. 43. Chelura (Philippi), unemend." To this is assigned Chelura pontica, n. s., Tab. vii. fig. 1–18. But the figures and long description do not seem to distinguish it from Chelura borealis, Philippi.


2-iii-7-iii paris latas. Long. corp. usque ad 5 mm. Colore griseo cum maculis parvis nigris. Femina femina C. diformi similis.

60. Cerapus purpureus (Dana), is followed by a quotation of the description, and "Var. Pontica m. Antennae superiores flagello longitudine variabili, plus minusve breviori quam pedunculo. Pedes 2-di paris digito minus longoato, articulo ejus 1-mo crasso, 2-do margine posteriori increasato, apice obtuso setis nonnullis obtuso. Osci rubri. Long. corp. usque ad 3-8 mm. Color ut in precedente." The quotations which I have omitted in regard to this and the preceding species are given in V. Carus, prodr. Faun. Medit., p. 353, but Czerniavski's own descriptions of his varieties are omitted by Carus.

61. Cerapus bidens, nov. sp. Varetati pontica Cerapi macrodactylus similimus, nisi pedes paris 2-di digito immobile paulo curvato et in apice bidentato, articulo 5-to intus maxime eroso, tuberculo subbasali valde forti. Long. corp. usque ad 5-2 mm." These differences, from a species confessedly variable, are but of doubtful specific value. The species is not noticed by Victor Carus, Faun. Medit., except in so far as he intimates that the name is preoccupied, by giving "C. bidens, V. Crs. (nee Czern.)," to take the place of Costa's Erithonicida bidens.

Gen. 47. Podocerus, Leach, is given with the synonyms, Ichygrocerus, Kröyer, Cerapus (pars), Milne-Edwards, Jassa Leach, Milne-Edwards, Gammarus (pars), Rathke, Cratophium, Dana. "62. Podocerus Ocius, Sp. Bate;" 63. Podocerus dentex, n. s., Tab. vii. fig. 35, is thus described:— "Mas. Froms obtusa. Antennae superiores inferiores paulo breviores et multo debilioris, flagello 3-articulato, articulo precipue non multo longiore, articulis valde decrescentibus, filis olfactoriis tenuioribus in margini inferiore instructo, flagello secundario rudimentario; a. inferiores increasata, flagello 3-articulato, articulis valde decrescentibus, sub apice spinis unguiformibus duabus armato. Amba paria antennarum margine inferiore sat setosa. Pedes paris 1-mi manu pyiformi, trilium majore quam carpo, palma setulosa et spinulis nonnullis (3) subbasali armata, ungue forti, curvato, margine posteriorius paulo dentato; p. 2-di manu magna, elongata, palma excavata, dentibus duobus posterioribus magnis et duobus vel tribus subapicalibus multo minoribus terminata setis plumosis dense obsita, ungue curvato, margine posteriori increasato; p. 3-ii et 4-ii breviore ungue minore, vix curvato. Long. corp. usque ad 4-3 mm. Color flavescens-brunescens, maculis nigris. Osci nigri." Gen. 48. Sunamphithoe (Sp. Bate), emend.," is thus defined:—

"Ut Amphithoe. Telson crassum et vel uno hamulo vel duobus terminatum. Pedes paris 5-ti, 6-ti, 7-mi tarso (articulis 5-mis Sp. Bate) ad apicem dilatato." In the synonymy Czerniavski refers to Amphithoe podoceroides, Rathke, and Amphithoe biocupus, Heller. He also assigns to this genus, "64. Sunamphithoe valida nov. sp., Tab. vi. fig. 36," thus described:— "Mas. Osci ovales. Antennae superiores segmentum 6-tum thornis attingentes, inferiorioris paulo longiores, pedunculo apice articulum 3-tum inferiorium aequante, flagello filiformi duplo longiore quam pedunculis, 12-15 articulato (articulis in apice filo olfactorio instructis); a. inferiores validiores, pedunculo longissimo (flagello superiorum equali), flagello brevissimo, fere tripulum breviore quam pedunculis (3/4 articulis 4-ti aequante), articulis 7-9 valde decrescentibus. Amba paria antennarum setulis quadrigem perbrevibus instruit. Pedes paris 1-mi et 2-di maxime inaequalis, p. 1-mi carpo sat magno, triangulari, manu subpyriformi, palma obliqua, denticulo spiniformi postice terminata, ungue in margine posteriori leviter dentato; p. 2-di manu valida sensi-ovali, palma transversa, concava, postice dentem (fere indicem) validum, rotundatum exhibente, ungue maxime curvo, postice dentato. Pedes ceteri ut in S. hamulo Sp. Bate conformati, p. 7-mi tarso ad apicem maxime dilatato. Telson crassum, retrorsum paulo augustatum, marginibus lateralis rectis, hamulis duobus fortibus terminatis. Flavescentes, cum maculis nonnullis parvis fusces. Femina. Pedes paris 2-di 1-mo non majoros,
manu simili, nisi abbreviata et dilatata, carpo multo minore postice in processum elongatum, obtusum egresso. *Lamina foliosa* elliptica, margine longo-cirrato. *Ova* ovalis, flavescens, long. 9.36 mm. Long. corp. 5 usque 6.3 mm, 2 usque 6.2 mm." The fig. 36, referring to the 2 of this species, only represents "corpuscula setigera sensitiva," not therefore greatly contributing to the understanding of the species itself.


*Gen. 50. Grubia, nov. gen., is thus defined:—*


(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.) XXX 18
minores, margue parvo, minus curvato, p. 6-ti et 7-mi multo longiores, longitudiue 2-di paris, articulo 2-do dilatato, 6-to (tames) teuni et multo longiore quam in antecessente, ungue tenti curvo. Pedes spurii paris 1-mi et 2-di fortes, spinus multis armati, pedunculo maxime dilatato, rami longis, paris 1-mi multo longiores, spina magna inter ramos postita, paris postremi pedunculo maxime incrassato, margine apicis externo-inferiore piloso, ramis brevissimis—ramo interno vix longior—in apice spinus et pilis parvis armatis. Telesm basi lata, fer recta, lateribus maxime convexis in apicem obtusum convenientibus, dorsifertis postice carina lavi in denticulum parvum antronsum producta, subitus fasciculum minitum spinarum gerens. Color lucide-brunneus vel subgriseo-lavus. Mas. Pedes paris 2-di 1-mo majores, fortissimi, carpo brevi triangulari, manu valida oblonga, pene alterum tantum longiore quam lata, margine anteriore convexa, ungue fortissimo curvo, 2-articuli proximi equante. Femina. Pedes paris 2-di 1-mo simillimi. Lamini fotorix longe, ad apicem paulo latiores, cirris longis mollibus dense marginate. Ora ovalia, flavescentia, long. 0,54 mm. Long. 2-usque ad 12 mm., 3-7 mm.


Gen. 52. Melita, Leach. 68. Melita palmata (Montagu) Leach, with "Gammarus Dugesi (= ?)." M. Edwards," among the synonymus, followed by a long description.

Gen. 53. Niphargus, Schilbde. 69. Niphargus ponticus, n. s., Tab. viii. fig. 12-14. "Capit segmentis tribus inaequantibus junctis pauro brevisius. Segmentorum abdominalium quodque in dorso postice setulam spiniformem gerens. Antennae superiores abbreviata, reversae segmentum 4-tum attinentes, paulo setose, pedunculo paulo breviori quam caup, articulo 1-mo oblongo, erasso, 2-do dimidium 1-mi vix excedente, paulo longiore quam 3-ti, flagello 4-articulato, longitudine peduncului aquante, articulis longis, decessentibus, flagello secundario bi-articulato, roque longo ac art. 3-ius, pedunculi. Antenne inferiores pedunculo haud incassato, articulo 1-mo (brevisimo) et 2-do (paulo longiore) junctis 3-ti breviorebus, 3-ti elongato, longiore quam art. 2-dus superiorum, 4-ti . . . . . . Oceli subovales, sat magni. Pedes paris 1-mi et 2-di carpo elongato, subitus dilatato, latiore et longiore quam manus, manu quadrangulare-longato angulis rotundatis, palma transversa, convexa, postice setulis spiniformibus armatis, ungue curvato acuto, in basi dilatato et in margini posteriori setulam 3-cuitente, p. 3-ti et 4-ti articulo 2-do lato, 4-to anteroribus dilatato subitus latiore, 5-ti paulo dilatato, ungue brevi basi increassato, vix curvato; p. posteriores 3 validiore, spinis nonnullis armati, articulo 2-do latissimo subitus angustato, ungue majore. Pedes spurii paris postremi pedunculo erasso, rano interiore minutissime-tuberculiformi, vix distincto, externo magnio, erasso, longe-conico, segmentum tribis posticos junctis longiore, articulo 1-mo fere duplo longiore quam pedunculo et in apice spinis 3-4 armato, 2-do dimidium fere primi accessor, in apice bisetoso; p. paris anteceentium fere quone (naque ad basin ramorum ultimi) prominentes. Telesmus lateraliiter oblongum attenuatum pedunculo pedis postremi longius, apice bi-spinuloso. Color brunnescentia. 1 exempl. long. corp. 2,1 mm.; ant. sup. 0,75 mm.; pes caudalis 0,31 mm."

Gen. 54. Pherusa, Leach, with Amphithoe (pars), M. Edwards (sec Dana); Pherusa, Sp. Bate
and Westwood, Grube, Heller; and Pararhpubilidium (pars), Brazilus, in the synonymy, receives
70. Phorura pustulosa, n. s. Tab. viii. fig. 15, thus described:—

"Atythe bipinose" Sp. B. permuto similis.

"Caput rostro acutissimo, levis curvato, 3 articuli 1-mi antennae sup. aquae.
Segmenta abdominis 1-urn et 2-dum dorso (cajusque) in deum postum acustissimum excurientem,
segmenta tria anterioria angulis infero-posterioribus retrorsum acute productis, 3-urn margine
posteriori in lateribus excavato, infra 3-dentato supra unidentato. Antennae superiores
inferiores longissimis nullo breviore, reverse segmentum 5-tum attingentes, pedunculo
breviore quam caput, articulo 1-mo inavezato ambobus ceteris junctis longitudinalis, flagello
filiformi, articulis 17 elongatis, paribus vel imparibus, quoque in apice paulo latiore et
filo olfactorio setulisque minutissimis instruto, ceteris levibus. A. inferiores reverse
abdomen attingentes, superioribus duplo longiores, pedunculo incassato, duplo longiore quam
pedunculus superiorum, articulis 1-mo et 2-do brevibus, juncis 3-do atquantibus, 3-do et 4-to
reque oblongis, flagello articulis 37-40, primo elongato, ceteris initio brevibus ad apicem
crescentibus. Oculi magni, ovales. Poles paris 1-mi et 2-di mediores, similis, carpo
elongato-triangulari, sed mullo breviore quam manus, p. 1-mi vix fortiores quam 2-di. Poles
ceteri fortes, crescentes, ungue magni forti curvo, p. utilisorum 3 spinosi, articulo 2-do
ovali, postice serrato et infra rotundato-producto. Poles parisii similis, ramis styliformibus
spinulosis, in apice ungue vix curvato instructis, p. 1-mi et 2-di pedunculo gracili, mano
exteriore brevior, 1-mi 2-dum prominentes, usque ad basin ramorum ultimi pertinentes,
p. posterioris (2-di) pedunculum segmentorum 12-mi et 13-mi junctorium longitudinalis, incassato
ramis ferre aequo longis, pedunculo longioribus, praeter spinulis setisque plantaris ornatis.
Telson et lateris visum acutum acuminitum, supero visum ovato-haquulatum, acuminitum.

"Mas. Poles paris 1-mi et 2-di manu carpoque sat fortius, nullo latoriis quam artifici ceteri,
manu secundum elongate-pyiforni ad apicem angustiore, palma obliqua, convexa, spinulis
debillibus dense obsita, ungue longiore quam palma, palmo curvato, debili; rarissime manus
(adulti) forma ut in femina.

"Femina. Poles paris 1-mi et 2-di manu carpoque minoribus, uce latoriis quam artifici ceteri,
manu subquadraangulari longiore quam lata, in medio marginis anteriores fascicula
setulorum ornata, palma obliqua-convexa, tenuitie spinulosa, ungue in margine posteriorie
setulis nonnullis tenuioribus ornato. Sacculus oriferus [oviger] maximus; laminae fotorix
permaximae, elongate-ovales, epinerae permuto excedentes, margine longo-circutae.

"Junior. Oblitius centroderadibus segmentorum 1-mi et 2-di abdominis vix excutientes,
oubustissimis.

"Long. corp. ε et θ usque ad 5 mm.

"Color variebiliis; griseo-flavescens, supe rubro tenuiter maculatum; rariter in parte anteriore vel
omne rubro fassissinse pigmentatum, aspectu nigrum.

"Ova late ovalia, flavescentia, long. 0.4 mm."

"71. Phorura sp.1 an nova! (inermis m.)." Only the habitaculum is mentioned.

Gen. 55. Decasimine, Lench. receives, under 72. Decasimine spiniventris (Costa) Grube, "Varietas
pontica iiului. Tab. viii. fig. 16. Caput marginibus ante-culturalibus dentiforme acute
productis. Segmenta abdominis tria anterioria in margine posteriorie dorsi denticleus
lateribus carentia, 3-urn et 4-tum denticleus anterioribus nullis, 6-urn dentibus tribus
posticis fortibus. Antennae superiores artificiis 23-24, a. pedunculo 1-mo 1/4 longitudinis 2-di
longiores, infra in taberuclum obturna fortore excenti, articularis flagelli anterioribus filum
offactorium gerentis; a. inferiores illis duplo breviore et teniores, articularis 16-17, 1-mo
et 2-do brevibus, 2-do (articularis 1-mus Hell.) super in denticulum excenti. Poles paris
7-mi tarso paulo breviore quam tibia. Laminae fotorix feminae elongatiissimae, in dimidio
basali angustae, dimidio apicali oblongo, cirris parius marginatis. Cetera ut a Hellerio
observata. Long. corp. ε usque ad 6 mm., θ usque ad 7 mm. Ova ovalis, flavescentia,
long. 0,53 mm. Variatio. A. Antenna inferioris superiormas paulo breviores, articularis 18-23. Variatio. B. Antenna inferioris superiormas longiores et fortiores, articularis 28 valde crescentibus, 1-mo infra in tubulum acutum (org. audit.), 2-do supra producto, margines superiores ut 3-ii dense pilosis; transitionem ad D. spinosum faciens.“


"Caput rostro brevissimo, obtuso. Oculi rotundi. Antenna superiors usque ad dimidium segmenti 4-ti pertinente, 10-articulato, pedunculo incrassato dimidio flagello paulo longiore, articulis decrecentibus, flagello ad apecem sensim attenuato, articulis in apice filum olfact.


"B. Varietas brevicornis m. Mas. Precedenti similius; sed antennae abbreviatae, paulo crassiores, superiors segmentum 3-tum paue attingentes, articulis 11-12, inferiores usque ad segmentum 4-tum pertinentes, 14-articulato. Oculi ovalis. Pedes parsis 2-di articulo 2-do et 3-do ut in varietate Adriatica haud dilatatis. Long. corp. usque 6,6 mm. Color sordide-flavescens."

"Genus 58. Orchestia (+ Talitrus) Leach," receives "76. Orchestia Botte, Elw.," Tab. viii. fig. 28-32, with "O. cucurritu, Cott.," "O. littoreus, Grube," "O. Montagu (pars)," Rathke, in the synonymy. A description of the species is followed by the description of a variety, "Varietas feminaformis mihi. Tab. viii. fig. 33. O. Botte similimaria, nisi pedes 2-di pars articulo 2-do oblonge-ovato, carpo paulo abbreviato, longiore quam lato, in margine anteriore
convexo, manu subquadrangula, marginibus anteriore et posteriore parallelibus, palma vix obliqua, fove transversa, brevi, leviter convexa, spinosa, ingle leviter curvato, obtuso. 1 exempl. long. corp. 8,1 mm.; long. manus 2-dae 0,66 mm."

"77. Orchestia Montagu, Aud. Tab. viii. fig. 34-39." has in the synonymy "O. littorea, Rathke;" Talitrus saltator, M.-Edwards, Zool. Neg., "Talitrus locusta, L., Sp. Bate and Westwood, British Sesayle-eged Crustacea, p. 16-23 (♀ et ♂ secund., ), fig." Cerniaevski remarks, "Species maxime variabilis, transitionibus gradatis cum O. Botte omnino juncta. Long. corp. ♂ usque ad 19,1 mm., long. manus 2-dae usque ad 2,8 mm.; long. ♀ usque ad 18 mm., long. manus 2-dae usque ad 0,8 mm." Whether the attendant remarks in Russian would throw any light upon the novel identification of Talitrus with Orchestia in this synonymy, I am unable to say.


A remark in Russian is here made upon Nicae pontica and "Nica Perieri." "93. Orchestia Deshayesii Aud.," has a "Variatio localis. Tab. viii. fig. 52-53. Antennae superiores capite paulo longiores, dimidium articuli 3-ii inferiorum superantae, usque ad articulum 4-tum pertinentes, 8-articulatae, inferiores dimidio corporis magis minusve breviores, articulis 18, 1-mo et 2-do brevissimis, 3-ii iis junctis duplo longiore, dimidia longitudine 4-ti, flagello usque longo ac art. 4-tus vel illo breviore. Oculi subbicolors. Pedes pars I-ii spinulosi, carpo postice tuberculiforme pecto, manu subutus dilatata, ungue curvato, acuto. Pedes ceteri spinulosi, posteriores 3 articulo 2-do subquadrate rotundato, art. 4-ti subus dilatato, p. 5-ti paulo longiores quam p. 4-ti, prolatis breviores quam p. 5-ti; p. 7-ti proximis paulo longiores. Telson triangulare rotundatum, line rectulatorum. Color sorridus flavescens. Mas. Pedes pars 2-di manu permagna subpyriformi, ad apicem maxime angustata, palmis usque dimidium marginis posteriores occupante, dente subbasali valde acutoque, subtruncatum pecto, apicem manus attingente, ungue valido curvato, cum dente quasi chelum formante, praelata. Femina. Pedes pars 2-di manu breviori quam dimidium manus maris, latissime subboumba, palmis transversa (per elongationem subtruncatum lamini dubius formae approximatis, a margine posteriore medio exhibitis, anteriores subquadrate, posteriores ultro longiori augusto, plicata), profundissime bilobata, lobis ambobus inter se formae approximatis (posteriores magis prolongato), apice rotundatis et molle spinulosis, ungue abbreviato, crasso, curvato, obtuso. Long. corp. ♂ 2 millim., ♀ 8 millim." The length of the male accidentally omitted.

As already hinted, in order to derive the full advantage offered by this work, the carcinologist who knows not Russian, must either find leisure to learn it, or venture on the perhaps more difficult task of finding an interpreter.

1868. Edward, Thomas, born Dec. 25, 1814 (Smiles), died Apr. 27, 1886 (Pall Mall Gazette).


This acute and ardent naturalist is able, from personal observation, to deny that the Hyperiidae "exist only in the gill cavities of the medusa." He maintains that they exist far more
commonly swimming freely. In regard to the species which had been established, he says, "I consider the genus Lestrigonus of Milne-Edwards and subsequent writers to be nothing more nor less than the male of Hyperia. I am led to this conclusion from the remarkable similitude which exists among them, and from the fact that in all the species (five in number) which I have met with, the sexes have always been associated, except in the case of Lestrigonus Kinahani." Lestrigonus elongatus he positively identifies as the male of Hyperia galba. He has found the males, not yet described, of Hyperia oblicia and Hyperia melwarum, and of a new species, which he provisionally names Hyperia minuta.

Although Lestrigonus kinahani "may be, and is occasionally, found in company with H. galba, the one is easily distinguishable from the other. They are nothing alike, either in form or colour; not to speak of the long and slender antennae of the one in comparison with those of the other. H. Kinahani is longer, more shrimp-like, especially behind, and not so round and dumpy as H. galba, and the colour is always much darker. The eyes too are dark instead of being of a light green." [Compare Note on Montagu, 1813]. He further says of Lestrigonus kinahani, "there appears to be little or no difference between the young and the old. They are both slender, and of a dark lead colour, and both have the remarkable long and hair-like antennae."

In his second note Edward says that of Hyperia oblicia he has seen "thousands, nay, millions, or countless hordes." He has never found them parasite on fish, but in examining the stomachs of herrings on two successive days, he found them all full of this Amphipod. "From one," he says, "I took 59, from another 47, and from a third 33; and all the others were more or less well crammed." As contrasted with "the vast legions which occasionally appear" of Hyperia oblicia, he says, "I have only taken H. melwarum on three or four occasions, and but a few each time. This species is decidedly the gem of the whole. It is partially pellucid, being beautifully banded, alternately, with rings of a crystal hue and others of a deep red. As regards H. minuta, I have only taken it twice, and even in fewer numbers than the last." Of the species just mentioned, he adds, "in their general manners all three resemble each other, their restlessness and activity being one of their most remarkable traits, and beyond the power of description. But if I were to particularise any of them as being more lively and more restless than the rest, I certainly should give H. minuta the character, as being the most active species which, so far as I remember, I have as yet seen. All three seem to me far more active in their whole movements than either of their congeners, L. Kinahani or H. galba, and they do much better in confinement."

"Lestrigonus Kinahani and Hyperia galba generally appear here [at Banff] about the beginning of July, and disappear again towards the end of September; H. oblicia usually about August, and continues till spring; H. melwarum in December, and remains till March (on one occasion I took two of this species as late as the month of May); and the time I found H. minuta was from October to December. During these periods, too, I have never failed to find the females of all, save the first, to contain, in some cases eggs, in others well-developed young. With reference to H. oblicia, I not unfrequently find females of this species with young from September to January, thus extending over a period of five months."

Recognising Lestrigonus as applying only to male forms of Hyperia, Edward retains the name only provisionally for "Lestrigonus Kinahani," to which he had not definitely been able to assign a female. He does not give authorities for the specific names he adopt, but there is good reason to believe that he uses the nomenclature of "The British Sessile-eyed Crustacea."
1868. HELLER, CAMIL.


The new species of Amphipoda described and figured are, 1. "Alloorchestes Paulensis," which is stated to be rather like Alloorchestes verticillata, Dana, apparently belonging to the genus Hyale; 2. "Anonyx Chilensis," said to approach the genus Callisoma in the almost cheliform structure of the second gnathopod, but appearing to correspond more nearly, so far as described, with Boeck's genus Orchestomene.

As only two or three pages referring to the Amphipoda are embalmed in this handsome and expensive work, for the benefit of students who may not be able to consult it, I here append the Latin descriptions of the new species:


groupées circulairement autour d’un centre vers lequel elles convergent et s’inclinent ou se redressent, suivant l’occurrence de manière à augmenter ou à diminuer les saillies et conséquemment à éviter les dangers du contact.” This seems to want confirmation.

1868. Jarshinski, F. (? Larzynsky, Th.)

[On the Leydigian organs at the antennæ of the Crustacea Amphipoda. Transactions of the first meeting of Russian naturalists at St Petersburg, 1868, 4to, pp. 176-179 (written in Russian).]

“...The so-called Leydigian organs on the first pair of antennæ, first observed by La Valette in Gammarus puteanus, and afterwards accurately described and stated to be sensitive organs by Leydig, are the subject of a paper by F. Jarshinski (l. c.), who has observed them in various genera of Amphipoda.” (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1870.)


Fries refers to a paper in the above Transactions, and another in “Amtl. Bericht der Münchener Naturforscher-Versammlung, 1877 (p. 172),” in which G. Joseph records the occurrence of a blind Gammarid (Niphargus orcinus, u. s.) in the brooks of the hill-grottoes of Carniola, which probably from these reaches the lake of Zirlenitz, where it can be freely gathered. It comes to the surface after sunset in calm weather.


Packard’s new species, Monoculodes sulcatus, mentioned on p. 613, is called Monoculodes subocularis on p. 617. It is stated that “the genus Pontoporia is reunited with Lysianassa” by G. O. Sars in his Hist. Nat. des. Crust. d’eau douce de Norvège, p. 82, note. But Sars only says, “il vaudrait peut-être mieux les réduire, en attendant, à un seul genre.” In the text he retains the name Pontoporia.


At page 56, under the heading “Tetraecapoden,” Martens notices the continental and terrestrial habits of some members of the genera Gammarus, Talitrus and Orchestia. In Madeira he had met with a Gammarus, which was more frequently to be found on the banks of the brooks than under water; in Japan an Orchestia presented itself “am Waldrande, zwischen abgefallenem feuchtem Laibe, aber doch nicht im Wasser.” After referring to Dana’s Orchestia sylvicola from New Zealand and Orchestia tahitensis from Tahiti, and Heller’s Orchestia caumana from Cyprus, he describes the Japanese species as Orchestia humicola,
with the description: "Die vier vontern Epimeralstcke verhältnissmässig gross, gerundet, das fünfte etwas kürzer und viel schmäler als das vierte. Die obern Fühler nicht länger als das erste Basalglied der untern. Diese halb so lang als der Körper, die Geissel ungefähr eben so lang als der Stiel. Glieder der Geissel kurz. Zweites Fusspaar fast doppelt so lang wie das erste mit einer kleinen, flachen, länglich-elliptischen Hand, deren Daumen kaum zu erkennen ist. Drittes und viertes Fusspaar um wenigstes länger, aber dünner, mit einfacher spitzen Endgliede, wie die folgenden; das fünfte wiederum etwas länger, sonst gleich. Das sechste und siebente unter sich gleich, sehr lang und kräftig. Auffallend mit mehreren kurzen Endhörnchen, aber an den Seiten ohne Borsteu." The genus Amphitoe, without the accessory flagellum that distinguishes Gammarus, is not, he remarks, found in the fresh waters of Europe, although in Eastern Siberia "Amphitoe muricatus Pall. sp." is found in the Angara (Lenisei), and in North America Amphitoe dentata, Say, in the fresh-water marshes of South Carolina. Corophium, the Hyperina, and the Lernidipoda, have, so far as he knows, no fresh-water representatives. It is not, I should think, by any means certain that Say's "Amphitoea dentata" really belongs to the genus Amphitoe as now accepted, while the Oniscus muricatus of Pallas is clearly excluded from it by having an accessory flagellum.


Caprella megaccephala, n. s., from Cape Sainte-Marie, where it was dredged up from a rocky bottom at a considerable depth, is described on pages 89–91, and figured pl. 20, figs. 12, 13. The chief character relied on seems to be the head, of which Milne-Edwards says, "chez le mâle, la tête, légèrement arrondie, est inclinée en avant, et ne porte ni pointe ni tubercule; elle se rétrécit un peu postérieurement, mais on n'aperçoit cependant pas le sillon qui la sépare du premier anneau thoracique, avec lequel elle est complètement confondue. La pièce, ainsi constituée, est remarquablement allongée." After further description, the remark is made, "la Caprella scavens (Temp.) provient de la même localité; elle se rapproche davantage de notre espèce, à raison de la longueur du premier segment, mais la tête est surmontée d'une pointe conique et les pattes de la deuxième paire sont pourvues d'une main tridentée en dessous." The corresponding hand in this species is described as "trop-longue, cintrée en dessous ou en avant, pourvue sur son bord postérieur de deux deuutantes tré-schoquées l'une de l'autre. Le doigt terminal est robuste, très-arrondi, et ouvra, près de sa base sur son bord supérieur, une petite échancrure ou encoche." In Caprella jamarii, Dana, from Rio Janeiro, the hand is more elongate "et pourvue de trois denticulations en dessous." Mayer thinks that Milne-Edwards' species may just possibly be Caprella squillibrata, Say.

1868. Norman, A. M.


This paper gives the definition of the genus Haploops, Lilljeborg, which includes the character "eyes two, simple," but the British specimens of Haploops tubicola, Lilljeborg, are described (Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXXV.—1867.) XXX 49
as agreeing with those found by Torell off the coast of Greenland, in having four simple eyes. "The number of eyes, therefore, would not seem to be constant." Compare Note on Göös, 1865.

A new genus, *Tessarops*, is thus defined:—"Eyes four—two (large, compound) situated above the origin of the superior antennae, and two (nearly simple) below the others, at the base of the superior antennae. Superior antennae furnished with a very slender secondary appendage. Both pairs of gnathopods simple, not subchelate. Last pereiopods short, stout. Pleon having dorsal margins of segments toothed. Telson squamiform. Last uropods two-branched." To the description of the species *Tessarops hastata* are prefixed as possible synonyms, *T. acanthurus*, Lilljeborg, 1865, and *T. syranoi bicupris*, Göös, 1865. Boeck has decided that the three species named are in fact but one, and that *T. acanthurus* has priority.

A new species, "*Mera Batei*," is described and figured. Attention is called to the difference in size and structure of the second gnathopod in the two sexes of this genus. *Megamorea othonis* is assigned as female to *Megamorea longimanata*, *Megamorea alderi* as female to *Melita obtusa*, to which *Melita procina* is united "as another and the more usual form of the male."

The genus *Megamorea*, Bate, is thought to be in effect not distinct from *Mera*.

The new genus *Helleria* is thus defined:—"Eyes compound. Superior antennae slender, much shorter than inferior, with [out] secondary appendage. Both gnathopods subchelate. Last pereiopods rather short, furnished with long plumose setae. Fifth and sixth segments of pleon coalesced into one. Last uropods two-branched. Telson squamiform, cleft almost to the base." The new species is named *Helleria coalita*. But the name *Helleria* must be changed, being preoccupied among Isopoda.

1868. Norman, A. M.


"As a rule," Mr. Norman observes, "those Amphipods which occur also on the British coast attain a much greater development within the Arctic circle." He notices, without naming, new species of *Atylus, Cryptophium, Corophium, Pleustes*, and one "allied apparently to *Calliopeus*," with "a new genus allied in general characters of eyes, of gnathopods, and pereiopods, especially in the broadly flattened meros and carpus of the last pair, to *Haplopus*, but having the antennae furnished with an appendage."

1868. Plateau, Félix.


"*Gammarus pulex* (Koch) is not blind, but sensible to light." (Zool Record, 1870.)
1868. Sars, Michael.


On p. 260 twenty species of Amphipods are mentioned as occurring at depths between 250 and 300 fathoms. For one of them, "Lyssanausa magellanica, Lilljeborg, vix M. Edwards," the depth is given, 300 to 400 fathoms.

1868. Wagner, Nicol.


Of this paper, which I have not seen, Messrs Friedländer assure me that the exact title in German is:—"Hyalosoma dux, eine neue Form aus der Gruppe der Daphniden," so that the attribution of Hyalosoma to the Amphipoda is no doubt accidental.

1869. Bessels, Emil.


"E. Bessels has given a résumé of his researches into the development of these Crustaceans [Amphipoda], the detailed description having been unfortunately lost during his journey." (Zool. Record, 1870).

1869. Cajander, Alfred Henrik, born 1843, died 1868 (Note to his Contribution).


He remarks that the Crustaceae of Finland were all but uninvestigated up to that time. In the list which he here gives only one Amphipod is included, thus mentioned:—"Cerophinium longicorne Latr. Alands och Åbo skärgård h. o. d." The notes say, "h. o. d. = här och der," and "När en art uppgivs för skärgården menas dermed, att den förekommer i havet." The author's early death precluded him from advancing the subject.


1869. Forel, F. A.


"One species of Gammarus, two of Cyclops, two of Daphnia, two or three of Cypris, have been found at a depth of 75 meters, about 250 feet, in the Lake of Geneva; at 300 meters one species of the order Amphipods, one Cypris, one Cyclops." (Zool. Record, 1870.)

1869. Grube, A. E.


In this paper Grube describes and figures "Urothoe marinus Sp. Bate. ; var. pectinatus Gr.," in which the third peraeon appears not only very much broader and flatter than either of the following pairs, but has the hand and two preceding joints in their whole breadth on the lower rim, the hand and wrist also in the centre, armed with a comb of spines. The telson is split only to the centre, and is much longer than broad. Other differences concern the last uropods and the eyes. At page 35 a list is given of the Amphipods, eight species, which Grube obtained at St. Vaast.

1869. Heller, Camil.


Of "Gammarus Veneris, Heller," he says, we have in this species obviously a Gammarus marinus, cut off from the sea and forced to live in fresh water, becoming changed accordingly to suit its new conditions of life. His Orchestia cavimana he considers in like manner derived from "Orchestia Montagui."

1869. Hilgendorf, Franz.


In the "Uebersicht der ostafrikanischen Crustacea," pp. 103-115, he names the following Amphipods, "Talitrus Copefetii, Aud.," "Orchestia Bolze, M. E.," "Orchestia inquasitis, Hell.," "Orchestra Deshayesii, Aud.," "Amphithoe flosa, Sav.," "Amphithoe costata, M. E.," "Amphithoe Copeletii, Aud.," "Lencothoe furina, Sav.," and under the head of Læmodipoda he gives "Caprella secunda, Templet.," and "Caprella nodosa, Templet."


Martens notes Tesserops kastata, n. g. et. s. "to be compared with Tiron acaudatus (Lilljeb.) and Syrrocho bicuspid (Göes)." Boeck places the three together under the name Tiron.
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1869. Münther, Julius, died February 2, 1885 (Friedländer, Nature novitates), and Buchholz, Rudolph, died April 17, 1876 (Taschenberg).


In the Crustaceen Fauna of their district, the authors say, "aus der Ordnung der Amphipoden sind bis jetzt nachgewiesen:—Gammarus Locusta Fabric., G. fluviatilis Edw. (paler L.) und G. ambulans Fr. Müller; ferner Corophium longicorne Latr., Talusus saltator Müller Edw., Orchestia Echore Fr. Müller, O. Gryphus Fr. Müller und Leptocheirus pilosus Zachhich." 

1869. Nardo, Giovanni Domenico.


The Bibliography extends from the year 1524 to the year 1868, occupying the first part of the work. The second part, pages 283 to the end, is concerned with the fifty-four species mentioned in the title. The "Edriotalmi amphipodi" are described on pages 330-332. First Nardo gives "Sp. 46.) Orchestia littorea L. Leach. Cancer locusta, L., Chier., sp. 58, fig. 74.—Volg. Soletto de fossa," with a note to the effect that, since his work in 1847, he had noticed characters which seemed to distinguish this species from Orchestia littorea. Fig. 9, on pl. xv., purporting to be copied from Chierèghin, negatives all idea of an Orchestia, the upper antenna, though shorter than the lower, being far too long for that genus. The proportions of the antenna, coupled with the large rami of the third uropods, would point rather to some genus like Cheirocerus, Norman.

Nardo next gives "Sp. 47.) Lysianassa Poster. Cancer selectus, Chier., sp. 59, fig. 75.—Volg. Soletto de mar." He repeats the Latin description quoted in 1847, and adds an Italian quotation, "L'esterna superficie di tutto il corpo, aggiunge, rilevansi liscia e tutta seminata di piccole macchie di color rosso sopra un fondo biancastro, ed ha sul margine superiore tanto del quinto che del sesto pezzo delle articolazioni del tronco caudale, un poco per cadun pezzo di lunghetti, sottili ed avvienuti punzigli, rivolti verso la parte posteriore. Abita il nostro golfo ne' siti fangosi. Non serve ad alcun uso per essere minutissimo, ed è difficile raccoglierne in qualche numero." The extreme minuteness of the specimen leads Nardo to suspect that it had not attained its full development. Chierèghin's figure is reproduced, pl. xv. fig. 8, with a line a tenth of an inch long to show the natural size. The upper antennæ are much shorter than the lower, but filiform,
quite unlike those of *Lysiana*. Five short filiform legs are represented, followed by two very long ones, with the first joint in each dilated, the rest slender. The pleon is elongate.

"Genere Lusyta, Nardo," follows, containing

"Sp. 48. *Lusyta algensis*, Nardo; Simon, mod. cist. *Cancer algensis*, Chier., sp. 60, fig. 76–79. *Podoceros . . . . . Leach; Annot. aut. all'opera ms. del Chiereghin." Nardo says that Leach wrote with his own hand at the foot of the page containing the figure given by Chiereghin, the generic name *Podoceros*, without indicating the species. Nardo himself considers it to differ from *Podoceros* and also from *Cerapus* and *Cerapodina*, though like the two last, especially from its habit of living in a case. As the genus is not separately defined, its characters must be derived from those which are said to be the essential ones of the species;—"Estremita della testa un poco prolungantesi in rostro; occhi posti lateralmente alla base di tal rostro, alquanto peduncolati; due lunghi antenne sorzano dal discotto del rostro terminante in punta; hanno ciascuno nove articolazioni; e lungo il loro lato inferiore dei lunghi sottilissimi peli; al discotto ne sorzano altre due più corte, di sole sei articolazioni, pelose anch'esse come le prime.

"I primi due piedi sono grossetti, eguali, di cinque articolazioni, avventi il quarto pezzo più grosso degli altri, e su di questo nasce un dito incurvato verso l'ingiù, terminante in punta ed atto a piegarsi sul lato inferiore del detto quarto pezzo.

"Seguono cinque altri piedi per ogni lato. I tre primi pa' sono sottili, composti di sei pezzi, l'ultimo de'quali termina in una punta rivolta un poco verso l'ingiu. Gli altri due pa' sono un poco più grossi e più lunghi coll'ultimo pezzo che è più ingrossato e parimenti terminante in punta alquanto più aguzza. Altri due pa' di piedi analoghi, sono posti sotto l'ottavo pezzo. Nel quinto, sesto e settimo nascono invece che piedi delle appendici membranose e filamentose.

"La superficie del corpo è fissa e di color bianco candido."

Its dwelling is said, on Chiereghin's authority, to be on the leaves of the *Zostera marina* in tubes shaped like a *Cornucoquia*, formed of very fine threads agglutinated together, out of which it thrusts its upper half, when seeking food, and by rapidly waving its arms and antennae puts the water into motion to draw small animals towards its mouth. The original Latin definition is quoted, without the improvements upon the Latinity given in 1847, thus;—

"Cancer algensis, macrurus, thorace vostrato, manubis adacrylitis, pelibus decem, termine candi triphylo." The figures 7, 7b, on plate xv., show the shape of the tube, slightly curved, narrow at one end, widening gently to the mouth at the other extremity; figures 7a, 7c, portray the animal very indistinctly, but with the upper antenna decidedly longer than the lower, which is unsuitable to *Podoceros*. The description of "i primi piedi," i.e., evidently the second gnathopods, suits the genus *Cerapus*, but in the well-ascertained species of that genus the tubes are straight, and open at both ends. J. V. Carus 1885, gives *Lusyta, Nardo*, as a synonym of *Podoceros, Leach*, but without explanation and without mention of the species *algensis*.

The "Edriotalmi lancedipodi" are described on pages 323–324. In this division Nardo gives

"Sp. 49.) *Cápeella linearis*, Milne Edw. *Cancer linearis*, L., Chier. sp. 61, fig. 80. — — Olivi; Zool. Adr. *Opeina Linearis*, Latr., Martens; Reise nach Venedig, p. 497." He says that in 1847 he erroneously marked it as "*Cápeella noea species*?" He finds that it differs from *Cápeella monacantha* [monacantha], Heller, by not having the spine at the base of the second pair of feet, and some other trivial characters. Heller's species is identified by Heller and Mayer with *Cápeella equilibra*, Say; Mayer gives up Nardo's species as undecipherable. The fig. 4, on plate xv., however, will fairly suit *Cápeella equilibra*, in which the spine above-mentioned has escaped the notice even of good observers.
He next mentions "Sp. 50, C. FABRIUS, Nardo. Cancer linearis, L., varietas, Chier, sp. 61, fig. 81-82. Caprella nova species! Nardo; Sinom. mod. citata." The specific name, he says, was omitted in the "sinonimia" by a typographical error. He finds it very near to, if not the same as, Caprella armata, Heller. Both are by Mayer made synonyms of Caprella acanthifera, Leach. It is figured on pl. xv. figs. 5, 5a, the magnified figure leaving no doubt of its identity.

The last species is "Sp. 51, C. FABRIUS, Nardo," not derived from Chiereghini's work. Nardo recognizes its likeness to Caprella acanthifera, Heller [Latreille], with which the description and figure, pl. xv. fig. 6, justify Mayer in identifying it beyond doubt.

1869. NORMAN, A. M.


Numerous species of Amphipoda are recorded, with occasional notes on the nomenclature. The genus Ecangula is thus defined:—"Antennae short and strong; flagellum rudimentary, upper pair without a secondary appendage. Body wide; coxa shallow. First gnathopods long, slender, filiform; dactylos obsolete. Second gnathopods subechinate, slender, but yet much stouter than the very delicate first pair. Periopods rather short, subequal; propodus longer than carpus. Uropods all two-branched; branches short, simple. Telson squamiform.

"This genus seems to be most nearly allied to Cratippus, from which it is distinguished by the remarkable character of the first gnathopods." The type species, Ecangula stilipes, is also fully described, and partly figured, pl. xxxii. figs. 7-12.

The genus is, like Cratippus, Sp. Bate, a synonym of Colomastix, Grube, 1861. The species is no doubt the same as Cratippus tenipes, and probably also the same as Colomastix psellida, Grube.

1869. SANGER, N.


"The journal and paper are written in the Russian language." "At Reval . . . occur . . . species of Crangon, Mysis, Gammarus, and Carephium longicorne (Fabr.) at about 40 feet." (Zool. Record, 1870.)

1870. BENEDEN, ÉDOUARD VAN.

1870. Beneden, ÉDOUARD van, et Bessels, Émile.


"The development of the ovum of various orders of Crustacea is the subject of several papers by Ed. van Beneden. . . . It is very remarkable that there is a difference between the fresh-water and marine species of Gammarus; in the latter the separation of deutoplasm and protoplasm occurs immediately after the complete cleaving of the yolk, as in Chondracanthus and the Copépodes; in the fresh-water species, on the contrary, the deutoplasm is not included in the multiplication of the egg-cells. An abstract of these papers will also be found in the Quart. Journ. Microsc. Scienc., January 1870, pp. 81-84." (Zool Record, 1870.) Compare Note on Clans, 1884. For Dermaptilus tophi, see Note on Huxley, 1877.


Van Beneden says at the outset, "Nous ferons suivre le nom des cétacés de l'énumération des communs et des parasites qu'ils hébergent." He then gives "Balena mysticetus, Cyamus ceti Linn.—Cyamus ovalis. Ce crustacé, commercial comme les Cirripèdes, vit sur la peau et a été signalé par la plupart des baleiniers qui ont fait la pêche au Nord." Lütken objects to the synonymy here given, and also to classing the parasitic Cyamus with animals that are merely communs. The next entry referring to the Amphipoda is "Balena biscayensis, Eschr. Cyamus biscayensis. Le docteur Monedero a publié la figure qui représente la jeune baleine qui a été capturée en 1854 sur la plage de Saint-Sébastien, dans le golfe de Gascogne, et à côté de la baleine il a donné le dessin d'un Cyame qui a été probablement trouvé sur elle. Malheureusement on n'en a pas conservé pour les comparer." Under these circumstances it is a rather strong measure, as Lütken thinks, to establish a new species.

Under Balena australis, is mentioned Cyamus erraticus, Roussel de Vauzème, and two figures are given, with the remarks that Roussel de Vauzème "admet trois espèces sous les noms de Cyamus ovalis, Erraticus, et Gracilis. Nous avons tout lieu de croire, comme le pensaient Audoubon et Milne-Edwards, que ce naturaliste n'a pas tenu assez compte des modifications que l'âge apporte dans la forme. Nous avons trouvé de jeunes animaux au milieu d'adultes auxquels les caractères du Gracilis conviennent fort bien. Nous reproduisons la forme d'un de ces jeunes individus." Lütken upholds all the three species as distinct. Van Beneden refers also under this heading to Latreille's three species of Cyamus, two brought by De Lalande from the Cape of Good Hope, the other coming from some eastern Cetacean.


Under Hyperoodon (rostratum) butchkof, he mentions "Cyamus (Platyctamus) Thompsoni (Gosse). Ce Lomodiode vité également sur la peau mais sans s'y fixer."

Under Globiceps melas he mentions, "Cyamus globicipitis, Latk. Comme les autres Cyames, on l'a trouvé à la surface de la peau."

Under Monodon monostomou he mentions "Cyamus monodontis et C. nodosus Latk. Ces Cyames sont signalés sur ce cétacé par M. Latkken."
In the concluding observations he says, "Parmi les commensaux libres se trouvent les Cymes qui se cramponnent à la peau des Mystiètes et sur plusieurs Cétéodoutes. C'est le seul commensal de la baleine du Groenland."

1870. Boeck, Axel.

(Appendix by Lütken).


In this predromus to his greater work, Boeck accepts only two divisions of the Amphipoda, which he calls "Hyperidae, Dana 1852," and "Gammaridae Dana 1849," although in point of fact, the names which Dana employed for his subtribes of the Amphipoda in 1849 were Gammaracea and Hyperiacea, and in 1852 were Caprellidea, Gammaridea and Hyperidea.

In the division Hyperidae Boeck includes two families, Hyperidae and Tryphaniidae. Among the former he describes Melocosa abyssorum, n. s., which he afterwards called Tauria abyssorum, by G. O. Sars identified with Tauria (Oniscus) Methwaraen, O. Fabr., 1790, for which see Note on Borallus, 1885. In a new genus, Parathomida, he includes Themisto compressa, Gosse, and Parathomida abyssorum, n. s., synonymous, according to G. O. Sars, with Hyperia obliqua, Sp. Bate (non Kröyer), so that the name will be Parathomida obliqua. To Themisto, Guérin, he assigns Gammarus libellula, Mandt, and Themisto biminova, n. s. In his family Tryphaniidae, he places the new genus and species, "Tryphana Malvai," but according to G. O. Sars, the genus Tryphana is a synonym of Lycza, Dana, in the family Typhidae, as limited by Claus.

In the division Gammaridae he places:—

Family I. Protonotae, containing only Trischizostoma serrati, Esmark and Bueck.

Family II. Orchistidae, with three genera, Orchistia, Talitrus, and Hyale.

Family III. Gammaridae, with twenty-two subfamilies, as follows:—Subfam. I. Lysinassina (v), Dana, 1849, comprising, together with species not new, Lysianassa phalosa, n. s., which, according to G. O. Sars, is the male of Lysianassa costa, Milne-Edwards; "Ambasia Daniellisi," n. g. et s.; Ichnopus minutus, n. s.; Socarnus, a new genus doubtfully identified with Ephydryphora, White, 1848; Calliasma, Costa, 1851; Hippomenes, a new genus to include Anonyx holboell, Kröyer, and Lysianassa abyssa, Gosse; Cypocaris anonyx, n. g. et s., named by Lütken, but described by Bueck; Eurytyus, Liljeborg; Aristus, a new genus to receive Anonyx tunidus, Kröyer; Anonyx, Kröyer, with a new species, "Anonyx Liljeborgii," Oudemans, afterwards corrected to Oudemans, n. g., doubtfully identified with Alderota, Milne-Edwards, 1840, but not including any new species; Menigos, a new genus to receive Bueck's own species, Anonyx obtusifrons; Orchomene, a new genus embracing Anonyx pinguis, Bueck, Anonyx serratus, Bueck, Anonyx minutus, Kröyer, Lysianassa umbra, Gosse, which Sars refers to Lepidoporeena, Sp. Bate, and Orchomene Goenii, n. s.; Tryphosa, n. g., with four species, of which only "Tryphosa Heringi" is new; Normania, a new genus to receive Opis quadririma, Spencer Bate et Westwood, 1868; Opis, Kröyer, afterwards altered to Opis; Acidostoma, Liljeborg. Of the new names, Tryphosa is inconveniently near to Tryphosa among Lepidoptera.

Subfam. II. (by mistake printed III.), "Ponoptopora. Dana 1852," contains Pontoporia, Kröyer, with the species Pontoporia femorata, Kr., Pontoporia faroejera, Bruzelius, according to Sars not distinct from femorata, and Pontoporia affinis, Lindström; Priscula armata, described here as a new genus and species, but in the later work accompanied by the synonym Pontoporia armata, Bueck, 1860; Arpissa typica, n. g. et s.; Bathyoporeia.

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Lindström, including *Thersites guilliamontiana*, Sp. Bate, and *Thersites pelagicus*, Sp. Bate, as synonyms, female and male respectively, of *Bathygryca pilosa*, Lindström.

Subfam. III. "Stegecephalina, Dana 1852," contains *Stegecephalus*, Krøyer, with the species *Stegecephalus ampulla*, Phipps, and "*Stegecephalus Christianensis*," n. s.; *Andania*, n. g., with the new species, *Andania abyssi*, and *Andania modestis*.

Subfam. IV. Amphioxinae, contains *Amphiocha*, Sp. Bate, including, besides the type species, *Amphiocha manudens* (more correctly manudenu), *Amphiocha odontonyx*, n. s., *Amphiocha biginosa*, n. s., *Amphiocha tenimanus*, n. s.; *Gitana*, n. g., with "*Gitana Sarsii*" n. s., and *Gitana rostrata*, n. s.; *Astya abyssi*, n. g. et s.

Subfam. V. "Phoxina, Spence Bate 1857," embraces *Phoxus*, Krøyer, with the species *Phoxus holothii*, Kr., and *Phoxus simplex*, Spence Bate, 1857, the latter in Sars' opinion being a wrong identification, so that he names Boeck's species *Phoxus fulcatus* on account of the peculiar rostrum; *Harpinia* (a preoccupied name afterwards changed to *Harpinia*), a new genus to receive *Phoxus plumosus*, Krøyer, and *Harpina crenulata*, n. s.; *Sulcator arenarius*, rather to be called *Hastorius arenarius*, Slabber; *Urothoe*, Dana.

Subfam. VI. Sternothinae, new, includes *Sternothoe*, Dana, Boeck's own *Sternothoe danai*, being here recognised as a synonym of *Montagna marina*, Sp. Bate, with the name *Sternothoe marina*; *Metopa*, a new genus to receive *Leucothoe elongata* and *Leucothoe glacialis* of Krøyer, *Montagna obtorti*, Sp. Bate, *Montagna bruneri*, Gös (as to which, Sars, in 1882, points out that Boeck's species is distinct from that of Gös, and he therefore names it *Metopa borealis*), *Metopa affinis*, n. s., *Metopa longicornis*, n. s., *Metopa megachiron*, n. s., *Metopa longicornis*, n. s., and *Metopa nasuta*, n. s.; *Cressa*, a new genus with the new species, "*Cressa Schröeder" and *Cressa minuta*. If the species *Schröeder* be, as G. O. Sars considers it, a synonym of *Danaia dubia*, Spence Bate, the genus *Cressa* will become a synonym of *Danaia*, in which Boeck's species *minuta* is very doubtfully distinct from its congener. The difficulty with regard to the mandibular palp has been already mentioned.

Subfam. VII. Syrrhoine, new, receives *Syrhoes*, Gös, with the species *Syrhoes crenulata*, Gös, and *Syrhoes levis*, n. s.; *Tiron acanthurus*, Lilljeborg; *Brusilia typica*, new genus and species.

Subfam. VIII. Pardalisinae, new, has *Pardalisca*, Krøyer, with the species *Pardalisca cuspidata*, Krøyer, *Pardalisca boecki*, Malm, and *Paralysca abyssi*, n. s.; the new genus *Halice*, with the new species *Halice abyssis* and *Halice grandicornis*, the latter, according to G. O. Sars, Ov. Norg. Crust. p. 106, being undoubtedly the male of the former; *Nieqye tumida*, Brünnl. 

Subfam. IX. "Leucothoinae, Dana 1852," includes *Lelijehorgia phylida*, Sp. Bate, and *Lelijehorgia piseicornis*, M. Sars, the latter doubtfully distinct from the former; *Enisurus cuspidatus*, Krøyer, and *Enisurus longipes*, Boeck; *Leucothoe spinicarpa*, Abildgaard; the new genus *Tripopis* (a preoccupied name), for the species *acutus*, Lepech., "*Helleri*" n. s., and *fragilis*, Gös, of which the first two should perhaps be called *Rhachotropis acutatus*, and the third *Rhachotropis fragilis*.

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n. s., and Halimeda brevicornis, altered from Oediurus brevicornis, Goës; Pontocrates a new genus, with Oediurus norvegicus, Bocce, 1860, for the type, a species which was named Kröyer (or Kröger) crassaria, by Sp. Bate, and Hancock, in 1858 (see Notes under that date); Pontocrates haplochelis, Grube, 1864; Aceros, Bocce, with the species Aceros phyllopus, M. Sars; Halicrenon longicaudatus, new genus and species; Oediurus brevicornis, Liljeblorg; Paramphithoe, Brinzelius, 1859, to receive the species Amphithoe globus, Bocce, Paramphithoe media, Goës, Amphithoe panopla, Kröyer, Paramphithoe parva, n. s., Amphithoe palchella, Kröyer, Amphithoe biocipis, Kröyer, all of which in the later work are transferred to Phaestus, Sp. Bate, 1858.

Subfam. XI. Iphimedia, new, contains Vertumnus, White, 1847, altered in the later work to Acanthophalacoma, here receiving the species Acanthophalacoma crassus, Owen, Oniscus servatus, O. Fabricius, and Acanthophalacoma typhus, Kröyer; Iphimedia obscura, Rathke; Oicles, Liljeblorg, 1865, to receive Otus carinatus, Sp. Bate; Laphystius sturionis, Kröyer, the original spelling Laphysius being subsequently recognised.

Subfam. XII. Epimerina, new, has "Acanthocome n. g. (Acanthocoma, Owen)," for Oniscus capitosus, Lepechin; and Epimeria, Costa, for Gammarus corniger, Fabricius.

Subfam. XIII. Dexammine, new, receives Dexamine spinous, Montagu, Dexamine thea, Bocce, "Dexamine Heberghi," n. s.; and Lampra, new genus, afterwards named Tribula, for the single species Atylus gibbus, Sp. Bate.


Subfam. XV. "Gammarinae. Dana 1849," contains Gammarus, Fabricius, 1776, with the species locusta, Linne, 1867, marinus, Leach, 1815, pulex, Pennant, 1777, and neglectus (Liljeblorg), G. O. Sars, 1867; in all of which the synonymy given demands attention; Pallasia, Spence Bate, 1862, in the later work spelt correctly Pallasia, with the single species Pallasia quadriramosa (Esmark), G. O. Sars, 1867; Meana, Leach, for the species Gammarus homali, Brunzelius, Gammarus tolloni, Goës, and Gammarus longimanus, Thompson; Molita, Leach, for the species obtusa and palmata of Montagu, and for Gammarus dentatus, Kröyer; Elasmocharis, Sp. Bate, 1856, for Elasmocharis latipes, n. s.; Chericerus, Norman, 1865, for "Gammarus Sundevalli," Rathke, and Gammarus assimilis, Liljeblorg; Gammarocarabus boreaticus, Sabine; Nyphargus, Schist. 1851, for Ericus elongatus, Brunzelius; Anactilla, Bate and Westwood, for Gammarus sabini, Leach, Gammarus angulatus, Rathke, and Gammarus pinguus, Kröyer; Melichippus, a new genus to receive Gammarus spinosus, Goës, and the new species longipes and borealis.

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Subfam. XVI. Leptocheirinae, now, contains Leptocheirus pilosus, Zaddach, and the new genus
Goksin, for Antonoë depressa, Goëc.

Subfam. XVII. Photinae, now, said by a slip, which is repeated in the larger work, to have
"Podes 7m in Paris breviores quam 66 Paris," receives Photis reinbachi, Kroyer, "Photis
Lütkeni," n. s., which Norman identifies with the earlier Eioschius longirameatus, Bate and
Westwood, while Boeck makes longirameatus a synonym of Reinhardi; Microgrotopus
muculatus, Norman; "Xenolea Batei," a new genus and species, which is so like the
earlier Nassa vinapina of Spence Bate, that I do not think they should be kept distinct,
although Boeck says that the apex of the telson in his species is cleft or sinuate. On
the other hand the genus Nassa, 1862, must yield to Podocereopsis, 1860.

Subfam. XVIII. Microdeutopinae, new, contains Microdeutopus, Costa, 1853, for the species
Microdeutopus griffithi, Costa, and Gammarus anomalous, Rathke; Aora gracilis, Sp.
Bate; Antonoë, Brueli, 1859, for Gammarus longipes, Lilljeborg, and Antonoë phumosa,
"falcatus," Montagu; Janassa, a new genus for Podocerus variegatus, Leach, which is
probably only a form of Podocerus falcatus, while the name Janassa is preoccupied among
fossil fish; Cerapus, Say, 1817, to receive Cerapus abditus, Templeton, Cerapus diversiformis,
Milne-Edwards, Cerapus longirostrus, n. a., and Cerapus hunteri, Sp. Bate, the last three of
which S. I. Smith places in the genus Erichthoönus, Milne-Edwards, making the species
hunteri synonymous with diversiformis.

Subfam. XIX. Amphithoidinae, now, contains Amphithoë podoceroides, Rathke, Amphithoë
grandimana, Boeck; Sunamphitoides barnus, Sp. Bate; Sunamphitoides longicornus, n. a.

Subfam. XX. Podocerinae, new, includes Podocerus, Leach, to receive Ischyrocerus latipes,
Kroyer, Podocerus megacephus, n. s., Ischyrocerus anguipes, Kroyer, Cancer (Gammarus)
falcatus, Montagu; Janassa, a new genus for Podocerus variegatus, Leach, which is
probably only a form of Podocerus falcatus, while the name Janassa is preoccupied among
fossil fish; Cerapus, Say, 1817, to receive Cerapus abditus, Templeton, Cerapus diversiformis,
Milne-Edwards, Cerapus longirostrus, n. a., and Cerapus hunteri, Sp. Bate, the last three of
which S. I. Smith places in the genus Erichthoönus, Milne-Edwards, making the species
hunteri synonymous with diversiformis.

Subfam. XXI. "Chelurinae. Allman 1837," has only Chelura terebrans, Philippi.

Subfam. XXII. "Corophina. Dana 1849," contains Corophium, Latreille, 1807, to receive Cancer
groswi, Linne, Corophium crossei, Brueli, 1859, with "Corophium acherusicum,
Costa," 1856, and "Corophium crassicorne (Brueli), Spence Bate and Westwood,"
1863, given in the synonymy, Corophium affine, Brueli, with "Corophium Bonelli,
Milne-Edwards." q., 1830, in the synonymy, this last being, according to G. O. Sars,
"Corophium Linnei, p. 112, distinct from Corophium crossei, Brueli, to which Boeck in
his later work doubtfully makes it a synonym, withdrawing it from Corophium affine;
Siphonacetes, afterwards corrected to Siphonacetes, Kroyer, 1845, to receive Siphonacetes
vulcanus, Kroyer, "Siphonacetes Colletti," n. s.; Glacuonome, Kroyer, 1845, a preoccupied
name, which must yield, as pointed out by S. I. Smith, to Uncita, Say, but here used
for the three species, leucopis, Kroyer, which Smith identifies with Uncita irrudata, Say,

Fam. IV. "Dulichidæ. Dana 1849," comprises Dulichium, Kroyer, 1845, with six species,
spinosisimus, Kroyer, falcatus, Sp. Bate, "Nordlandia," n. s., tuberculata, n. s., curvicauda,
"n. s., porrecta, Sp. Bate; Paradulichia typica, new genus and species; Leptothyridus,
Brueli, 1859, with the species tuberculata, Brueli, and spinosisimus, n. s.;
"Xenolea Frouenfeldi," new genus and species.

Fam. V. "Caprellidae. Leach 1815," has two subfamilies:

Subfam I. Caprellinae, new, contains Proto goodalei, Sp. Bate, which is now made a synonym
of the following species, Proto ventricosa, Müller; Ceripola dolphi, Kroyer; Aegina, Kroyer,


The new genera are described as follows:—


Gen. IV. Searo ras. "Labium superius prolongatum, prominentia, cume hypoostomi apico acuto conjunctum. Mandibulae mediocriter elongatae; palpo multo profundius quam tuberculo molar promineni affixo. Maxillae 1mi paris dentibus perlatis; lamina interiore prolongata, angusta et in apice duobus setis plumosis instructa. Maxillae 2di paris laminis angustis, elongatis. Pedes maxillares laminis exterioribus ovatis, in margine interno nodulos parvulos gerentibus; lamina interiore prolongata; articulo palpi 2do elongato; articulo 4to ungiformi. Antenne breves. Pedes 1mi paris breves; mant apicem versus attenuata et laud subcheliformi. Appendix caudalis longitudine medioceri, usqvo ad medium fissu."

Gen. VI. Hippomnemon. Mandibulae breves; mala interiore angusta; in sinistra dente parvulo accessorio instructae; palpo in eadem altitudine ac tuberculo molaris permagni affixo. Maxillae 1mi paris palpo in apice multis, brevibus, latvis, parum serratis dentibus instructo; lamina interiorem sat brevi, in apice duobus setis plumosis instructa. Maxillae 2di paris
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laminis brevisibus. Pedes maxillares breves, lati; lamina externa ultra articulum palpi 2dum porrecta, in margine interno dentibus crebris, validis armata; lamina interna brevi. Antennae elongatae; antennae inferiores articulo 3to multo longiore quam 4to. Pedes 1mi paris sat elongati; imprimis articulos 4tus; manu invalida, subcheliformi. Appendix caudalis elongata, profunde fissa, ultra pedunculum pedium saltatoriorum paris ultimi porrecta."

Gen. VII. Cyphocaris, Lütken, n. g. "Mandibulae brevissimae; palpo longo et latissimo, in eadem altitude ac tuberculo molaris robusto affixo. Maxille 1mi paris palpo apicem versus dentibus paucis sed validis et una seta proelongata plumosa armata; lamina interna elongata, et in margine interno setis multis plumosis instructa. Pedes maxillares lamina externa brevissima, in margine interno dentibus paucis sed validis armata; palpo proelongato; articulo 1mo et 2do eadem longitudine; articulo 4to cylindrico, non ungviiformi, seta robusta plumosa instructo. Antennae inferiores articulo 1mo ab integumentis capitis non tecto, sed extus visibili, in incisura corundem sito. Pedes 1mi paris parvi; manu apicem versus acuta, vix subcheliformi. Pedes 2di paris elongati, ungve destituti. Appendix caudalis profunde fissa, longe ultra articulum basalem pedum saltatoriorum paris ultimi porrecta. Segmentum truncat 1num valde gibbosum; caput sub anulo situm, ex parte tectum; epimerum 1num nullum, 2num parvulum; 3tium et 4tium coagula, magna."

Gen. IX. Aridius. "Mandibulae elongatae, angustae, in apicem vero latae, sine dente accessorio; tuberculo molaris prominenti, acuto, palpo in eadem altitude inixo. Maxille 1mi paris perlatae; in margine crebras setas plumosas gerentes; lamina interna etiam brevi, ovata, in apice brevis setis plumosis instructa; at palpo angusto, in apice paucis spinis instructo. Maxille 2di paris item laminis latissimis, in margine setis multis instructis; lamina externa angustiore quam interna. Pedes maxillares laminae exteriore permagna, in margine setis paucis modo armata et ferme ad finem articuli palpi 3tii porrecta; articulo palpi 3to brevi et gracili; 4to ungviiformi; lamina interna brevissima, triangulare, ad basis lata, et in apice uno dente et setis pluribus plumosis armata. Antenne superiores pedunculo elongato, angusto. Pedes 1mi paris manu apicem versus angustiore. Pedes 2di paris elongati; manu sat angusta. Pedes saltatorii paris ultimi ramo interiore paulo breviore quam exteriere; ramo interiore in margine externo et interno serrulato, exteriere in margine interna modo. Appendix caudalis brevissima, non ad finem pedunculi pedem saltatoriorum ultimi paris porrecta, usque ad basin fissa."


Gen. XII. Menigrates. "Mandibulae brevissimae; palpo brevi, profundius quam tuberculo molaribus robusto affixo. Maxille 1mi paris lamina interna ovata, in apice setis duplex plumosis instructa; palpo in apice paucis spinas gerentis. Maxille 2di paris laminis mediocris, crebris elongatis. Pedes maxillares latissimis, breves; lamina externa ultra finem articuli palpi 2dii porrecta, paucis spinis gracilibus et nodis et in apice spina una valida armata; articulis palpi brevissimis et latis; articulo 4to processum brevem, obtusum, tuberculiformem
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Subfam. III. Syrrochiena. Gen. III. Bruleia. "Mandibulae crassissimae, late, pyramidales, in apice insuavate, non dentatae. Maxille 1mi paris palpo angusto. Corpus subdepressum; epimeris serratissimae, prominentibus, magnitudinis mediocris; epimero 4thi maximo. Pedes 1mi et 2di pariis manu parva, subcheliformi. Pedes 3ti et 4ti pariis perangusti, elongati; articulo 3dio perbrevi. Pedes trium parium ultimorum elongati; articulo 1mo parum dilatato. Pedes saltatorii 1mi pariis rano exteriores breviore qvam interiores; 2di pariis rano interiores latisimis, exteriores parvo. Appendix caudalis longa, non fissa."


Gen. IV. Hailmeston. "Mandibulae in apice parum modo deputate et crasse; palpo prolongato et angusto. Pedes 1mi pariis carpo tam longo aut multo longiore qvam manu ovata et in angulo inferiore postico parum dilatato. Pedes 2di pariis carpo prolongato, calce parvula predito aut destituto; manu tam longa aut breviore qvam carpo."


Subfam. XIII. Dexamininae. Gen. II. Lampae. "Pedes maxillares laminar inexteriores angustioribus, valde curvatis et mo do in summo dimidio spinis paucis sed validis armatis; laminis interioribus latioribus et longioribus qvam apud genus Dexamine, spinis multarum curvatis et gracilibus armatis. Epiphragma minima; epiphragma qvatuor anteriore 5to non altiora, in marginie inferiore armata. Pedes qvinqve parium ultimorum articulo 4to et 5to perbrevibus; ungve parvo."

Subfam. XIV. Atylinae. Gen. II. Postogenea. "Mandibulæ palp a palpo valide et articulo 3tiio paulo breviori quam 2do. Maxillæ 1mi pariis lamina interna parvae (3–6) setis plausosis instructa. Pedes maxillares lamina externa et interna spinis (non dentibus) elongatis instructis; palpo brevi; articulo ejusdem 3tiio in fine marginis exterioris product. Antennae superiores inferioribus paulo longiores. Pedes saltatori 1mi et 2di pariis ramis exterioribus brevioribus qvam inferioribus. Pedes saltatori tiiii pariis pedunculo perbrevi, breviore qvam appendice caudali. Appendix caudalis duplex. Corpus lovi, non carinatum; epiphragma perbrevi; epiphragma 4to et 5to non altiora quam 5to."

Gen. III. Halicrepis. Mandibulæ palpo elongato; articulo 3tiio breviore quam 2do. Maxillæ 1mi pariis lamina interna ovata, in marginie internere setis paucis plausosis (3–5) instructa. Pedes maxillares laminae exteriore magnitudinis mediocris, non ad finem articuli palpi 2di porrecta et in marginie internere spinis tenuibus armata. Corpus non valde compressum; dorso rotundato, non carinato; segmentis trunci utilium et postabdominis anterioribus pluraque in medio marginie posteriorie in dentes retroversos desinentibus; epiphragma magnitudinis mediocris vel parvii. Antennae pedunculi brevissimae sed flagellis praelongatis, multiauarticulatis; superiores inferioribus multo breviore. Pedes 1mi et 2di pariis elongati, angusti; manibus parvis. Pedes saltatori 1mi et 2di qve pariis ramis exterioribus brevioribus qvam inferioribus; pedes saltatori ultimi pariis pedunculo longiori qvam appendice caudali. Appendix caudalis parva et integra."


Gen. VII. Laethocis. Mandibulæ articulo palpi 3tiio perlate, dimidium longitudinem articuli 2di ferme asquanti. Maxillæ 1mi pariis lamina interna parva, ovali, in marginie setis plausosis paucis instructa; palpo multisarticulato, parvo. Maxillæ 2di pariis laminae angusti. Pedes maxillares laminae interna longitudinis mediocris, in apice dentibus tribus armata; lamina interna per magna, in marginie internere dentibus multis, parvis sed firmis, apicem versus paulo majoribus, armata; palpo parvo, parum modo longiori qvam lamina externa; articulo palpi ultimo ungualiformi. Corpus elongatum, angustum, non carinatum; capite inflato; epiphragma parvissimae; epiphragma 4to et 5to. Antennae pedunculis brevissimae.
flagellis prelongatis, multiarticulatis; superiores inferioribus longiores. Pedes 1mi 2dique
paris graciles, longitudinal et forma fere aequales. Appendix caudalis integra.”

articulo palpi 3tio breviore quam 2do. Maxille 1mi paris lamina interiore sita lata, non
vero longo, in margine interiore setis compluribus plumosis instructa. Pedes maxillares
palpis angustis, elongatis; laminae exteriores brevi, lata, in margine interiore dentibus paucis,
parvis armata. Corpus elongatum, maxime postabdominis in
margine posteroire dentibus majoribus aut minoribus armata. Epimeraea parvula.
Antenne elongatae, graciles; superiores et inferiores longitudine fere aequales. Pedes
angusti, elongati; pedes 1mi et 2di pars manu subcheliformi, parva; pedes trium parium
ultimorum articulo 1mo parum modo dilatato. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris ultra finem
corundem 1mi et 2di paris longe producti. Appendix caudalis elongata, plus minusve
fissa.”

3tio multo breviore quam articulo 2do angusto. Pedes maxillares articulo palpi 3tio vix
dilatato. Epimera minora quam apud genera precedentia [Ampelisca and Haploops].
Antenne inferiores articulo pedunculo 1mo et 2do extra visibilibus, in inquise capsitis sitis.
Pedes 7mi pari articulo 1mo deorsum et postice perdilatato; articulo 3tio brevi; articulo
4to et 5to elongato. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris pervbreves. Appendix caudalis brevis,
lata, parum fissa.”

Subfam. XVII. Leptocherinsea. Gen. II. Goësia. “Corpus subdepressum; epimeris non altis;
epimero 2do minore quam apud genus Leptocheras. Antenne superiores flagello accessorio
fere obsoletae. Pedes 2di pari isdem 1mi pariis validiores, sed non multo longiores, in
margine anteriore setis longis plumosis instructi; manu magna, subcheliformi; corpo non
prolango. Ceteroqvin forme ut apud genus Leptocheras.”

elongato; flagello accessorio absenti. Pedes 1mi paris carpo elongato. Pedes 3tii et 4tii
paris articulo 1mo latissimo. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris biramae; ramis invicem longi-
tudine fere aequivales. Appendix caudalis in apice insinuata.”

Subfam. XXI. Podocerine. Gen. II. Janasea. “Mandibulae palpo perlato, non vero longo;
articulo palpi 3tio obovato. Antenne robuste, setis densis instructae; superiores flagello
perbrevi, ex articulis paucis (3) constanti; articulo ejusdem 1mo perlongo; flagello
accessorio fere obsoletae. Antenne inferiores superioribus multo longiores et eressiores;
flagello ex articulis paucis constanti; articulo ejusdem 1mo permagno, prolongato.
Corpus subdepressum; epimeris parvis. Reliqua cum genere Podocerus ferme con-
veniunt.”

Fam. IV. Dullechidae. Gen. II. Paradullechia. “Antenne multo breviore quam apud genus
Dullechia. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris liramosi; ramo minimo. Reliqua cum genere pre-
cedenti conveniunt.”

Gen. IV. Xenodice. “Pedes maxillares 2dii pariis lamina interiore magnitudinis mediocris, in
margine interiore setis pluribus (7) instructa. Antenne superiorum et inferiores longitudine
fere aequales; flagellis multiarticulatis sed multo breviobrius quam pedunculo. Antenne
superiores flagello accessorio instructae. Pedes 1mi 2dique paris magnitudine et forma fere
aequales; manu parva, subcheliformi. Pedes 3tii et 4tii paris ejusdem magnitudinis,
elongati. Pedes trium parium posteriorum longitudine gradualiter crescentes, filiformes.
Pedes saltatorii 1mi 2dique paris elongati, biramei.”

Fam. V. Caprellidae. Subfam. II. Cymamine. Gen. I. Platypylamus (Lütken), “distinguitur a
Cymaae propriis annulo primo corporis a capite sequente, pedibusque primum paris pedes secundi
paris fere aequantibus hissequae antepositis.”

It may be proper to observe that the generic characters above quoted are more or less dependent
on the characters of the families and subfamilies, which Böeck describes at great length. Occasionally there are discrepancies between the one set of characters and the other, which is excusable in so comprehensive a work. For instance, the character of Platycymus does not suit the words "segmento truncato uno cum capite coalito" included in the definition of the family Caprellides. Several of the subfamilies have been by some accident wrongly numbered in the original.

1870. Brady, George Stewardson.


Mr. Brady says, "The higher orders of Crustacea are almost always represented in salt-marsh pools by Carcinus marinus, Palaeon varians, Crangon vulgaris, Mysis vulgaris, Gammarus locusta, Corophium longicorne, and Spharomana vugicauda; in Hylton Dene I met also with Orchestia littorea, and at Seaton Sluice with Onices asellus." In the "debateable ground" between fresh and brackish water at Hylton Dene he found Corophium longicorne along with Palaeon varians and Mysis vulgaris.

1870. Dohrn, Anton.


"He regards the dorsal spine as a very essential character of Zoea, and thinks that the dorsal accumulations of cells in the embryos of some Isopods and Amphipods, the so-called micropyle-apparatus in the Amphipods, the dorsal sucker of the larva of Liunadia and the Cladocera, the frontal fixing apparatus of Caligus and Cladocera, and the peduncle of the Cirripods are to be regarded as transformations of the dorsal spine of Zoea" (Dr. von Martens in Zoological Record for 1870).

1870. Iarzynsky, Th.


In all, fifty-two species are named in this catalogue, but, as usual in such lists, some deduction must be made from the total, on the score of synonyms entered as separate species. Notice is given, without any description, of Montagia variegata, n. sp., "Lysianassa Giesi," n. sp., "Amphelisc Koresi," n. sp., "Oedicerus Brandii," n. sp., Urnios, n. gen., Urnios viridis, n. sp., with the remarks "similia Gammaro longicandus Brandt (mari Ochotico). Hab. mari glaciale ad litus murmanicum (ad insulas Gavrilienae)," and "Dulichia Malnogrenii," n. sp.

It is not easy to say what object is served by publishing names of undescribed species and genera, which neither convey any information of importance, nor can reasonably establish any claim to priority of discovery.
1870. Malm, August Wilhelm, born 1821, died March 4, 1882 (Hj. Théel).


This short paper describes a new genus, Boeckia, which is said to come close to Pontoporia, Krüyer; *Boeckia typica*, n. sp., in which the second gnathopod has a very long wrist and a very short hand, with the side-plate covering that of the first gnathopod and exceeding in size each of those that follow it. There is further a description of "*Paralichia Boecki*" n. sp., and figures of both species.

The new genus *Boeckia* is thus described:—"Epimera primi paris ab iis secundii paris occulta, hec omnium maxima. Carpus pedum secundii paris vable elongatus; manus brevissimis, vix prohealulibus. Pedes quinti, sexti, septimi paris longitudine sensim accrescentes; articulus primus paris septimi parum dilatatus. Pedes saltatorii brevissimi, aculeus validus armati. Appendix caudalis brevissimis, postique leviter emarginata, non vero fissa. Lamina interior maxillae primi paris elongata, perparum lata, extremitate setis nonnullis predita. Pedes maxillares elongati; lamina exterior angusta, margine interiore dentibus elongatis instructo; articuli palpí graciles." The genus is named in honour of Axel Boeck, who mentions *Paralichia Boecki* both in 1870 and in his later work, but in neither takes any notice of the genus *Boeckia*. Yet the description which Boeck himself gives of *Leptocheirus pilosus*, Zuddach, tallies so completely with Malm's figures of *Boeckia typica*, as to leave no doubt that they refer to the same species. Since, however, Malm's name is not included in Boeck's list of authors, and his name only, without the title of his work, is cited as authority for *Paralichia Boecki*, it is possible or even probable that the work itself for some reason never came into Boeck's hands.


1871. Cunningham, Robert Oliver, born March 27, 1841 (R. O. C.).


Under Amphipoda, page 497, he mentions the following species:—"61. *Orchestoides tuberculata*, Nic. Common on the sandy beach of San Carlos de Ancud, Chiloe." "62. *Allocorches salamun*, n. sp. (Pl. LIX. fig. 14). A single specimen of an Allocorches, apparently undescribed, was taken by me in a freshwater stream in the neighborhood of the Chilian settlement of Punta Arenas (Sandy Point) in the Strait of Magellan. Unfortunately it is considerably injured; so I abstain from describing it, and content myself with bestowing upon it the above provisional name." It may be presumed that this is some species of *Hyalella*. The figure appears to give nine pereon-segments with ten side-plates attached to them. "63. *Atyus Batei*, n. sp. (Pl. LIX. fig. 9). Cephalon not produced into a rostrum. Eyes oblique. A mesial dorsal carina. Last segment of pereion, and first four of pleon, produced into dentiform processes." "A single specimen from Possession Bay, Strait of
In the figure the last segment of the peraeon, the first two and the fourth of the pleon, are produced into dentiform processes. It is likely enough that it is identical with, or at most a variety of the species next mentioned. "64. Alpheus Hadleyanus, Rate. Taken in the Strait of Magellan. "65. Themisto antarcticus, Dana. Taken in numbers in the towing-net between the river Plate and the Strait of Magellan, during a calm which succeeded a violent gale, in November 1867." 66. Ichinodida Normani, n. sp. (Pl. LIX, fig. 7). Cophalou produced into a sharp-pointed rostrum. First three segments of pleon having a sharp-pointed tooth on each lateral margin. Eyes subimiform. Superior and inferior antennae of nearly equal length. Colour purplish. Length 4 lines. One specimen of this species, named in honour of the Rev. A. M. Norman, was dredged off Elizabeth Island in February 1867." The figure shows a peraeon of six segments with only five side-plates! Neither figure nor description is adequate for the determination of a species. "67. Caprella dilatata, Dana. Taken in numbers on the screw of H.M.S. 'Nassau' in August 1867." Dana's species is considered by Mayer to be the same as Caprella acutifrons, Latreille.

1871. BRANDT, ALEXANDER.


Dr. Brandt supposes a piece of whale-skin bent with Cyami which he found in the St. Peters- burg Museum to be the skin of the extinct Rhytina borealis bearing the parasite for which J. F. Brandt proposed the genus Sirenocyanus. He notices the great similarity between the specimens thus found and Cyamus ovalis, Roussel de Vauzine, and Liitken subsequently came to the conclusion that the supposed "Cyamus Rhytina" was actually Cyamus ovalis, attached to the skin, not of Rhytina borealis, but of Balanus japonica.

1871. BÜTCHLI, OTTO.


The spermatozoids of Gammarus pulex described on pp. 415, 533, pl. 40, fig. 7.

1871. CLAUS, C.


This paper describes the discovery of an organ of hearing in the Oxycephalidae, and many other details of great interest; alludes to Phronima elongata under the new name Phronimella...
elongata; brings Oxyechalus oceanicus, Guérin, as a male not fully developed, under Oxyechalus piscator, Edw.; assigns Rhabdosaoma whitei, Sp. Bate, as the male form, to Rhabdosaoma armatum, Edw.; describes Oxyechalus tenutostris, n. sp.; Simorhynchus, n. g.; Simorhynchus antennarius, n. sp.; Schuchagenia, n. g., afterwards recognised as =Thamyris, Sp. Bate; Schuchagenia rapax, n. sp.; and in conclusion remarks that the genus Synopia, Dana, belongs not to the Oxyechalidae, but to the Gammaridae.

For the descriptions of the genera, etc., see Notes on Claus, 1879.


This account, borrowed from "Indianapolis Journal, Sept. 5, 1871," refers to a Gammaroid Crustacean, not found in the Wyandotte Cave, but in the waters of the Mammoth Cave. Cope afterwards called it Stygobromus vitreus. See Note on Cope, 1872.


Remarks bearing on the Amphipoda are made in "Chapter VIII. Principles of Sexual Selection," and "Chapter IX. Secondary Sexual Characters in the Lower Classes of the Animal Kingdom." See pages 200, 233, 237, and especially 265–271, in which Fritz Müller's "Facts and Arguments for Darwin" are utilized, together with information received from Mr. Spence Bate.

On page 485, note 39, these observations are made, "Fritz Müller has shewn ('Facts and Arguments for Darwin,' Eng. Trans. 1869, p. 79) that the males of several Amphipod Crustaceans become sexually mature whilst young; and I infer that this is a case of premature breeding, because they have not as yet acquired their fully developed claspers. All such facts are highly interesting, as bearing on one means by which species may undergo great modifications of character."

On page 568 Darwin says, "an ear to be capable of discriminating noises—and the high importance of this power to all animals is admitted by every one—must be sensitive to musical notes. We have evidence of this capacity even low down in the animal scale; thus Crustaceans are provided with auditory hairs of different lengths, which have been seen to vibrate when the proper musical notes are struck. (Helmholtz, Théorie Phys. de la Musique, 1868, p. 187)."

1871. Dohrn, Anton.


An account of this paper is given in the Zoological Record for 1870, by Dr. von Martens.
1871. Grube, A. Ed.


According to Dr. von Martens, in the Zool. Record for 1871, he enumerates sixty-two species of Crustacea, observed in the neighbourhood mentioned, and describes "Urothoe martiana," Sp. Bate, p. 55, pl. ii. fig. 4.


1871. Metzger, Ad.


According to Dr. von Martens, in the Zool. Record for 1870, he gives a list of Crustacea observed hitherto on the coast of East Friesland (between the mouths of the rivers Ems and Jade), containing nineteen Amphipoda, including two Esemipodida. He describes "Orchestia, sp., from the strand of East Friesland, allied to A. [O.] mediterranea, and supposed to be perhaps a second male form of O. littorea, Lesch." "Bathyporeia, sp., dredged and found in the stomach of haddock," is shortly indicated; so also, "Pedocerus, sp., frequent between Sertulariae in the Estuaries." The number was not obtainable at the British Museum Library.

1871. Metzger, Ad.


The Amphipoda are referred to on pages 28–32. Atylus falcatus, n. s., is thus described:—


"Pedes 2di parvis longiores et param angustiores quam 1mai parvis, manu ferme cadem longitudine ac carpo.

"Pedes 3tii parvis articulo quarto brevissimi, multo breviore quam quinto; articulo utroque conjunctis longitudinem tertii vix sequantibus; articulo quinto subcurvato, in margine intorma basin versus spinis validis et obtusis armato; ungue pervalido, incurvato (falcato).

"Pedes 4tii parvis articulo quarto brevissimi, articulis quarto et quinto conjunctis multo brevioribus quam tertio; articulo quinto subrecto, ungue parvo.

"Pedes 5, 6 et 7mi parvis articulo quarto cadem ferme longitudine ac tertio, longitudinem quinti multo superanti.
"Appendix caudalis duplo longior quam ad basin lata; fere usque ad radicem fossa; incisura utraque in apice spinis singulis armatu.

"Longitudo animalis 10 mm."

It can be recognised at the first glance, Metzger says, by the great sickle-shaped finger of the first pereopod. The upper antennae are somewhat shorter than the lower. The hinder edges of the three first pleon-segments are slightly cramulate, their lower angles are almost rectangular, and only a little drawn out posteriorly. (The species described under the name *Atylus uncinatus* by G. O. Sars, in 1882, seems to be identical with Metzger's *Atylus fulcatus*. It must, I should think, belong to the genus *Tridacta*, Böeck, but, as unfortunately neither description takes note of the mandibles, the generic position is left a little uncertain.)

The male of *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström (*Bathyporeia pelagica*, Bate) is not rare, he says, "im flachen Wasser am Strande der Inseln und selbst im Wattenmeer (Ostereems, Memmertseagelge)," but with the female he has never happened to meet. (On British coasts, *in the sand, uncovered by the tide*, I may notice that the female is far more frequent than the male.)

He confirms the supposition that "Megaiona Alderi," Bate, is the female of *Melita proxima*, Bate. *Nannia excava*, Bate, is found along with *Nannia eirupalma*, Bate, the latter the more rare.

*Siphonoecetes cuspudatus*, n. s., is thus described.—"Rostrum frontale gracile, aculeiforme, paulo longius quam anguli laterales capitis, oculos gerentes. Antennae inferiores longitudinale animalis parum modo breviore.

"Pedes 1sti parvis manu vix longiore quam carpo oblongo.

"Pedes 2di parvis manu multo longiore quam carpo triangulari.

"Pedes 3 et qti parvis articulo tertiio paulo longiore quam lato; angue longitudinom articuli quarti et quinti junctorum equanti.

"Ramus exterior pedum saltatorinis. 1sti parvis in margine exteriore spinis brevibus circiter 8 instructus, in margine interiore minus; ramus interior in margine exteriore spinis 3 armatus, in margine interiore minus at denticulatus.

"Pedes saltatorii ultimi parvis ramo parvo rotundato, eadem fere latitudine ac longitudine.

"Appendix caudalis spatiiis binis sebridatis instructa. Longitudo animalis 6 mm.

In further description he says, among other things, "das erste Fusspaar zeigt einen ovalen, am Ende astgestuften Carpus, dessen innere Vorderzähne mit einem langen Dorn versehen ist; die Hand ist kaum so lang wie der Carpus, und der schräge Palmnarr mit zwei grösseren Dornen bewaffnet, zwischen welchen der an der Innenseite sägezähnige Finger einschlägt. Das zweite Fusspaar ist etwas kräftiger als das erste, der dreieckige Carpus kürzer als die Hand und an dem nach innen gerichteten Winkel mit einem kurzer aber kräftigen Dorn endend." At the first glance Metzger took it for a species of *Corophium*.

1871. Sars, G. O.


"G. O. Sars states in several genera of *Crustacea* there are two sorts of males, one nearly resembling, the other very different from the females; the former is much more common and may be found all the year round, the other only in one season; the latter may be the fully developed and the former the incomplete stage of the male. This has been observed in *Diastylis*, *Pontogoria*, *Aspeculae*, and *Philomeles*, and exists therefore in very different orders." (Dr. von Martens in Zool. Record for 1872.)

Compare Note on Faxon, 1884, and Note on Chilton, 1883.
1871. Smith, Sidney Irving, born February 18, 1843 (S. I. S.).

Dredging in Lake Superior under the direction of the U. S. Lake Survey. pp. 373–374. Number XI.


Along with Mysis relicta, Lovén, Postoporella affinis, Lindström, "was found at every haul from the shallowest to the deepest." Cragonomyx groewelis, Smith, n.s., was also taken, and is here described, with the remark that "the incubatory lamellae of the female are very large, projecting much beyond the corse of the anterior legs, as in C. recurvatus, Grube, which our species much resembles in the form of the antennule, antenne, gnathopoda, etc., while it differs much in the ultimate pleopoda and in the form of the telson." Gammarus lacustris, Smith, n.s., length 15 to 20 mm., is also here described. It was afterwards named Gammarus limnax.

1871. Troschel, Franz Hermann, born October 10, 1810, died November 6, 1882 (P. Bertkan).

Handbuch der Zoologie. 7th Ed. 1871.

Mayer notices the inaccurate supposition, page 515, that the pleon is entirely wanting in the Caprellidae.


It is explained that the Crustacean fragment, on which this new genus and species were founded "was noticed and figured in Messrs. Huxley and Salt's important work on the Eurypteridae (Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Monograph I., 1859, p. 25, pl. XIII, Fig. 7). Professor Huxley observes, 'The fossil figured is evidently Crustacean, but it exhibits no character by which it can be identified as a part of a Pterygotus.' (See Fossil Sketches, No. 11, Fig. 2)."

"It presents us with the side-view or profile, of what appear to be three laterally-compressed and thin-crusted somites or body-rings. The foot "are articulated along the border" of the somites. From the dorsal line to the border these somites are said to measure between 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) and 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches, while from front to back they measure 10 or 11 lines."

"The third segment (c) is 10 lines broad and measures 2 inches from the dorsal line to the sharply-pointed epimeral border; from the posterior side of this the limb (c 3) is given off of which six joints are visible, the first or basal joint not being seen. Joint (2) is broadly rounded, joint (3) is narrower and more elongated; joint (4) is hollowed out to receive joint (5) which is larger but similar in form to (4) and also to joint (6) which is, however, the smallest of the three \(\frac{1}{3}\) joints 4, 5, and 6 have each their distal borders sharply pointed. The 7th and terminal joint is a simple claw, not chelate. The total length of this entire appendage is 2 inches."

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.) XXX 52
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

It is referred "to the order Amphipoda—Normalia and to the division Gammaridea among some of the naturalia forms of which occur limbs not unlike the fossil before us." It is therefore named "Neogammarus Saltysi, after its discoverer." What forms among the Gammaridea are here intended it is not easy to guess. The appendage as figured is more suggestive of an antenna or limb of an Isopod than of any form with which I am acquainted among the limbs of the Gammaridea or any other division of the Amphipoda Gammarina. The combination of a transverse first "(2)" joint with a second "(3)," of great relative size, articulated to the middle of it, is, I should say, quite unknown in the group, and almost impossible as an ancestral character.

1872. Boeck, Axel.


The species described are Caprella californica, Stimpson = 11 Caprella linearis, see Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 79; Caprella verrucosa, A. Boeck = 1 Caprella acanthifera, Leach, juv., see Mayer, Capr., p. 82; Eriochthonius rapax, Stimpson, which Boeck transfers (erroneously) to the genus Cerapus; Podocerus californicus, A. Boeck; "Amphilohi Stimpsoni," A. Boeck; "Paramphihoi Bairdi," A. Boeck, and "Metopa Esmarki," A. Boeck. An explicatio tabule concludes the paper, but unfortunately the plate to which the explanation refers never appeared. The report of the Society's meetings during 1871 states, under March 10th, p. 532, that "A. Boeck indlevende Tegninger af 6 nye Arter Amphipoder, som Esmark havde sendt ham fra Californien, og fremsatte nogle Besættelser om Amphipodernes Udbrudelse og Udseende i de forskellige Egne af Jovlen." If the drawings are still in existence, it is very desirable that they should be published.

1872. Boeck, Axel.


This, and the succeeding volume published in 1876, constitute a work of vast labour and research, of foremost importance to the student of the Amphipoda. The introductory part contains, first, a general account of the bodily structure in this group, dealing chiefly with the mouth-organs, on which Axel Boeck laid special systematic weight; secondly, an alphabetical list of nearly three hundred authors with the titles of their works relating to the Amphipoda, down to the year 1870; and thirdly, a chronological review of the development of this branch of natural history from Aristotle down to the year 1855. It winds up with an article on the geographical distribution of the Amphipoda, and an account of various systems, including the author's own, which have been proposed for the classification of this group.

It is to be regretted that this ingenious author should have in some cases thought it necessary to ground generic distinctions on very minute differences; and it sometimes detracts from the pleasure and facility of consulting his accurate plates, that many of the figures are exceedingly small, and that not unfrequently the parts of animals in different genera are represented in embarrassing confusion on the same plate. Most of all it is to be regretted that by his early death this author was prevented, not only from putting the last touches and corrections to his almost completed work, but from further pursuing a study in which there is so much still to be done, and in which he was so eminent a master.
To the following Table, drawn from Boeck's work, I have only added, for facility of reference, the numbers of the pages on which the several groups are described:—

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There are no new species described in this volume, but the descriptions of those already known and the attendant observations are of the highest value.

Of the family Prostomatidæ he gives the following definition:—"Instrumenta cibaria valde prominentia et conjuncta processum 3 fissum, tubiformem formantia. Labium superius praerogatum, angustum. Mandibulæ styliformes, acutes, palpis longis triarticulatis instructæ. Maxillæ angustæ, elongatis, in apice acuminae. Pedes maxillares angustos, exterioribus brevibus et latoribus; articulo palpi 4to longo, non ungervormi. Corpus compressum, latum; epimeris lati. Antenna superiores breves, flagellis accessorii instructæ. Pedes 1mi paris manu parvulid subcheliformi. Pedes 2di paris elongati, angusti; manu subcheliformi, parva. Pedes saltatorii biramei; rami lati. Appendic caudalis parvula."
The genus Trischizostoma is thus defined:—"Caput antice in rostrum frontale crassum, latum, in apice rotundatum, productum. Antennen inferiores articulit 4th longitudinem 5th superiori. Pedes 1sti pars manus permagna, inflata, ovata; usque non in angulo inferiore anteriori, ut solito, sed in angulo inferiore posteriore inarticulato, antice versi. Pedes 4thi pars articulit 3thi valde dilatato et latiore quam pelum 3thi parum. Epimerum 1stum parvum. Epimerum 2ndum deorsum valde dilatatum, 1stum partim tegens. Oculi permagni. Appendix caudalis lata." In regard to this genus see Note on Costa, 1853.

1872. Brandt, Alexander.


A new species, "Cyamus Kenterli," is figured and described, with the following diagnosis, "Corpus maris pyriforme, feminae obverso-pyriforme vel rhomboidale. Maris primi parvis manibus dexter armate, feminae fere edentulae. In utroque sexus manibus sequendi parvis dentibus dentibus minutis, quorum basalis multo major. Branchia simplicia, elongata, longitudine corpus fere aequans. In mare appendicu branchialium sex parvae equales. Habitat in sinu Metschigmensi Marii Beringii, in Balaenii." Liitken considers that the accessory branchiae on the third and fourth segments are double, not triple, and that Brandt has confused with these appendages the postero-lateral angles of the segment which form a process bent downwards and forwards.

Cyamus ovalis, Roussel de Vanzéme, is recognised as including "Cyamus Rhytinx (f)" which in 1871 Brandt supposed that he had re-discovered, though with notice of its great resemblance to Cyamus ovalis.

The name Cyamus ceti, anotornum, is upheld for Oniscus ceti, Lin., against the proposal of Liitken to institute the designation Cyamus mystici. For Cyamus ceti, Sp. Bate (Catal. Amph. Crust. p. 366, pl. lviii. fig. 2), a very narrow elongate form from Tahalma, which has nothing in common with Oniscus ceti, Lin., he gives a name proposed by Liitken, Cyamus pacificus. Without absolutely deciding, Brandt seems inclined to regard Cyamus monodontis, Liitken, as a variety of Cyamus ceti (to which Liitken himself regards it as "valde affinis"), and to agree with Bate and Westwood (Brit. Seas. Crust. vol. ii. p. 86) in making Cyamus erraticus, Roussel de Vanzéme, a synonym of the same Cyamus ceti, which Liitken regards as a very decided error. Brandt notes that Cyamus bgooris, Liitken, is recognised by its author as in close relationship to Cyamus erraticus, and this latter he is willing to regard as a link between Cyamus ceti and Cyamus bgooris, leaving it perhaps an open question whether they may not all be one species. Cyamus globisipités, Liitken, he thinks probably identical with "Cyamus Delphinit," Guérin (Icon. du Règne Anim. T. III. p. 25, pl. xxvii. fig. 5). Remarks are made on Cyamus nodorum, Liitken, and Cyamus gralliis, Rouss. de Vanzéme. Cyamus thompsoni, Gosse, which Liitken transferred to a new genus, under the name of Platyzam/is thompsoni, Brandt would have been content to leave united to the other Cyamus.
1872. Claus, C.


Claus here states his conviction that the cell inhabited by Phronima is derived exclusively from smaller or larger specimens of Pyrosoma eaten out for the purpose. He describes the differences presented by the male form of Phronima sedentaria. Guérin's Phronima atlantica he regards as nothing but "das noch jugendliche, kleine, aber doch schon fort- pflanzungsfähige Weibchen" of the same species, and thinks that Spence Bate did wrong in giving a separate specific name, "Phronima Bornensis," to White's variety of Phronima atlantica from Borneo. Compare Note on Streets, 1877.

Referring to his own earlier observation of rudiments of a second pair of antennae on the head of the young Phronimella elongata, he says that he wrongly concluded that the Phronimidæ in general might have both pairs of antennae in rudiment to start with, the females eventually developing only the front pair. He found, however, that in the little, sexually indifferent, young ones of Phronima sedentaria there was no trace of the hinder pair; in individuals 4 mm. long sexual difference was shown in the front antennæ, and in larger forms the position of the coming second pair of antennæ was indicated. The sexual organs of the male are described and figured.

1872. Cope, E. D.


The new genus which Cope established for the Gammarid, which he found in the Mammoth Cave, is thus described:——

"Stygbromus, Cope, Gen. nov. Gammaridarum. Near Gammarus. The first antennæ with flagellum, and much shorter than the second. Two pairs of limbs cheleate by the inflexion of the last claw-like segment; other limbs clawed. Terminal abdominal segment very short, spiniferous; the penultimate segment with a stout limb with two equal styles, the antepenultimate short, two-jointed and undivided. Eyes none.

"This genus is nearer to the true Gammarus than the allied genus described from the Austrian Caves, the *Niphargus* of Schödte (Proc. Entom. Soc. London, 1851, p. 150). In the latter the first antennæ are larger, and the body terminates in a very long style; the last abdominal limb is undivided like that which precedes it. In *Stygbromus* the penultimate limb is like that represented by Schödte for *Niphargus*, though I am not certain whether it is homologically identical. The last limb is about equally divided, but the simple basis is long and stout.

"It is just possible that the antepenultimate limb represents the basis and one style only, for in that of one side a slight process appears at the extremity of the basal segment, though it is not visible on that of the other. The terminal limbs are recurved and appressed to the last abdominal segment, forming a fulcrum or prop. The animals of this genus are aquatic, and swim much as the common *Gammarus*. The absence of eyes is another example of the adaptation to darkness."

The type species he describes thus:—"Stygbromus vitreus, Cope. 'Gammaroid Crustacean.'" Cope, Annu. Mag. Nat. Hist., Nov., 1871. Two last pairs of limbs appressed to last
abdominal bristles and of nearly equal length, forming a brush. Last segment of abdomen with two terminal bristles. Last segment of the limbs from the third to the seventh, with a long, straight claw directed forwards. Fringed limbs behind this point very small. Outer or second antennae half as long as the first, which embrace eleven segments, and are about as long as the last five abdominal segments. Total length of head and body 2:1 lines or '0045 m. There are few conspicuous hairs, the most so are those which stand at the extremity of the last joint of the limbs, rising from the base of the claw. Color transparent."

S. I. Smith, 1875, considers Cope's description very inadequate, but identifies the genus *Stygobromus* with the earlier *Crangonyx*.


He describes the three species as follows:—

"*Crangonyx Scammonii*, n. sp.—Male. Body moderately depressed, of an egg-ovate form; segments slightly separated; third and fourth segments furnished with a branchia at each side; this, near its base, divides into two cylindrical filaments spirally coiled from right to left; at the base of each branchia are two slender accessory filaments not coiled, quite short, and situated one before and the other behind the base of the main branchia; second pair of hands kidney-shaped, with the carpal articulation halfway between the distal and proximal ends, and having two pointed tubercles on the inferior edge, before the carpal joint; third and fourth segments somewhat punctate above, all the others smooth, the sixth and seventh slightly serrate on the upper anterior edge, and without ventral spines. Colour yellowish-white. Long. '70, lat. '39 in., of largest specimen.

"Female similar to the male in all respects, except in being a little more slender, and in wanting the accessory appendages to the branchia; the ovigerous sacs are four in number, overlapping each other.

"Hab. On the California grey whale (*Rhachianectes glaucescens* of Cope) on the coast of California, very numerous."

"*Crangonyx suffusus*, n. sp.—Body flattened, elongate; segments subequal, outer edges widely separated; branchia single, cylindrical, slender, with a very short papilliform appendage before and behind each branchia; superior antennae unusually long and stout; first pair of hands quadrant-shaped; second pair slightly punctate, arcuate, emarginate on the inferior edge, with a pointed tubercle on each side of the emargination; third joint of the posterior legs keeled above, with a prong below; pleon extremely minute; segments all smooth; no ventral lines on the posterior segments. Colour yellowish-white, suffused with rose-purple, strongest on the antennae and branchiae. Length '41, breadth (of body) '25 in. All the specimens which have passed under my observation, some eight or ten in number, were males.

"Hab. On the 'humpback' whale (*Megaptera versabilis*, Cope), Monterey, California."

"*Crangonyx mysticeti*, n. sp.—Body flattened, subovate, segments adjacent; branchia single, short, stout, pedunculated, a single papilliform appendage behind each; head short and wide; first pair of legs very small; hands all simple and smooth, fingers greatly recurved; carpal articulation in the second pair of hands halfway between the proximal..."
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and distal ends of the hand; pleon very minute. Colour dark brownish-yellow. Length 33 in., breadth (of body) 16 in. Two female specimens.

"Hab. On the northern bowhead" whale (probably Balaena mysticetus, Linnaeus, near Behring Strait.

"This is the most compact of the three species, as well as the smallest. I find, in comparing large series of C. Scammoni, that a considerable variation in form obtains, so far as regards comparative length and breadth, even in adult specimens, and these differences are greater than those observed, in the same characters, between the sexes." Lütken is of opinion that the Cyamus mysticeti here mentioned is the same as his own Cyamus mysticeti, 1870. A. Brandt, 1872, as already noticed, does not admit the propriety of giving up the old name, Cyamus ceti, for this species. Indeed, no names would be safe, if subsequent confusion of heterogeneous animals, under a name rightly established to begin with, were allowed to make such a name void. For "no ventral lines," in the description of Cyamus suffusus, Lütken thinks "no ventral spines" should be read. The species may, he supposes, be the same as his own Cyamus pacificus, which also lives on Megaptera versabilis, C.

1872. DALL, W. H.


He here adds, in regard to Cyamus suffusus, "the females, which were unknown at the date of my description, now prove to resemble the male in every respect, except in regard to the sexual organs, and in being a trifle more slender in form." All the specimens came from the humpback (Megaptera versabilis, Cope). Dall favours "the hypothesis that each species of whale has its own peculiar parasites, and that there is rarely more than one species of Cyamus found upon one animal."

1872. FRIC (FRITSCH), ANTON.


Among the Crustacea which have been observed in Bohemia, and are here described, Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1872, says that two Gammaridae are included.

1872. HOY, P. R.


He records from the stomachs of white-fish, and from dredgings at depths of 50 to 70 fathoms, three species of Amphipods determined by Dr. William Stimpson. Nothing, however, but
the names is given. They are styled "Gammarus Hoyi—Stimpson; Gammarus bruvistilus—Stimpson; Gammarus filicornis—Stimpson." Gammarus is of course an accidental error for Gammarus. S. I. Smith, 1874, calls the first two of these species "Pontoporeia Hoyi," the third "Pontoporeia filicornis." See p. 433.

1872. Murie, James.


Dr. Murie does not agree with some of Dr. Brandt's deductions in regard to the skin of the Rhytina. He quotes or refers to his remarks upon "Cyamus Rhytina," and reproduces Brandt's figures of it. But the paper was written before Lütken had criticised Brandt's supposed discovery.


Under Crustacea he enumerates two species of Gammarus, one of Crangonyx ? and Pontoporeia affinis, Lindström. The specimens to which he applies the last name are, he says, "small Amphipods varying in length from \( \frac{1}{10} \) up to \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch, of nearly uniform flesh-colour. They are referable to the genus Pontoporeia; and though they have not yet been satisfactorily examined, I have little doubt as to their being identical with the Pontoporeia affinis of the Swedish lakes and of Lake Superior. They occur in great plenty in from 30 to 45 fathoms."


Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Arts and Sciences. V. p. 95.

In regard to his Crangonyx vitreus, see Note on S. I. Smith, 1875.

1872. Uljanin, B.


Thirty-eight species of Amphipoda are enumerated as inhabitants of the Black Sea. (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1872.)
1872. Whiteaves, J. F.


Under Crustacea he says, "Several curious Amphipods were taken, among the more conspicuous of which were fine specimens of an Epimeria, which Mr. Smith refers doubtfully to E. coulter of Boeck." Epimeria cornigera is obviously intended.

1873. Hartmann, R.

Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, 1873. p. 94.

"The strange shovel-shaped appendages in the male of Gammarus pulex are mentioned." (Dr von Martens, Zool. Record for 1873.)

1873. Hesse, E.


The new genus Ichthyomyzocus is thus defined:—

"Corpus ovalaire, légèrement déprimé, bombé en dessus, plat et même un peu creux en dessous.

"Tête petite, aplatie, triangulaire; front lamellueux s'avancant horizontalement en pointe arrondie et recouvrant la base des antennes; celles-ci grosses, courtes, à peu près d'égale longueur et composées de cinq à sept articles.

"Yeux grands, réuniformes, très-carrés, placés obliquement, en dessus de la tête et formés de cornicules bien distinctes.

"Abdomen moins large que le thorax, formé seulement de cinq ou de deux anneaux, également sans bordure épimérique, les derniers portant de chaque côté des tiges arrondies terminées par de petites lames ovales et pointues.

"Bouche profondément, formée d'un lobe supérieur, de pattes-mâchoires latérales armées de griffes, et d'autres plates, sous lesquelles on aperçoit de petites mandibules qui environnent l'orifice buccal.

"Pattes thoraciques au nombre de sept paires, dont les trois premières sont ancreuses et dirigées du côté de la bouche; les quatre autres paires plus grèles et plus longues, terminées par un ongle légèrement recourbé, quelquefois l'article femoral étant large et plat. Les jambes pates branchiales composées d'une double tige cylindrique, fusiforme, divisées en nombreux anneaux garnis de longs poils rigides et pennés. L'abdomen, dans l'état de repos, se repliant sous le thorax, et celui-ci garni, chez la femelle, de larges plaques membranueuses qui, en s'immergant les uns dans les autres, forment une poche incubatoire.

"Ces Crustacés vivent en parasites sur les Poissons."
The species are described and figured under the following headings:—

A.—Abdomen formé de cinq articles et terminé par trois tiges." Ichthyomyzoque orné.—Ichthyomyzozus ornatus n. sp., figs. 1, 2, on *Morrha vulgaris.* "C'est probablement un mâle."

B.—Abdomen formé de cinq articles et terminé par trois paires de tiges." Ichthyomyzoque du Gade mornus.—Ichthyomyzozus Morrhus, n. sp., figs. 3–7, on *Morrha vulgaris.* "C'est un individu femelle." Ichthyomyzoque de la Bauadroïste commune—Ichthyomyzozus Lophii, n. sp., figs. 8–18, on Lophius piscatorius. "Notre dessin représente une femelle adulte, mais sans œufs."

C.—Abdomen formé de deux articles et terminé par deux paires de tiges." Ichthyomyzoque de la Squatine ange.—Ichthyomyzozus Squatina, n. sp., figs. 19–27, on Squatina anguillar. In *Ichthyomyzozus lophii,* a singular appendage is described on the thoracic feet of the first three pairs, "placé à deux extrémités et à la base des griffes qui les terminent. Cet appendage ressemble, pour la formé, à un pêlit dont aurait conservé seulement l'œil une et le style. Nous ignorons si les autres espèces ont aussi des appendices de ce genre, ou s'ils sont propres à celle-ci seulement." He compares it to the *gaflah* which sailors use.

By the front of the body, M. Hesse considers that these animals come very near to the Isopods, but by the lower extremity of the body they resemble the Amphipods. The upper part of the head is broader than the lower, at the extremity of which the buccal opening is placed. "Du haut du front et de la base du prolongement frontal part une ligne verticale en relief, nasiforme, qui descend perpendiculièrement en diminuant de longueur jusqu'à l'orifice de la bouche, dont elle forme le labre supérieur. De chaque côté et au dessus de cet orifice, on aperçoit une paire de pattes-mâchoires composées de deux articles, dont le second est terminé par une longue griffe crochue et acuminée, dont la pointe est dirigée vers le bas. Au-dessous de celle-ci sont également placées deux paires de pattes-mâchoires plates et ovales, dont la première, qui est la plus grande, est large, plate et accompagnée de son fouet ; l'autre, plus petite, se trouve des deux côtés de la bouche. Enfin, entre celui-ci on aperçoit les mandibules, qui sont petites et cachées, en ne laissant voir que les denticules dont elles sont bordées. La région thoracique est, comme cela a lieu pour les femelles de *Cymothoaulaeus* raviens, entièrement recouverte de larges lames ovalaires membranes et très-minces, qui partent de l'insertion de chaque patte et se portent horizontalement en dedans, de manière, en s'imbriquant les unes dans les autres, à former une poche incisuraire. Les fausses pattes abdominales ou les organes de la respiration ne se composent pas, comme dans les *Cymothoaulaeus,* de grandes lames plates, ovalaires, membranes, recouvrant en se superposant ; elles se rapprochent, par leur conformation, de celles des *Amphipodes.* Elles ont un pédoncule aplati, presque aussi large que long, sur lequel sont fixées, de chaque côté, deux tiges assez longues, presque cylindriques, multiaiteuées, larges au milieu et étroites à leur extrémité, chaque aumoë étant bordé d'une série de poils longs et rigides, et pennées. Les pattes thoraciques sont au nombre de sept paires. Les trois premières, et la première surtout, sont ancrées." "Les quatre autres paires de pattes sont ambulatoires." "Elles sont formées de cinq ou six articles, dont le premier et le dernier sont les plus longs. On remarque aussi, dans les pattes ambulatoires, l'article fémoral est très-large et très-plat, et que, sous ce rapport, ils ressembleraient aux *Amphipodes.*" In the abdomen, which is much narrower than the thorax, the last segment "se termine par un prolongement gros et arrondi, vers le bas duquel on aperçoit facilement l'orifice anal qui est relativement très-grand. Les trois derniers anneaux donnent attache, de chaque côté, à deux ou trois paires de tiges arrondies, dont les extrémités se dépassent bien que cependant elles soient, à raison de leur point de départ, d'une longueur inégale. Elles sont terminées chacune par deux petites lames ovales et pointues à leurs deux extrémités ; et sous ce rapport, ils ressemblent aux *Amphipodes* de la division des *Crevettes marines,* tel que les *Corophies* ou les *Hybridines,* ainsi que les *Videlles* et les *Pholadines."
The expressions "les fausses pattes branchiales" and "les fausses pattes abdominales on les organes de la respiration" would appear to be incorrect; if accurate, they would be inconsistent with the arrangement of this genus in the order Amphipoda. That one species of the genus should have a pleon of only two segments, while its congeners have the five segments which are the normal number for the pleon among the Hyperins, is a very strange peculiarity. But as to this and other points, see additional Note on Hesse, in Appendix.

1873. Lütken, Chr. Fr.


After repeating the observations on Cyamus which he had made in 1860, Lütken gives an exceedingly valuable report upon the historical development of our acquaintance with the group of Crustacea, which are called whale-lies. From Frederik Martens in 1675 to the date of his own work, Lütken's vigorous research can scarcely have let any statement of importance on the subject escape him, or any serious error pass the ordeal of his criticism without correction.

The definition he gives of Cyamus, Latr., is as follows:—
"Corpus erossus, lamel laminare. Pedes primi parisi minuti, sub pedibus secundi parisi fere vel minus ad absconditi; annulus corporis primi a capite indistincte sejunctus vel cum hoc plane confluens. Pedes maxillares quinqu-articulati. (Marcus femininis velus majores.)"

The species described are, 1. Cyamus mysticeti, Lk., from Balena mysticetus, the common, or Greenland Whale; 2. Cyamus monodonitis, Lk., from Monodon monoceros, the Narwhal; 3. "Cyamus Kessleri," Brandt, "coming from the northern part of the great eastern ocean, probably from a true whale of the group of Balena australis and Balena bicornis"; 4. Cyamus erraticus, Roussel de Vauzême, from Balena australis, the Cape Whale; 5. Cyamus boops, Lk., the Oniscus ceti of O. Fabricius, 1780, from the Northern Hump-back, the Krepokak of the Esquimaux, Myraptera boops, and possibly parasitic on other species of Megaptera; 6. Cyamus pacificus, Lk., from a whale (of unknown genus and species) in the Pacific in the neighbourhood of Panama, a species nearest in form to Cyamus boops, but also near to Cyamus erraticus; 7. Cyamus orellis, Rouss. de Vanz., from protubercans on the head of Balena australis and from the North Pacific "Slætbag" (Balena japonica?); 8. "Cyamus Rhytius," J. F. Brandt, Steller's species, for which Brandt proposed a new genus Sirenocyamus, and which Lütken agrees with Brandt in thinking possibly akin rather to Proto than to Cyamus; 9. Cyamus nobonns, Lk., the Otiscus ceti of the Zoologia Danica, III. p. 69, pl. 119, f. 13-17, 1789, from the Narwhal, Monodon monoceros; the name "Cyamus Bolge" sometimes given to this species being rejected by Lütken as grounded on the mistaken supposition that the creature is also a parasite in Delphinapterus leonina; 10. Cyamus globipennis, Lk., a species already noticed as possibly new, but not named, by Steenstrup in 1843 [11850], parasitic on the Cacing, or Pilot Whale, Globicephalus melas; 11. Cyamus gracilis, Rouss. de Vanz., from the protuberances of the head of Balena australis and Balena japonica; 12. Platycyamus thompsoni, Gosse, parasitic on the Bottlehead, or Beaked Whales, Hyperoodon rostratus and Hyperoodon laticeps.

The new genus, Platycyamus, instituted to receive Gosse's Cyamus thompsoni, is defined as follows:—
"Corpus valde depressum, laminare fere; pedes primi parisi pedes secundi parisi magnitudine
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fere sequentes hisceque antepositi, annoto primo corporis a capite bene sejuncto; pedes maxillares howl articulati. (Mares feminis minores)

The opinion that Cyamus pacificus may perhaps better be classed as a variety of Cyamus boops, "seems confirmed," Lütken says, "by the fact that young Cyami, taken upon unknown Cetacea, in the Pacific, near the Isles of Tonga and Rarotonga, come extremely near to the species parasitic on the Megaptera of the northern seas, and are probably identical with it."

In addition to the ten well-defined species of the above list, Lütken calls attention to various others less well-known. These are:

1. The species which, according to Bennett, are parasitic on the Cachalot and several Delphinus and Globiocéphali (plusieurs Dauphins et Globiocéphales) of the southern seas. The parasite of the Cachalot, he notes, may possibly be Cyamus pacificus, though Roussel de Vauzème did not find any Cyamus upon the Cachalot.

2. "Cyamus Delphinus," Guérin (from some species of Delphinus in the West Indies), "very near to Cyamus globicéphali, if not identical with it."

3. A Cyamus, also from some unknown Delphinus, regarded by Lütken as certainly a distinct species, though as the specimen is not full grown, and its habitat uncertain, he leaves it unnamed.

4. A whale-louse, which according to a plate published by Dr. Monedero, is, or used to be, parasitic on the Sarde or Basque whale (Nordkaperen eller Sardens Hvallus), instead of which on the plate in question a Pycnogonum is figured.

The species are pretty equally divided between the Mysticete, or Whalebone whales, and the Denticete, or Toothed whales, but hitherto not a single species has been found on a genuine Fin-whale (Balaenoptera). One species of Cetacean may entertain more than one species of these parasites, and the same species of Cyamus, just as the same species of Cirripede, may occur on very nearly related species of Cetacea, especially on species of the same subgenus.

A postscript mentions Dall's new species "Cyamus Scammoni," which lives on the Californian Grey whale, Rhachianectes glaucus, Cope, and which Lütken thinks will stand between Cyamus oralis and "Cyamus Kessleri." Another species, Cyamus suillus, Dall, from the Humpback, Megaptera vicarialis, he considers to come near, perhaps to be identical with, Cyamus pacificus.

1873. Martens, Eduard von.


A synopsis is given of Boeck's Amphipoda, 1870. The name Tryphosa is noted as preoccupied in Leptoptera, but I am informed by Mr. Edward Saunders, the entomologist, that the name as used by Stephens for a genus of Leptoptera has a different spelling, Tryphosa, not Tryphosa, and that without variation so far as he could trace it.

1873. Möbius, Karl, and Metzger, A.

Jahresbericht der Commission zur wissenschaftlichen Untersuchung der deutschen Meere in Kiel für das Jahr 1871. 1. Jahrgang. Berlin, 1873. (With second Title page); Die Expedition zur physikalisch-chemischen und biologischen Unter-
suchung der Ostsee im Sommer 1871 auf S. M. Avisodampfer Pommerania nebst physikalischen Beobachtungen an den Stationen der preussischen Ostseeküste.

Berlin, 1873.

On behalf both of those who have to make catalogues of books, and of those who have to consult them, it is much to be wished that short titles should be used to name rather than to describe a work, and that above all things double title pages should be avoided.


The Amphipoda are catalogued on pages 117-119, with particulars as to the place of capture, depth, nature of ground, and distribution. Fifteen species are named, beginning with "Caprella linearis L.," and "Leptomera pedata Abildg." and ending with "Talitrus lacustris L." To Pontoporia femorata, Kroyer, Pontoporia affinis is made a synonym, with the remark, "Herr Lindström schickte mir Exemplare, die er bei Gothland gefangen hatte, mit dem Namen P. femorata zu; er hat also seinen Speciesnamen affinis selbst zurückgenommen." To "Orchestia littorea Mont.," the remark is appended, "Der Vorsprung am unteren Rande des 5. Glides des 2. Fusspaares ist bei Exemplaren von Stabbenkammer und Kiel kleiner als bei Exemplaren von Greifswald; bei Exemplaren von Sylt fehlt er ganz. Im Uebrigen stimmen alle überein." To this species "Orchestia Euchaeta," Fr. Müller, is assigned as a synonym. Müller's "Orchestia Grapheus" is made synonymous with "Orchestia Deshayesi Savig." In the general observations, Gammarus boreae and Pontoporia femorata are mentioned among those species which occur in the greatest numbers. Gammarus boreae was occasionally found along with the Temora longicornis which made up the chief part of the contents of the stomachs of herrings. In various other fishes, less suited for consuming the Temora, Gammarus boreae was found as one of the constituents of the food.

In the preface, Möbius remarks that "Die Fauna der Ostsee ist ein verkümmerner Zweig der reichen Fauna des nordatlantischen Ozeans und des nördlichen Eissmeeres." One of the conclusions drawn is that "Die Ostsee enthält überhaupt nur eine Auswahl solcher atlantischen und Eisenerthien, welche grosse Temperaturdifferenzen zu ertragen im Stande sind." Such animals are distinguished as eurythermal, in opposition to stenothermal animals, which can live only in warm or only in cold water. All Baltic marine animals can live in water of varying salinity, and are therefore said to be euryhaline. In Section "C. Die auf der Fahrt nach Arndal gefangenen Thiere," on page 153, he mentions, "Caprella linearis l. ; "Protella phasma Mont."; "Amplexis Gaimardii Krüy.;" "Gammarus longimanus Leach."


In this Appendix the Amphipoda are described on pages 173-174. They are fourteen in number. Among them is mentioned "Krigerea arenaria Sp. Bat.". This is no doubt Spencer Bate's Krigerea arenaria, which Boeck calls Krigerea arenaria, and identifies with his Pontocrates norvegicus. "Atylus (Dexamin) Vedlomensis Bat. and Westwood" was dredged "zwischen Helgoland und Spiekeroog." Atylus falcatus and Siphonocetes eucnemis are described as new species, but the descriptions had already appeared in 1871. See Note on Metzger under that date. It is here noted that "Lestrigonus Kinshani Bate," given as a separate species in the earlier list, must be referred as the male to "Hyperia Medusarum Müll. (= Hyp. Galba Montagu)." At page 176 a preliminary list is given of seven species of Amphipoda obtained by the "Pommerania" in the summer of 1872.

1873. Parfitt, Edward.


The opening remarks include observations on the heat and circulation in Niphargus aquilus, Schödte, in which, he says, "the pulsations of the heart are at the rate of 100 in fifty seconds." In the catalogue there are some remarks on the habits of Corophium longicorne, Latr. Eighty-two species of Amphipoda are named; some of the names, however, can only rank as synonyms.

1873. Thomson, Charles Wyville, born March 5, 1830, died March 10, 1882 (John Murray).

The Depths of the Sea. An account of the general results of the Dredging cruises of H.M.S. "Porcupine" and "Lightning" during the summers of 1868, 1869, and 1870, under the scientific direction of Dr. Carpenter, F.R.S., J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., and Dr. Wyville Thomson, F.R.S. 1873.

On page 125, Eunirius euspidatus, Kreyer, is figured, and the remark made that it "had previously been known only in the Greenland seas," whereas this specimen was dredged on the third cruise of the "Porcupine" in 1869, among the fauna of the "Cold Area" in the channel between Faröe and Shetland. Fig. 19 is said to be "a large and hitherto unknown species of the genus Caprella." It is named Caprella spinossima, Norman. But Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 35, quotes a letter from Norman saying that this was a mistake on Thomson's part. "It should have been Caprella spinossima, Stimpson. It is = Efgna echinata of Boeck." Judging from a Spitzbergen specimen, which Norman sent as a female of the same species, Mayer inclined to regard the species as new, under the name Efgina spinossima, Norman. This name, however, is preoccupied. The original specimen, which I have had an opportunity of seeing, confirms the view taken by G. O. Sars, 1885, that it is the same species as his Caprella horrida, and since the name Caprella spinossima is preoccupied, Caprella horrida will be the name of the species. The remarkable resemblances between this species and Efgina spinifera, Bell, will easily account for any confusion that has arisen between them, in spite of their belonging to different genera.

1873. Wiedersheim, R.


He records, according to Fries, the finding of an eyeless Gammarus on a stone of the brook at the entrance of the Falkenstein cavern, strikingly distinguished by its milk-white colouring from its brownish companions with well-developed eyes.
1873. Willemoes Suum, Rudolph von, born September 11, 1847, died September 13, 1875 (John Murray).


The new genus Thaumops is thus defined:—


The type is given as "Thaumops pellucida, n. sp. Corpus longitudine 14 [84] mm., latitudine 21 mm., pellucida."

The full description, with plates, was afterwards published in the Transactions, with various corrections, but both genus and species were, shortly after their institution, identified by their author with Guérin's "Cystisoma Neptunus." The "new family, Thaumopidae, belonging to the tribe of Hyperina," which he here proposes to establish, was dropped, and a new family, Cystisomidae, proposed. See Notes on Willemoes Suum, 1874, 1875, 1879.

1874. Bos, Jan Ritzema.

Bijdrage tot de kennis van de Crustacea Hedriophthalmata van Nederland en zijne kusten. Groningen. 1874.

The introduction contains a short historical review of carcinology, and, among other points, suggests that the Hedriophthalmata, in spite of their comparatively small size, are the highest representatives of their class, on account of their dispensing with the nauplius- and zoöa-stages, on account of their including many terrestrial forms, and on account of their late appearance in the strata of the earth, the Podophthalmata having been met with as early as the carboniferous, the Hedriophthalmata not till the Jurassic period.

Descriptions are given of several well-known species, with interesting remarks upon them; the "calceolus" on the antennae of Grammarus pulex is figured and discussed.

1874. Buchholz, Rudolf, died April 17, 1876 (Taschenberg).


This report opens with some occasional remarks on the appendages of the antenna, the eyes, comparative measurements, and classification of Amphipoda.

Valuable remarks are made on the Lysianassidae, with the species Anonyx lagena, Kr., properly Anonyx magus, Phipps; Anonyx littoralis, Kr.; Anonyx planus, Kr., for this and the preceding species the genus Anonyx being adopted in preference to Ondimus, Boeck; the Syrrohiinae, species Syrroci divorce dita, Goös; the Pardaliscinae, species Pardalisca cuspidata, Kr., which, as well as most of the following, is fully described and strikingly figured; the Lencothoinae, species Lencothoe cuspidata, Kr., Amphithoontus aculeatus, Lepechin, identified with Tritropis helleri, Boeck, as well as his Tritropis aculeata; Tritropis (now Rhauchotropis)
fragilis, Goës; the Glicicerinae, species Gliceros boralis, Boeck, retransferred from Monocordes to Gliceres; Gliceros hysterus, Sars; the Pleustine, a new family, species Pleustes panoplus, Kr.; Paramphithoe gracilis, n. g. et s., perhaps the same as Paramphithoe ocyca, Goës, and Paramphithoe glabra, Boeck: the Iphimeline, species Vertmannus serratus, Fabricius (of which the name Vertmannus, White, being preoccupied, has since been changed by Boeck to Acanthontozonina); the Gammarine, species Gammarus locusta, L. (not figured), Anathilla salvinii, Leech, Anathilla plagus, Kr.; the Atyline, species Atylus carinitus, Fabricius, Atylus smithii, Goës (not figured), Acanthone hydræa, Owen, probably, as Miers has pointed out, a new species, distinct from Owen's; Paramphithoe inermis, Kr.; Paramphithoe fabrocinata, Sars; Paramphithoe megabros, n. s.; the Ampeliscine, species Ampelisca eschrichtii, Kr., with the suggestion that Ampelisca macrocephala, Lilljeborg, may be only a local variety; the Podicerine, species Podoceus anguipes, Kr.; the Corophine, species Glauconome kucops, Kr. (not figured); the Hyperide, species Themisto libellula, Mandt; the Caprellide, species Aegina spinifera, Bell, with which he identifies Aegina echinata, Boeck (the name Aegina being probably an accidental slip of the pen for Aegina).

The Syrrohine are said to come near the Glicericine in general form and in the structure of the mouth-organs, although having this distinction that only the left mandible is provided with a processus accessorius. (But this distinction is not universal in the group.)

In the Pardaliscine, Dr. Buchholz corrects the supposition of Boeck that a processus accessorius is wanting to the right mandible. He also considers that Bruzelius and Boeck have both of them confused the joints in the gnathopods of Pardalisca cupulata, that they have taken for the wrist being really the hand, and the finger being, contrary to the general rule in Amphipods, two-jointed. This would be extremely remarkable, and would contravene the rule well laid down by Spence Bate that in the Amphipoda the third (free) joint always underlies the fourth in the gnathopods and overides it in the pereopods, but my own observation of members of the genus Pardalisca compels me to believe that the earlier authors are right, and Dr. Buchholz himself in error. It is in any case clear from the figures that Dr. Buchholz and Boeck are not referring to the same species under the title of Pardalisca cupulata, Kr. The species so named by Buchholz agrees with Pardalisca abyssi, Boeck, a specimen of which was brought home by the Challenger and is figured in this Report.

From the Lencothoina, which he considers too heterogeneous a group, Dr. Buchholz is inclined to transfer the genus Tritropis (since called Rhachotropis by S. I. Smith) to the group containing Paramphithoe.

For the Pleustine, a new family, he mentions as characteristics, the antennae rather short, the lower shorter than the upper (sexual differences not ascertained); the head small, with distinct, well-developed rostrum, the eyes small and lateral; the body frequently carinate, the first four side-plates well developed; the mandibles with broad dentate process but no molar tubercle; the gnathopods large, subulate, the three last pairs of pereopods not much elongated, and the seventh not especially so; the uropods slender, pretty strongly elongated.

It is a little difficult to reconcile the expression "das gänzliche Fehlen des Kauhöckers der Mandibeln" in the above account of the family, with the description "des sehr verkürmerten Kauhöckers" of Pleustes panoplus. This degenerate molar tubeclere is figured by Buchholz himself, as well as by Knyr and Boeck.

The differences in the mouth organs, the absence of a dorsal carina, and the very weakly developed rostrum are thought to justify the establishment of this new genus.

Among the Gammarine, a species taken by von Heuglin at Spitzbergen, is described in a supplementary note, p. 345, as being probably new and coming near to Amathilla pinguis. It is named "Amathilla Heuglini (Buchh.)." The diagnosis is as follows:—"Corpus sat altum, magnum, epimeride crassa, quasi loricatum, dorso rotundato lato, medio tumidum. Oculi nigr, mediocres, reniformes. Antennae superiores inferioribus paullo breviores tertiam fere corporis longitudinem aquaeque; flagello accessorio medii once quatuor articulos praebeat. Epinera anterior media, quartum non itus, postico in spinam validissimam acutam horizontalem productam. Epinera segmentorum abdominalem; secundum et tertium angulo posterior in dentem acutum productum, primam rotundatum, tertium preterea in margine posterior in dentem acutum sursum spectantem productum. Appendix caudalis elongata indivisa, apice incusa, media perparva emarginata. Pedes saltatorii tertii parvis, ramis equalibus compressis, anterioribus non longiores. Color pallide flavus. Long. total. 36 mm."

A full account, illustrated by numerous figures, is given of the differences between the young and adult forms of Amathilla salivini (homari, Fabr.) These, as Buchholz observed, had been already noted by Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gam., p. 51. See also what is here said of Grayia imbricata, Spence Bate, p. 332.

Among the Atyline, the genus Paranyphioloe, Bruzelius, is thus limited, to comprise—small, delicate Atyline, thin-coated, with slender bodies, very elongate tailform antennae, slender, elongate feet, gnathopods with linear, weakly-developed, subchelate hands; back rounded, body compressed, rostrum very small; uropods very slender, elongate, the last pair with lancelolate compressed rami; the males uniformly possessing numerous specific appendages to the antennae. The genus, besides including species assigned by Boeck to Pontogencia and Halirages, contains the new species Paranyphioloe megaphos, with the following diagnosis:—"Corpus parvum gracile, tectum, dorso rotundato ubique inermi, oculis permagnis nigris, transverso, ovali-reniformibus, antennis perlongis, subequalibus, longitudinaline totius animalis paullo brevioribus, pedum anteriore manibus parvis ovatis; epinera quattuor anterioribus parvis, illis segmentorum trium abdominalem primorum margine postico fortiter serrato dentatis; pedibus saltatorii elongatis gracilibus. Long. tot. ad 7 mm." The application of the term epinera to the hind margins of the first three pleon-segments cannot, I think, be justified.

In regard to the account given by Buchholz, pp. 375–377, of the Ampeliscine, Spence Bate, and the species, "Ampelisca Eschrichti," Krüger, Taf. XIII. Fig. 1," Metzger, in 1875 (p. 298, note), says of Buchholz's work, "Auf. p. 375 u. ff. ist Ampelisca Eschrichti zum Theil ziemlich ausführlich beschrieben und auf Taf. VIII. Fig. 1. durch Abbildungen erläutert. Beschreibung und Zeichnung weichen ebenfalls von Boeck's Diagnose in verschiedenen Punkten ab; leider hat ausserdem der Verfasser gewisse spezifische Merkmale gänzlich unberücksichtigt gelassen, so dass ich in meiner Hoffnung, hiernach die Richtigkeit meiner Bestimmung zu prüfen, getäuscht wurde. Zunächst muss ich der Behauptung von Buchholz entschieden widersprechen, dass die beiden vorderen Fusspaare nur einfache Krallenfissee seien mit nicht gegen das vorhergehende Glied zurückschlagbarer Kralle, ein Charakter, den Verfasser auf Grund dreier interessierender Individuen sogar der ganzen Familie der Ampeliscineen vindict. Allerdings ist bei allen bis jetzt bekannten Arten der Palmarand nicht deutlich ausgeprägt und geht unmerklich in den Hinterrand über, nichts destoweniger kann aber die Kralle gegen diesen eingeschlagen werden; beide Glieder bilden also das, was man allgemein als manus subcheliformis zu bezeichnen pflegt.—In der Figur 1, Tab. XIII, hat das 7. Bein nur 5 Glieder! Die Centenuren des oberen und hinteren Randes vom zweiten Gliede sind offenbar in der Zeichnung vergessen. Sodann ist auf die Beschaffen-
1858—Chenu and Desmarest, E.


In this work, which should rather have been mentioned under the earlier date, the Crustacea probably, and the Alphabetical Table certainly, should be ascribed to Desmarest alone. Accepting the “Étriphalmas, Leach” as deuxième légion of the “Crustacés maxillés, Edwards,” he makes the “Amphipodes, Latreille,” the premier ordre, p. 46. All the species, he says, are very small, “car on n’en connaît pas qui dépasse une longueur de 0,002.” The “Première Famille, Crevettines, Latreille,” includes two tribes. The first tribe has twelve genera assigned to it, the fifth being given as Philius, Guérin. Of Gammarus, the tenth, he says, “Le type est la Crevette des ruisseaux ou Crevette (Gammarus fluviatilis, Edw.). Longueur, 0°,010 à 0°,015.” “Fig. 27.—Crevette des ruisseaux” has a perfectly smooth back; nevertheless the text says, p. 48, “une espèce que l’on confond souvent avec la Crevette des ruisseaux, ayant les mêmes moeurs, se trouvant dans les mêmes lieux, et n’en différant guère que parce que son abdomen est lisse, est la Crevette puce (Gammarus pusillus, Fabr.)” The second tribe has seven genera, the third being thus given, “Cosmopodia, Templeton (C. obdita, trouvée en mer).”

The “Deuxième Famille, Hypéristes, Edwards,” includes three tribes, the first being “Hypéristes gammaroïdes,” with one genus; the second, “Hypéristes ordinaires” has thirteen genera, among which it may be noted that Lancisca is kept distinct from Hypéristes; to the seventh “Lestrigones, Edw.,” “L. Fabricia” is assigned as the type; Anchylomera is the ninth, and its synonym Hierancum the tenth, while the thirteenth is “Sperchius, Leach,” Sperchius being, in fact, an obscure genus instituted by Rafinesque. The third tribe, “Hypéristes anomales,” receives four genera, the second being given as “Orione, Cocco,” by a substitution of the Italian for the Latin name Orio.

The “Deuxième ordre, Leomodipodes, Latreille” is said to correspond with the “genre Cyane de De Lamarck,” and contains two families, the first Caprelliens, with three genera, Caprella, Leptomera and Naupridia; the second Cyanni, with the one genus, Cyamus.

In the Alphabetical Table Philius, Cosmopodia obdita, Hypéristes gammaroïdes and Leomodipodes are given correctly; “L. Fabricia” becomes Lestrigone Fabricii.” The preface (avis), dated “15 octobre 1858,” thinks that the table, like the body of the work, will be “d’un très-grand secours pour les recherches des naturalistes et des gens du monde.” Yet in 1858 no notice had been taken of Dana’s researches, and in 1874 no hint is given that cardiology had made any advance in the preceding sixteen years.
1874. Dybowski (Dubovsky), Benedict N.


In the Preface, he mentions *Pleciola torquata*, Grube, as a parasite on the branchial plates of species of Gammarus.

In the Introduction, he says that the Crustacean fauna of Lake Baikal consists mainly of Amphipoda, all belonging to the *Gammarina*. Between *Gammarus* *Petersii*, with slender body, long extremities and extremely long antennae, and on the other side *Gammarus inflatus*, with short thick body, short extremities and short antennae, he finds so many gradations of form and combinations of likeness and difference, that he cannot venture under existing circumstances on separating more than a single species from the genus *Gammarus*. This one species he places in a new genus, *Constantia*, a name unfortunately preoccupied among Mollusca in 1860. The accidental misspelling *Costantia* had therefore better be adopted for this genus.

A full table of terminology is given, in which the homologous joints of the appendages receive a needlessly great variety of names.

General remarks on the genus *Gammarus*, Fabr., are concluded by the following diagnosis of it, as applicable to the species from Lake Baikal:—


The species are grouped into two sections, with numerous divisions and subdivisions, and are thus numbered and named in the preliminary review:—"Erste Abtheilung. Die Nebengeissel vielfachgliedrig; zwei- bis vierziggliedrig." 1. *G. Flori*, n. s.; 2. *G. Flori var. albula*, n.; 3. *G. calcarius*, n. s., Taf. vii, Fig. 4; 4. *G. maritilacus*, n. s.; 5. *G. Kieltepski*, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 1; 6. *G. Stanislaci*, n. s.; 7. *G. pulcr*, De Geer, Taf. viii, Fig. 1; 8. *G. testacius*, n. s.; 9. *G. Sophiv*, n. s.; 10. *G. fuscus*, n. s., Taf. v, Fig. 2; 11. *G. murinus*, n. s., Taf. v, Fig. 1; 12. *G. ahewens*, n. s., Taf. vii, Fig. 2; 13. *G. verrucosus*, Grat., Taf. iv, Fig. 1; 14. *G. lividus*, n. s.; Taf. vi, Fig. 1; 15. *G. hypomorphus*, n. s.; 16. *G. altius*, n. s., Taf. ix, Fig. 3; 17. *G. furcis*, n. s., Taf. ix, Fig. 1; [misprinted Taf. xi, Fig. 1, in the general account]; 18. *G. carneolus*, n. s.; 19. *G. amethystinus*, n. s., Taf. ix,
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Fig. 6: 20. G. viduatus, n. s., Taf. x, Fig. 3; 21. G. lozophthalmus, n. s.; 22. G. iber, n. s.; 23. G. longicornis, n. s. [a preoccupied name]; 24. G. longicornis, var. polyarthrus, n., Taf. x, Fig. 2, b, c.; 25. G. Parvexii, n. s., Taf. x, Fig. 2; 26. G. ciliatus, n. s.; 27. G. Petersii, n. s., Taf. x, Fig. 1; 28. G. leptocerus, n. s., Taf. vii, Fig. 2; 29. G. leptocerus var. semireticulatus, n., Taf. viii, Fig. 3; 30. G. Sarmanus, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 3. Taf. vii, Fig. 4; 31. G. carporeus, n. s., Taf. xi, Fig. 1; 32. G. Usomzvevi, n. s., Taf. ix, Fig. 2 (in the full account given as G. Usomzvevi, with a note, "wird gelesen Uszitzwevi"); 33. G. Usomzvevi var. abyssalis, n. s.; 34. G. stenophthalmus, n. s.; 35. G. schowansensis, n. s.; 36. G. cyanus, n. s.; 37. G. Czerny, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 2. Taf. iii, Fig. 8 [note "wird Tscherskii gelesen"]; 38. G. viridis, n. s., Taf. vi, Fig. 2; 39. G. viridis var. cauria, n., Taf. v, Fig. 3. Taf. iv, Fig. 4; 40. G. viridis var. olivaceus, n.; 41. G. Maxecki, Gerstf.; 42. G. saphirinus, n. s.; 43. G. ceylonicus, n. s.; 44. G. Sophianos, Taf. x, Fig. 4; 45. G. Sophianos var. Scirtes, n., Taf. xi, Fig. 2; 46. G. bifasciatus, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 6; 47. G. pictus, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 3; 48. G. pictus var. a, n., 49. G. pictus var. b, n., Taf. xii, Fig. 2; 50. G. ortieae, n. s.; 51. G. talitrus, n. s., Taf. xi, Fig. 5; 52. G. araneolus, n. s., Taf. xi, Fig. 3; 53. G. araneolus var. quinquemaculatus, n., Taf. xi, Fig. 7; 54. G. araneolus, var. olivaceus, n., Taf. x. Fig. 8; 55. G. Irmacekeri, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 5; 56. G. ignotus, n. s., Taf. iv, Fig. 3; 57. G. branchiatus, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 4; 58. G. Strackii, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 4; 59. G. Carpentieri, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 2; 60. G. cinnamomeus, n. s., Taf. vii, Fig. 3; 61. G. hypoophthalmus, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 10; 62. G. hypophthalmus var. microphthalmus, n.; 63. G. pulchellus, n. s., Taf. v, Fig. 4; 64. G. Seidlitzii, n. s., Taf. v; 65. G. Wegli, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 4; 66. G. Calciostri, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 5; 67. G. Ziembeckii, n. s., Taf. iii, Fig. 5; 68. G. Reimersii, n. s., Taf. iii, Fig. 1. Taf. iv, Fig. 7; 69. G. cancellus, Taf.; 70. G. cancellus var. Gerstfeldtii, n., Taf. ii, Fig. 7; 71. G. cancellatoides, Gerstf., Taf. xii, Fig. 6; 72. G. Grubii, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 5; 73. G. Kessleri, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 7; 74. G. Kessleri var. europaeus Kessel; 75. G. Brundtii, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 1; 76. G. Lorenzii, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 7; 77. G. Boroszkewi, n. s., Taf. ii, Fig. 3; 78. G. Boroszkewi var. dichrous, n.; 79. G. Boroszkewi var. abyssalis, n.; 80. G. Zagorski, n. s., Taf. ii, Fig. 2; 81. G. Puzyllo, n. s., Taf. iii, Fig. 4; 82. G. Godlewskyi, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 6; 83. G. Godlewskyi var. Victorii, n. s.; 84. G. armatus, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 1; 85. G. parasiticus, n. s., Taf. iii, Fig. 3; 86. G. Rudloszkewi, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 3; 87. G. Grewingkii, n. s., Taf. ii, Fig. 4; 88. G. Reicherti, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 4; 89. G. Sakelii, n. s., Taf. iii, Fig. 2.

"Zweite Abtheilung. Die Nebengewebe eingliedrig."

90. G. Czerny, n. s., Taf. ix, Fig. 5; 91. G. apar, n. s., Taf. xiii, Fig. 1 (name preoccupied); 92. G. Taczanoewski, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 9; 93. G. latior, n. s., Taf. iv, Fig. 6; 94. G. latus, n. s., Taf. iv, Fig. 5; 95. G. latiusculus, Gerstf. (described from Gerstfeld, Bydowski himself not having found it in Lake Baikal); 96. G. tuberculatus, n. s.; 97. G. Morowetzii, n. s.; 98. G. smaragdinus, n. s., Taf. xi, Fig. 6; 99. G. smaragdinus var. intermedius, n.; 100. G. zebra, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 7 (name preoccupied); 101. G. littoricus, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 2; 102. G. inflatus, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 4; 103. G. pullus, n. s., Taf. xi, Fig. 4; 104. G. talitroides, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 3; 105. G. Fišernii, n. s.; 106. G. rugosus, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 5; 107. G. pell, n. s.; 108. G. glob, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 6 (name preoccupied); 109. G. vertic, n. s., Taf. ix, Fig. 4; 110. G. Wahlb, n. s.; 111. G. Wahlb var. platyergus, n. s.; 112. G. klokii, n. s.; 113. G. pachystus, n. s.; 114. G. pachystus var. dilatatus, n.; 115. G. verta, n. s.

Of the new genus Constantia (Costantia), the following diagnosis is given:—"Die beiden Fühlerspere sind zu Locomotionsorganen umgewandelt, die oberen Fühler sind mächtiger und länger als die unteren. Die beiden Endglieder der oberen Stiele etwas flach gedruckt, ihr Innenrand mit einem dichten bürstenförmigen Borstenbesatz versehen. Die Geissel-
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The type species is named "Constantia Brandichii," n. s., Taf. iii, Fig. 7; var. Alexandri, Taf. iii, Fig. 6, is only distinguished by the greatly developed dorsal spine-process on the first pleon-segment.

1874. GRENAChER, H.


See Note on Grenacher, 1879.

1874. Hoffmann, C. K.

Recherches sur la Faune de Madagascar et de ses dépendances, d'après les découvertes de François P. L. Pollen et D. C. van Dom. 5ère Partie. 2ème Livraison, Crustacés et Echinodermes par C. K. Hoffmann. Leyde, 1874.


1874. Humbert, Alois.


Gammarus pulexus is recorded on p. 114; lists of species from other caves are also given.

1874. Macdonald, John Denis.


A description and figures are given of "a species of Phronima captured in lat. 30° 16' S., long. 176° 27' W."
1874. M'Intosh, William Carmichael.


The habits and special habitats of some of the sessile-eyed Crustacea are noticed. Acknowledgment is made to Mr. Spence Bate and the Rev. A. M. Norman for assistance in determining doubtful forms. In the list of Amphipoda, Allocoristes nilsonii of Bate and Westwood is transferred to *Hyale Nilsonii*, H. Rathke; the species monaculoides, Mont., varicans, "Alderii," Pectinaria, *clypeata*, assigned to Montagna by Bate and Westwood, are here referred to *Stenothoe*, Dana; their *Anonyx denticulatus* to *Anonyx holboellii*, Kröyer, their *Amphessa genuarum* to *Amphissa caryata*, Brasilii, their *Amphissa belliana* to (= *A. macrocephala*, Lilljeborg). "Calliopus blotulatus (n. sp.), Norman, Nat. Hist. Trans. Northumb. & Durham, vol. i. 1865, p. 24," said by Mr. Norman to be not uncommon all along the east coast, is thus described:—"The body is about two-fifths of an inch long, of a pale straw colour, tinted with brownish at the joints and the bases of the limbs. Superior antennae twice as long as the inferior, beautifully banded with red. Eyes irregularly rounded, brownish red or pale brick-red. The first and second gnathopods are nearly equal (the second, however, being larger) and similar in structure. Hand almond-shaped, the palm being furnished with a row of very distinct stout spines, and a row of smaller spines reaching the base of the finger; the latter is long, boldly curved, and regularly divided on the concave side. The first and second pleopods [i.e., pleon-segments] have spines, that of the former, however, being sometimes indistinct. A very characteristic convexity occurs at the junction of the third and fourth pleopods [i.e., pleon-segments]; and the dorsal margin of the latter is concave."

*Eisclusus longicaudatus* of Bate and Westwood is here given as *Heisclusus longicaudatus*, their *Amphithoe littoria* as *Amphithoe podoceraides*, H. Rathke, and distinct from *Amphithoe rubricata*, Mont. "Most of the fine specimens," it is said, "have the hand of the second pair defined by a distinct tooth, as Rathke and Dr. Johnson state." *Podocerus falcatus*, Mont., is given as including *Podocerus paluelUs* and *Podocerus pelagicus* of Bate and Westwood, *Podocerus cariosus*, Leach, as including their *Podocerus capitatus*. "Siphonococcus Whitei," Gosse, is said to be probably the female of "Siphonococcus typicus," Kröyer. The three species, *tuberculosa*, *rimpaquata* and *excavata*, assigned by Bate to *Novia*, are all recorded as found together in the "débris from the coralline ground." *Hyperia medusorum*, O. F. Müller, is given as including *Hyperia galba* of Bate and Westwood, with the remarks "The Lestrigonim Kinahani, Bate, is a sexual variety (male). Some large specimens are found swimming freely on the surface of the water." "Ægina phaena*, Mont.; R. & W. op. cit. ii. p. 45," appears without notice that the authors quoted do not assign it to *Ægina.* "Coprella tuberculata*, Guérin; R. & W. op. cit. ii. p. 68," is said to be common on *Ceramium rubrum* in rock-pools, and in the stomachs of cod and haddock. Mr. Norman's opinion is given that the *Coprella hystrix* of Bate and Westwood is not the *Coprella hystrix* of Kröyer, but rather is *Coprella septentrionalis*. The list includes several other Amphipoda, with occasional notes on colouring.
1874. Marion, Antoine Fortuné.


The Salps are, he says, extremely abundant in some years, and then may not reappear during several springs. They were found in long chains in 1862, with Salpa maxima predominant, which he never took without finding upon it the parasitic Amphipods which he here describes. The first is Vihilia jeanyaritii, Lucas, 1819, of which he considers Vihilia spectabilis, Costa, 1853, and Vihilia multicornis, Claus, Grundzüge der Zoologie, 2d Ed., to be in all probability synonyms. In describing the maxillipeds, “la lèvre inférieure, constituée par la réunion des deux maxillipedes de la troisième paire, appelés souvent pattes-maxioires,” he remarks, “il est très-important de constater que cette lèvre sternoïde est totalement dépourvue d'appendicules palipéiformes, tandis que M. Milne Edwards décrit et figure chez le Vihilia Peronii deux petites tiges rudimentaires représentant ces organes développés dans les Gammarines.” Secondly, Lycxa palex, n. s., is figured and very fully described. It is compared with Lycxa ochracea, Dana. G. O. Sars in 1882 considers that it comes very near the northern species Lycxa (Frydlinka) nubilis, Boeck. Claus in 1879 establishes Lycxa robusta, n. s., but gives as a synonym “L. palex Marion? . . . Junges . . .”


Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1872; being Volume Ninth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, m.dccc.lxxiv. pp. 185–204.


Lists are given of the Crustacea taken at the various localities in which dredging was carried on.

"Notes on some of the Species enumerated: by S. I. Smith," include remarks on the following Amphipoda, pages 29 to 35; “Phoxus Krojeri, Stimpson,” “very closely allied to, and probably identical with, the P. Hokholii Kroyer which is found in Greenland, Iceland and northern Scandinavia;” Harpina fusiformis, Smith (Phoxus fusiformis, Stimpson), “this species is very likely identical with the H. plumosus Boeck (Phoxus plumosus Kroyer), which has very nearly the same range as Phoxus Hokholii;” Stenorhynchus peltata, Smith, n. s., Pl. IV [III], figs. 5–8; Syrphus crenulata, Goës, “seems to be an exceedingly arctic form, being found in Europe from Spitzbergen to the western coast of Norway;” Tirion acanthurus, Liljeberg (Syrphus biarplus, Goës; "Thessarops [Testarops] hastata, Norman;" Ediceros lyneus, Sars (Ediceros propinquus, Goës; Monoculodes nubilus, Packard, Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. i. p. 398, 1867); Monoculodes borealis, Boeck (Ediceros affinis, Goës); Paramphithoe paludita, Brucklitz (Kroyer sp.); Paramphithoe calaphractus, (Amphithoë calaphractus, Stimpson). “this species is apparently a true Paramphithoe, as restricted by Boeck, and closely allied to, if not identical with, P. panopla Bruzelius (Amphithoë panopla Kroeyer). Boeck places Pleustes tuberculatus Bate as a
synonym of Kroyer's species, and if he is correct in this our species is undoubtedly distinct"; *Vertamum serratus*, Göse (Fabricius sp., *Acanthonotus serratus*, Stimpson), "Our specimens all differ from the descriptions and figures given by Boeck and Kroyer in the armature of the posterior margin of the third segment of the abdomen. In our specimens the upper process from this margin is armed with four or five teeth above and at the tip, while the lower process is armed with five or six teeth similarly situated, but with no teeth on the lower margin except just at the tip. In Kroyer's figure (Grönlands Amfiboder, plate ii. figure 8) the upper process is represented as terminating in a single tooth and the lower process as toothed along both sides; Boeck's description agrees with this, except that he says there are two teeth at the tip of the upper process"; Boeck afterwards changed the name to *Acanthonotus serratus*; *Acanthozoa cuvidata*, Boeck; *Byblis gaimardi*, Byblis (Kroyer sp.), "the *Ampelisa Gaimardi* of Dale, and Dale and Westwood, is not this species, but a true *Ampelisa*. All the species of this subfamily are undoubtedly tube dwellers.... In this species, the glands which secrete the cementing fluid are situated principally in the meral and basal segments of the third and fourth pairs of thoracic legs;" *Xenoceca megachir*, Smith, n. s., Pl. IV [III], figures 1 to 4. "*Pedes 3ii et 4i parium articulo Iimo latissimo*" of the generic description would scarcely apply to our species, but in all the other generic characters it agrees perfectly, as it does also with the diagnosis of the subfamily Photine, except that the mandibles each bear six serrated spines instead of the usual number, four." In this species Professor Smith noticed a peculiar "glandular structure filling a large portion of the third and fourth pairs of thoracic legs." "The terminal segment (dactylus) in these legs is not acute and claw-like, but truncated at the tip and apparently tubular." "A large cylindrical portion of the gland lies along each side of the long basal segment, and these two portions uniting at the distal end pass through the ischial and along the posterior side of the meral and carpal segments, and doubtless connect with the tubular dactylus. There can be no doubt that these are the glands which secrete the cement with which the tubes are built, and that these two pairs of legs are specialized for that purpose." In *Ampithoë maculata* the gland is in the middle of the basal segment. Other arrangements with reference to this gland are mentioned for *Cerapus rubricornis*, *Ptilocheirus spinis*, *Byblis gaimardi*, and a species of *Ampelisa*.

1874. Smith, S. I.


The cement-glands are described in *Xenoceca* sp., and noted in *Ampithoë maculata*, *Ptilocheirus spinis*, *Cerapus rubricornis*, *Byblis gaimardi*, *Ampelisa* sp. In the *Cerapus* "the orifice in the dactylus is not at the very tip, but subterminal on the posterior side." In *Ampelisa* and *Byblis* "the remarkable elongation of the two distal segments in the third and fourth pairs of legs is perhaps a special adaptation to enable them to reach back over the deep epimera." See Note on Smith and Harger, 1874.
1874. SMITH, S. I.


At page 645, the account of the Amphipoda begins with the family Orchestidæ, and the new genus Hyatella, thus described:

"First pair of maxillæ with rudimentary, very short, and unarticulate palpæ. Palpus of the maxillipeds composed of five segments; the terminal segment being slender and styliform, and the penultimate broad. Antennæ, antennæ, and thoracic legs much as in Hyale. Telson short, stout, and entire."

"This genus seems to be closely allied to Hyale, but differs from it and from the rest of the Orchestidae in the palpæ of maxillipeds, which has five instead of four segments, showing in this respect a remarkable approach toward the gammaroid group of Amphipoda. From Hyale it differs also in the telson."

For a discussion of the genera Hyale and Hyatella, see Note on Rathke, 1837. Hyatella dentata, n. s., pl. ii. figs. 8–10, is here described. After the description had been sent to the printer, Professor Smith received many additional specimens from Lake Okeechobee, Florida. In some of these, he says, "the dorsal teeth upon the first and second segments of the abdomen are very small; and, in a very few specimens, they are wholly, or almost wholly, wanting." The Amphilithæ azteca, Saussure, "undoubtedly belongs to this genus, and may be called Hyatella azteca." Allorchestæ knudseni of Bate "belongs probably to this genus;" "the palpæ of the first pair of maxillæ, in Bate's species, is figured (perhaps incorrectly) as composed of two segments."

In the family Lysianassidae, "Pontoporeia Hogi," pl. ii, fig. 5, is entered as a new species, with the synonymy, "Pontoporeia affinis" Smith, American Journal of Science, 3d series, vol. ii, p. 452, 1871; and Preliminary Report on Dredging in Lake Superior, p. 1022, 1871. Gammareus Hogi Stimpson, M.S.S., (full-grown male form.) Gammareus brevistylis Stimpson, M.S.S., (female) "Professor Smith had originally regarded his specimens "as specifically identical with the Pontoporeia affinis of the Scandinavian lakes and the Baltic. A subsequent and more minute comparison has, however, revealed some differences, which are apparently constant." "The most remarkable differences are in the peculiar, elongated, papilliform appendages upon the sternal portion of the thoracic segments." These, it appears, are more numerous in the American specimens than in the European, as described by G. O. Sars in 1867. A second new species, Pontoporeia filicornis (Gammareus filicornis Stimpson, M.S.S.), is founded on a single specimen. "This species differs remarkably from all the heretofore known species of Pontoporeus in the excessive elongation of the flagella of the antennæ and antennæ, a character which might be regarded by some naturalists as of generic value. The very close agreement with P. affinis and Hogi in all other parts of the animal, however, seems to indicate a very close affinity with those species, especially the latter; and as this one peculiarity is very likely only a sexual character of the old males of the species, I retain the species in the genus." The detailed account seems to make it doubtful whether the name Pontoporeia affinis would not suffice both for this and the preceding species.

In the family Gammaride, is described Gammareus limnaeus, Smith, pl. ii, figs. 6, 7, (Gammareus lacustris, Smith, 1871), "this species is very closely allied to the Gammareus neglectus of G. O. Sars, which inhabits the lakes of Norway," of which lacustris is a synonym, or...
perhaps rather the rightful name, and from which Professor Smith says that his species, though differing only in minor details, is undoubtedly entitled to be considered distinct. Very large specimens had been obtained in Colorado, from an elevation of 9000 feet. He next describes Gammarus fasciatus, Say. Of Gammarus minus, Say, he remarks that he has "not yet been able to rediscover this species, which is very likely not a true Gammarus." The Gammarus minus of De Kay, he says, "is made up principally of Say’s original description," with a "rude attempt at a figure" apparently from some other species, probably Gammarus fasciatus. He describes both sexes of Crangonyx gracilis, Smith, 1871, and mentions Crangonyx citreus, Packard, 1873, giving under protest as a synonym, "Illypseudonous citreus" Cope, American Naturalist, vol. vi, p. 422, 1872; Third and Fourth Annual Reports of the Geological Survey of Indiana, p. 181, 1872." He describes Crangonyx tenus, n. s., "a slender, elongated species, with very low epimera, resembling more in form the species of *Niphargus* than the typical species of *Crangonyx.*"

In the "Sketch of the Invertebrate Fauna of Lake Superior," four Amphipoda are mentioned, Hyalella dentata, "Pontoporia Hoyi," Gammarus minus, Crangonyx gracilis, with references to the descriptions already given.

In the Section on the "Food of Fresh-water Fishes," "Pontoporia Hoyi," is mentioned as found in the stomach of the White-fish (*Coregonus albus*), at various stations.

1874. Stebbing, Thomas Roscoe Rede, born February 6, 1835.


"Lilljeborgia Normanni" is described and figured as a new species, near to *Lilljeborgia shetlandica*, Bate and Westwood, both species being synonyms of *Cheirocratus sundevalli*, Rathke. A variety of *Iphimedia obesa* is described and figured, as intermediate between that species and *Iphimedia obesa*, with the suggestion that distinction implied by the two specific names may, in fact, be one of sex. The male of *Microcestopus versiculatus*, Sp. Bate, is figured and discussed. This species, in Boeck’s opinion, may be the same as *Antonoc longipes*, Lilljeborg, but the first gnathopods do not suit that view. The alteration of *Microcestopus* to *Microcestocerus*, accepted in this paper, I no longer think necessary. *Microcestopus maculatus*, Norman, is figured, and some notes are given on that species. *Gammarilla breviceps*, Bate, Milne-Edwards, is figured and discussed to show that "Gammarilla Normanni," Bate and Westwood, is in fact the female of Milne-Edwards’ species. This had already suggested by Mr. Spence Bate in the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 379.

1874. Stebbing, T. R. R.


*Amphilhoe curvicula*, n. sp., is described and figured. *Amphilhoe rubricata*, Montagu, is compared with *Amphilhoe littorina*, Sp. Bate, and the inference drawn that they are varieties only of the same species. *Amphilhoe littorina* is by Boeck identified with *Amphilhoe pseudocerode*, Rathke, but Montagu’s name being still older will take
precedence. Figures and descriptions are given of both sexes of *Sunamphithoe* gammaroides. This I believe to be identical with the partially described *Amphithoe* gammaroides of Spence Bate. Both sexes are described of *Sunamphithoe conformata*, Sp. Bate, with the suggestion that *Sunamphithoe* hamulus, Sp. Bate, is in fact not a separate species, but the female of *Sunamphithoe conformata*. The name of the species, however, should be *hamulus*, although the synonymy, as given both in the Brit. Mns. Catal. and in the Sessile-eyed Crustacea, leads to the (erroneous) inference that *conformata* was the earlier established. As a matter of fact *hamulus* stands first at the original contemporary institution of the two names.

1874. **Stebbing, T. R. R.**

The sessile-eyed Crustacea of Devon. (Read at Teignmouth, July, 1874.)


No new species are described in this paper, which was intended as a supplement to Mr. Parfit's Catalogue, 1873. *Grauia inibrirata*, Sp. Bate, is figured, and notice taken that, contrary to one of the characters assigned to the genus *Grauia*, it has an accessory flagellum on the upper antennae. This species has since been recognised as the young of *Anathilla sabini* (Homari, Fabr.). The suggestion is made that *Sulciator arenarius*, Sp. Bate, is probably the same as the *Lepidactylis* of Say. This surmise has since been confirmed by S. I. Smith. *Phalora kimihani*, Spence Bate, was included in the list by mistake.

1874. **Verrill, A. E., and Smith, S. I.**

Report upon the invertebrate animals of Vineyard Sound and adjacent waters, with an account of the physical features of the region. Extracted from the Report of Professor S. F. Baird, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, on the condition of the sea-fisheries of the South Coast of New England in 1871 and 1872. Washington, 1874.

The Amphipoda in this report were identified by Mr. S. I. Smith. At page 19 (313) Mr. Verrill says, "these small crustacea . . . together with the shrimps, constitute a very large part of the food of most of our more valuable edible fishes, both of the fresh and salt waters." The *Orchestia agilis* of Smith, "occurs in countless numbers beneath the masses of decaying sea-weeds." "A much larger species, and one of the largest of all the amphipods, is the *Gammarus ornatus*." "The males are much larger than the females, and sometimes become nearly an inch and a half long." "The only good English name that I have ever heard for these creatures is that of 'seuds,' given by a small boy, in reference to their rapid and peculiar motions." Other species are mentioned, which will be noticed farther on. In a "list of species inhabiting the rocky shores of the sounds and bays," p. 37 (331) eleven Amphipods are named.

Of *Talorchestia longicornis* and *Talorchestia megalophthalma*, of the sandy shores, he says, "when driven from their burrows by unusually high tides or storms they are capable of swimming actively in the water," p. 42 (336). Of the sandy shore species he mentions also *Orchestia agilis*, *Lepidactylis dyliiscus*, *Unciola trivolata*. To the muddy shores six species of Amphipoda are assigned, p. 83 (377). Among the species commonly found on
submerged woodwork six Amphipods are mentioned, p. 98 (392), among which it is curious to note that *Cladula tenebrosa* is not included. Of Amphipods ordinarily found on the bottoms of the bays and sounds, he enumerates for those that are rocky, p. 115 (409), nine species; for those that are gravelly and shelly, p. 128 (422), seven species; for those that are sandy, p. 134 (428), two species, *Lepidastylis dytiscus* being included in this and the two preceding lists; lastly, for those that are muddy, p. 140 (434), "several species" of *Lysianassine*, and eight of genera in other families.

In the section on "free-swimming and surface animals," he says, "several species of Amphipods are also common at the surface. The most abundant were *Callipus larvicola*, of which Mr. V. N. Edwards also took numerous large specimens in February and March; *Gammarus natator*, which was usually common, and occurred in immense numbers August 10 and on several other occasions; and *Hyperia*, which infests several species of large jelly-fishes, and also swims free at will. The *Paronima* is a related genus, but is very remarkable for its extreme transparency, which renders it almost invisible in water." The list, p. 158 (452), mentions "several species" of *Lysianassinae*, and eleven species of genera in other families.

At p. 163 (457), he says, "among the Crustacea there are a few species of Amphipods that are parasitic. One of these, *Laphygusur *sturio*, lives upon the gills of fishes and upon the surface of the body. It was found on the gills of the "goose-fish" (*Lophius*), in Vineyard Sound, and on the back of skates at Eastport." In the list of external parasites, he mentions, besides *Laphygusur *sturio*, "*Hyperia*, species, on jelly-fishes.

On the sandy shores and bottoms of estuaries, three Amphipods are recorded, p. 170 (464); on the muddy shores and bottoms of brackish waters, eight species, p. 177 (471); on oyster beds in brackish waters, four species, p. 182 (476); among eel-grass in brackish waters, eight species, p. 186 (480); on piles, etc., in brackish waters, four species, p. 188 (482); on outer rocky shores, nine species, p. 193 (487); on sandy shores of the open coast, four species, p. 196 (490); on the stony and rocky bottoms on the open coast, nine species, or more, since he says, "species of *Caprella* occur in considerable numbers," p. 200–204 (494–498); on sandy and gravelly bottoms off the open coast, eight species, p. 210 (504); on soft mud and sandy mud off the outer coast, seven species, p. 217 (511).

In the "lists of species found in the stomachs of fishes," pp. 220–227 (514–521), he mentions "Scep; Pogge; (Stenotomum acyprop.). Forty young specimens, one year old, taken at Wood's Hole in August, contained large numbers of Amphipod Crustacea, among which were *Unciola inorata*, *Ampelisca*, sp., etc." "Haddock; (Melanogrammus aeglefinus). . . . A specimen taken at Wood's Hole, November 6, 1872, contained a large quantity of *Gammarus natator.*

"Tom-Cod; Frost-Fish; (Microgalex tom-codin). Several specimens from New Haven Harbor, January 30, contained numerous Amphipods, among which were *Margaris; Gammarus, sp.; Ampelisca, sp.*" others at Wood's Hole, in March, contained "large quantities of Amphipods, especially of *Gammarus angulatus*, *G. natator*, *Callipus larvicola*, and *Micropeltus minax*; and smaller numbers of *Gammarus ornatus* and *G. macronatus*. Another lot of twelve, taken in April at the same place, contained most of the above, and in addition several other Amphipods, viz., *Margaris; Pontogamia inorata*, *Pilbocificus pangus*, and *Caprella. * "Ocellated Flounder; Summer Flounder; (Chelon rhetor cutela), . . . contained . . . Amphipod Crustacea belonging to the genus *Ampelisca.* "Spotted Flounder; (Lophopecta maculata), . . . contained . . . numerous Amphipods, *Gammarus macronatus.*" Sea-Herring; (Glyptus elongata), . . . contained . . . large numbers of an Amphipod, *Gammarus natator.*"

The Systematic Catalogue of the Amphipoda inhabiting the coast between Cape Cod and New York, drawn up by Mr. S. I. Smith, occupies pages 261–273 (555–567). It includes
Orchestia agilis, n. s., pl. iv. fig. 14; Orchestia palustris, n. s.; Talorchestia longicornis, Smith (Talorchestia longicornis, Say, Orchestia longicornis, M.-Edw., and De Kay); Talorchestia megalophthalma, Smith (Orchestia megalophthalma, Bate, Talorchestia quadrijugata, De Kay), "may be based on the female of one of the preceding species, but it is so badly described and figured as to be indeterminable"); Hype littoralis, Smith (Talorchestes littoralis, Stimpson); Leyiocnusae, species; Lepidostylis stygicus, Say; Phoxus kroyeri, Stimpson; Urolpth, species; Monoceloidea, species; Laphygus asperior, Kroyer (Dartenia compressa, Bate); Calliopius levisculus, Bock (Kroyer); Pontogeneia inermis, Bock (Amphithoe inermis and crenulata, Kroyer, Iphionella vulgaris, Stimpson; Athys inermis, crenulata, and vulgaris, Bate; Athys vulgaris, Packard, not Athys (Paramorphite) inermis, Packard, Mem. Boston. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. i. p. 298, 1867); Gammarus ornatus, M.-Edw., pl. iv. fig. 15 (Gammarus bocuda, Gould; Gammarus pulex, Stimpson); Gammarus ovulatus, n. s.; Gammarus maculatus, n. s.; Gammarus aggregans, Leach; Gammarus muconatus, Say (Gammaracanthus muconatus, Bate, on which Smith remarks, "our species cannot be referred to Bate's genus Gammaracanthus, for the dorsal margin is not distinctly crenated, and the third, fourth, and fifth segments of the abdomen are furnished with fascicles of spines."); Monoceloidea, n. s.; Melita nitida, n. s.; Ampelisca, sp., pl. iv. fig. 17, undescribed; Stylop serrata, n. s.; Philochereus pinguis, Stimpson, which falls to Zaddach's genus Lepchoereus; Microchereus minor, n. s.; Astene, sp.; Amphithoe maculata, Stimpson, pl. iv. fig. 16; Amphithoe calvata, n. s.; Amphithoe longimana, n. s.; Amphithoe empira, n. s.; Pulex furcatus, Smith (Ceropus furcatus, Stimpson); Pulex, sp.; Ceropus rubricornis, Stimpson, pl. iv. fig. 18, which Smith later identifies with Eriochthonus difformis, M.-Edw.; Ceropus unicolor, n. s., presumably Eriochthonus minar, since in 1880, Smith attributes to the genus Ceropus tubularis, Say, as the only species); Ceropus tubularis, Say, subsequently identified without doubt; Ceropus ciliereo, Smith (Ceropus ciliereo, Say, not of Bate); Siphonoscytus capax, n. s.; Uuncia irritata, Say, pl. iv. fig. 19; Hyperia, species, "upon the large red jelly-fish (Cyanea)"); "another species of Hyperia was taken at the surface in company with Saufs," Phronima, species, "closely allied to the P. atlantica of Guérin. According to Professor Verrill's notes it is, in life, translucent, scarcely tinged with yellowish-white, and nearly invisible in the water; the eyes red. Another form allied to the last was taken with it, and is possibly the male of the same species, but differs from it, and from the characters usually assigned to the genus, in possessing well-developed antennae. In life, according to Professor Verrill, it was translucent whitish, the body spotted with dark brown, and the eyes blackish." Thyrocles, species; Caprella geometrica, Say, pl. v. fig. 20, which Mayer identifies with Caprella auctifrons, Latreille; Caprella, species.

In the addenda, p. 451 (745), is given, Themisto, species undetermined. "It occurred swimming at the surface in vast numbers, and was thrown up by the waves in windrows, extending several miles along the shores of Martha's Vineyard."

1874. Willemoes Suhr, Rudolph von.

On a new Genus of Amphipod Crustaceans. Received February 27,—Read March 6, 1873. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. For the year MDCCCLXXIII. Vol. 163. London, MDCCCLXXIV. pp. 629-636. Pls. XLIX., L.

Thaumops pellucida, already mentioned in the Proc. R. S., 1873, but here figured and more fully described, was afterwards recognised as Cycloessa neptuni or neptuni, Guérin, 1842,
for which see Note under that date, and compare the account of *Oxinus spinosus*, Fabr., 1775. Some mistakes made in this paper were corrected in an appendix. See the following Note. The specimen was included in a haul made by the Challenger on January 28, 1873, when "the trawl was sent down, in lat. 35° 47', long. 8° 23', to a depth of 1090 fathoms." Among other points of interest Dr. Willemoes Suhm here mentions that the muscles of the thoracic legs are only very weakly developed, from which he infers "that the movements of the animal are not very rapid when it is obliged to walk over the sea-bottom." "The transparency of the body makes it possible likewise to distinguish clearly the cephalic ganglion and the ventral chain, consisting of five thoracic and three abdominal ganglia (Plate XLIX. fig. 1). The cephalic ganglion is situated in the anterior part of the head, more on the dorsal than on the ventral side; it is 3.50 millim. in width, and is horse-shoe-shaped with pointed ends. From the middle of its anterior margin two large nerves run straight to the end of the antenna, while from the opposite side two commissural cords run backwards, traversing the head and, after having encircled the mouth, uniting with the first thoracic ganglion. The nerves passing from the sides of the cephalic ganglion are all employed as ocellar nerves to supply the huge compound eyes. Those of the anterior end are better seen, as they go to the anterior part of the eyes, while those of the posterior end seem to go to the posterior parts.

"The first thoracic ganglion is seated just underneath the ovary in the second segment, and sends out the nerves for the mouth and the genital organs. The two cords then separate till they are united again in the third segment in the second ganglion; thence they run backwards in a single chain and form a ganglion in each of the subsequent segments, sending nerves to the legs. Altogether we find five thoracic ganglia for six segments, and in the abdomen three ganglia for five segments. The last ganglion of the abdomen is more slender than the preceding ones, and seems to send out nerves in different directions, especially to the anus and caudal appendages. In *Phronima* there are ten pairs of ganglia, five of which, as in the present case, are thoracic and five abdominal." Claus, 1879, it will be found, assigns only four ganglia to the abdomen in the Phronimidae.

The exocel appendage of the stomach, described by Claus for *Phronima*, "has, in the present species, assumed so large dimensions as to have replaced the stomach, which does not exist morphologically, but is physiologically represented by the cecum."

"The heart is an elongated tube extending from the second to the fifth segment (Plate XLIX. fig. 3, c). Probably there are three openings in it as in *Phronima*, one in each segment; but of these nothing could be made out.

"The respiratory organs consist of three pairs of small transparent sac-like gills at the bases of the second, third, and fourth pairs of feet (Plate XLIX. fig. 1, br). They are in form and number nearly the same as in *Phronima*.

"Genital Organs.—The single specimen taken is a female. There is a large ovary, distinguished by its rose-colour, occupying the middle portion of the first body-segment (Plate XLIX. fig. 3, or). I suspect that it consists of two ovaries lying close together, and having two excretory ducts leading to the genital papilla." "The genital papilla is an elevation in the centre of the ventral surface of the first thoracic segment between the two limbs [the first pair of ambulatory legs], which, as I have already mentioned, are destined to bear the eggs at their base, as in the females of *Nymphea*. The colour of the papilla is rose, with scattered scarlet points produced by small spines on the surface of the campana. In the centre of the genital papilla there is a large spine (Plate L. fig. 6, c) with a groove leading into a depression (c), in which I believe are seated the apertures of the ovarian ducts. This pit is protected by two soft appendages (Plate L. fig. 6, Ʉ), answering to the valves which are to be found in most females Amphipods, and in which they keep their eggs. In the present species, however, they are only rudimentary, and they do not seem to be
used for that purpose, as I found the eggs attached to the bases of the first pair of ambulatory legs."

The definition of the genus is given as in the "Proceedings," 1873. Willemoes Sulm thinks it nearly related to Phronima, but as "the genital papilla in Thaumops is in the centre of the first thoracic segment, while in Phronima it is in the seventh body-segment," and for other reasons, he thinks it cannot form a member of the family Phronimidae. In mentioning the seventh body-segment of Phronima, instead of the fifth, he was probably thinking not of the female but of the male.

Bovallius, 1886, says, "for my part, I am convinced that the specimen first described as Thaumops pellucida, must be ranged as a distinct species, which still may keep its [specific] name. The males described 1875 (l. c.) [Trans. Linn. Soc.] are perhaps identical with Guérin's species and may be placed there, awaiting a closer examination." This point, and others connected with the specific distinctions necessary to be established in this genus, will be more conveniently discussed later on in this Report.

1874. Willemoes Sulm, Rudolph von.


Since the preceding paper was read three males had been caught, the largest "103 millims, in length, exceeding in length the large female by 19 millims." "These males differ from the females by the absence of the genital openings at the base of the first segment and of the breeding lamelle. The two elongate testes begin just behind the caecum of the stomach, and their vasa deferentia run down to the last segment of the pereion, where they terminate by two simple openings between the last pair of pereiopods." "There is not a trace of a second pair of antennae, either in the male or in the female. In the former, however, the first pair of antennae, the five pairs of ambulatory pereiopods, and the caudal appendages are distinguished by the want of the glandular apparatus. In the females these glands cause an enlargement at the top of each of the appendages in question, and this enlargement is of course also wanting in the male." "The mandibles, which at first I thought were entirely wanting, have now been found. They are very much like those of Phronima, only shorter and not so elongate as in that animal; the palpus, which is present in the mandibles of the male Typhidae, could not be detected in Thaumops. The first maxille are also very small, and differ by their shortness from those of Phronima, but otherwise show the same characters. The second maxille could not be found with certainty; they are either wanting or represented by an organ which I thought was the labium (Plate L. fig. 6, lab). This organ arises from the second joint of a very peculiar appendage, which I have interpreted in my first paper as maxille (Plate L. fig. 6, ma). I am now satisfied, however, that these are the maxillipeds, consisting of three joints. Two of these joints are united together, the first being attached to the oral apparatus, and the second giving rise to a peculiar organ which consists of two chitinous claws united by a thin layer of the same substance, so as to form a sort of plate. I have already mentioned that I am not quite sure whether this is a labium or, as it seems more probable, the result of the displacement and union of the second maxille. This organ is situated at the inner side of the maxillipeds, the third joint of which consists of two strongly denticulated and separate claws. The two appendages (Plate XLIX. fig. 1, ma) which I first thought act as maxille are the gnathopoda of Spence.
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

Bate, followed by five pairs of pereiopods. The plepods or swimmerets consist in the male, as well as in the female, of only three pairs."

He still thinks it represents a new family of Hyperidea, to be placed next to the Phronimae. It approaches the Typhida, he says, by "the elongate shape of the head, with the mouth underneath and the claws terminating the gnathopods. On the other hand, however, the want of the second antennae in the male, the elongate slender shape of its first antennae, which show nothing of the enlargement and the olfactory hairs peculiar to the male Typhidae, and the want of the pulps in the male mandible, show that it differs widely from the Typhidae."

He now defines it thus:

"Caput oblongum, ocellis maximis superiorum capitis partem tegentibus. Segmenta thoracica septem, abdominalia quinque. Antennarum in utroque sexu par unum. Mandibulae et maxillae minimae. Maxillipedia par unum conjunctum. Pedum thoracorum paria septem, anteriora duo parva et chells armata. Pedum abdominalium paria tria." There is no doubt, he says, that Thaumops pellucida is a pelagic Crustacean, retreating sometimes to considerable depths, and coming up only in the night.

1874. Willemoes Suhr, R. von.


This is a letter remarking that Thaumops pellucida "has been already described by Guérin-Méneville under the name of Cryptosoma neptun," and that the female caught in the Atlantic "had a length of 84 mm., not of 14 mm., as had been erroneously reported.

1874. Wrzesniowski, Augustus.


The new species is compared with "Callisoma Hopei and C. crenata," which it is said to resemble in the first and second gnathopoda, and in the coxae of the five anterior pairs of appendages, "but those of the fourth pair of pereiopoda considerably deeper than the ones appertaining to the fifth pair." "The basis in the fourth pair" of pereiopoda "considerably broader and higher than in the fifth pair." There are notches on the dorsal surface of the fourth and fifth pleon-segments. "Telson deeply cut, but single."

1875. Catta, J. D.


In this extract, Catta says, "en résumé, des Amphipodes normaux sont déjà représentés, dans le Golfe de Marseille, par une trentaine de genres, dont un au moins nouveau, et par soixante-dix à soixante-quinze espèces différentes. Six espèces nouvelles et deux variétés, de formes surtout adriatiques, donnent pour ainsi dire la physionomie de la faune locale."

The first species mentioned is "Iridium Rissoanum," for which the synonymy is thus established: Iridium jucundum, Grube, 1863, Phoxus rissoanus, Sp. Bate, 1862. Pereionotus testudo, Sp. Bate and Westwood, "ne saurait se distinguer d'I. Rissoanum que par la petite taille de ses yeux et par les dents qui garnissent le bord interne de son antenne supérieure. Ce sont là tout au plus des différences spécifiques; les deux Amphipodes appartiennent donc au même genre, et, comme la publication de Grube est de quelques mois antérieure à celle des auteurs anglais, Pereionotus testudo doit devenir aussi Iridium testudo." Professor Catta had previously said, "si on ne met pas en doute la description de Guerin de Monneville, le genre Phoxus doit rester pour ne renfermer uniquement que le P. servatus, dont le Pléon serait tout-à-fait normal." The question of the telson seems here to be left still in obscurity, unless we may presume that it is present, from the identification of the names given above, since, although Grube's Iridium is described as having "telson nullum," both Phoxus and Pereionotus are described with a telson. In my opinion Phoxus should be accepted as the generic name in preference to Iridium and Pereionotus. But of the two latter, Pereionotus, having been instituted in 1862, has the precedence.

"Pellocoena Marionii" (n. g.) is thus described:—

"Ce nouveau Crustace a été trouvé dans les fonds coralligères de la calanque de Podost. Sa longueur, du bout des antennes à l'extrémité du pléon, n'atteint pas 1 millim. Deux de ses coxas sont énormément développés et forment par leur réunion un véritable bouclier rond, large et bombé. Comme cette disposition se répète des deux côtés du corps, l'animal peut se rouler complètement entre ses deux armoires et ne plus offrir dans cette position que l'aspect d'une lentille microscopique. L'antenne supérieure, courte et trapue, est terminée par un singulier flagellum dont les articles décroissent très-brusquement et très-inégalement de diamètre. Je ne connais rien, chez les Amphipodes, d'analogue à cette antenne ; aussi est-ce avec quelques réserves que je rapproche ce nouveau genre de la famille des Stegocephalidae. Je dédie cette espèce typique à M. Marion." In 1880 Mr. Haswell instituted the genus Cyprioidea, with the species ornata and lineata, to which in 1885 I added an English species, dammonotoides. In 1882 Sars instituted the genus Stegophor, family Amphilocheidae. It is possible, or even probable, that Cyprioidea and Stegophor are synonyms of Pellocoena, but with so brief a description as the above, it is difficult to decide either as to genus or species.

Phoxus erythrourhodon, n. s., is said to come near "P. Hotbaldi de Krüyer," from which it differs, "surtout par la présence d’un œil très parfait de chaque côté de la tête." This eye, he says, does not disappear even when the creature has been long kept in spirit.

"Anonye Brochii," n. s., is said to be near "A. Edwardsii (Krüyer), dont il se distingue par la forme plus ramassée de l'antenne supérieure, par quelques particularités caractéristiques du cinquième siénapogone et par le telson, dont chaque moitié se termine par un poinçon très aigüe."

"Nica Pontica (Rathke oq)," is mentioned as belonging to Nicae, rather than to Hyale, because of Rathke's error in describing the last uropod as bifurcate. But this seems an insufficient reason for cancelling a generic name. It is noted that Czerniavski, though knowing Rathke's species, nevertheless institutes a variety of "Nicae Percevii," under the name of "Pontica."
"Nica Prevostii (H. Milne-Edw.)," is given, with "Amphitrite Prevostii," M. Edw., and "Nica Macrowea," Heller, for its synonyms.

Of Lophotaenia pallida, Sp. Bate, he confirms Sp. Bate's suspicion, that the telson is not only cleft, but double.

Of Microleptopoda anomala (Rathke), he thinks it probable that it is the female of Microleptopoda gyrifotalpa. He mentions Eurythoe erythropthalmus; Liphimella osea, Rathke; Ampelisa bella, Sp. Bate; Lewothoe denticulata, Costa; Lewothoe arenicola, Montagu; Moria truncatipes, Spinola, with which he thinks Heller's Moria sessilimana identical; Moria integrinana, Heller; Lysianassa anomala, Sp. Bate; Lysianassa spinicornis, Costa; and alludes to unnamed species in various other genera of Amphipods, which may be found in the gulf.

1875. Grimm, Oscar.


He collected 350 specimens of Gammarids, belonging to four or five species, some of them colossal forms.

1875. Heller, Camil.


A full description and figures are given of the new species Cleippides quadriceps and Anathillopsis spinigera. Some of the differences pointed out between Cleippides quadriceps and Acanthopus (Cleippides) tricolor, Krüyer, may be due to age or accident; it is highly improbable, for example, that the mandible in the one should possess an accessory cutting-plate and a spine-row, and the other be without them. These would rather be generic differences, of which there does not seem to be any question.

The new genus Anathillopsis has its definition included in the Latin description of the species:

"Corpus compressum, dorso carinato, carina segmentorum in spinas retroversas exuanti; epimeris parvis, rigidis, extrorsum flexis. Antenne superiores inferioribus longioribus, pedunculo elongato, flagello appendiculare brevi. Mandibulae robustae, in spicis dentatae, processu accessorio etiam dentato, palpo triarticulado, articulo tertio breviori quam secundo. Maxillae primi parvis laminae inteiiores lata, longa, in margine anteriore setis sex plumes instructa. Pedes maxillares laminae exteriore brevi, vix ad dimidium articulis palpi secundum elongatum porrecta. Pedes 1° et 2° parvis eadem formae, subcheliformes, non pervallici; articulo quarto et quinto longitudinie fere equalibus, carpo in angulo inferiore postieriore in processum parvum producto, manu ovali in margine inteiiori setis et spinis tenuibus instructa. Pedes trium parium ultiorum articulo primo sat anguste, pedes septimi parvis isidem parium duorum precedentium breviores. Caput rostro frontali
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brevi instructum, oculi rotundati. Dorsum carinatum, omnis segmenta thoracis et quattuor segmenta postabdominis anteriors carina in margine posteroire in dentes acutos distinci. Angulus inferior posticus lateralis segmenti postabdominis 1st, 2nd and 3rd in dentem acutum productus. Pedes saltatorii ulteriori paris prolatae, rami laminiformibus, in margine spinulosis. Appendix caudalis obovata, usque ad dimidiam partem styli pedem saltatoriorum ulteriori paris recta, in margine posteriore sinuata." It is further remarked that this new genus stands between Amathilla and Gammaracanthus, that it has in common with Amathilla the compressed carinate body, the small similarly shaped subcheliform first and second gnathopods, and the simple emarginate telson, while it is distinguished from it by the elongated upper antennae, the presence of an accessory flagellum, the slender form of the first (femoral) joints of the three last pereopods, the elongate third uropods and the shortened third joint of the mandibular palp. With Gammaracanthus it agrees in the form of the antennae, in the shape of the first joints of the three last pereopods, as well as in the elongated last uropods. It is easily distinguished from it by the short rostrum, the feeble gnathopods, the form of the telson, the structure of the mandibles and mandibular palp, the strongly outward curved lateral edges of the pereon-segments, and the small inferiorly toothed side-plates.

It is rather doubtful whether this genus belongs to the Gammarinae, among which Heller in the above remarks seems inclined to place it. It seems to approach the subfamily Epimineae, Boeck, notwithstanding the minute secondy appendage to the upper antennae, in the presence of which it in fact resembles Amathilla as well as Gammaracanthus. An additional species, Amathillopsis affinis, from Franz-Josef Land, has been contributed to the genus by Mr. E. J. Miers.

Figures and descriptions are given of "Anonyx augenia Kroyer," "Aristias tumidus Kroyer," Onistius littoralis Kroyer," with some notes on "Arothoelepheia Martensii Gois," and some other known species. To Kroyer's Anonyx augenia, "Cancer ampulla Phipps" is given as a synonym, obviously only by a slip for Cancer augenia.

1875. LENZ, HEINRICH.


Seven species of Amphipoda occur in the inlet of Travemünde, Baltic. (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1875.)

1875. LOCKINGTON, W. N.


Of this paper P. Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 70, gives the following account, "Caprella spinosa. Lockington, from Hakodadi Bay, is distinguished by the considerable length of the male (body exceeding 1 inch, anterior antennae 1 inch long). From the description, however, nothing further can be derived, than that the author does not know the genera with more than five pairs of legs, and also that he takes no account of the mandibular-palp, etc. The species must therefore be considered indeterminate."
1875. Maitland, R. T.


The Amphipoda, pages 241-246, include the names and localities for species of Gammarina numbered 45-60, one of the Hyperina, 61, and Caprellina numbered 62-68. For 
Gammarus fluctuatus, Maitland gives the locality as "Onder steenen in een heelder stroomende vijver buiten de tolsteeg-barriere nabij Utrecht en in't Gein bij Abkoude." Of Gammarus puteus; Fabr., he says, "In groote menigte in bijna alle slooten en staaende wateren onder steenen en bulken, tusschen waterplanten enz. zeer gemene." Lysianassa, Edw., he naturalizes into Ljifjismas. "Amphiloe Jurini, Edw." he gives doubtfully. He retains the name Leptomera in place of the earlier Proto. "Caprella antennata, Edw. III, pag. 108, No. 3. Bate & Westw. II, p. 60," he also gives doubtfully, and likewise "Caprella obesa, v. Bened." Of "Sampylus tristis, v. Bened." he is doubtful. He closes the list with "Cyamus, Lam. 68, etit. Lin. Edw. III, pag. 113, No. 1. Bate & Westw. II, p. 85. Watervisschuis. Op een vinvisch, Balaneoptera rostrata, den 10 Dec. 1862 in 't IJ, nabij Zaandam, gestrand." It would have been interesting to have had some description of this Cyamus, since Lütken in 1873 says that "hitherto not a single species has been found on a genuine Fin-whale (Balaneoptera), although some Fin-whales, for instance B. Sinbaldii, have been the object of fishery, and the opportunity has been used for looking after parasites. See S. Hallas, Vidensk. Medd. fra dem naturhist. Forening for 1867, p. 162."

Among the Isopoda, after Amens is given on page 248, "Pterygocora Latr. 76. arenaria. Latr. Zandpissebed. Slabber, bl. 92, Pl. XI, Fig. 3, 4. Am de kust van Walcheren (Slabber.) N. B. Waarschijnlijk de larve toestand eener Idotea-soort." It is curious that in Slabber's own country he should not have accredited to him the specific name which he gave to this now well-known Amphipod, Haustorius arenarius.

1875. Martens, Eduard von.


Thaumatops is suggested in place of Thaumos as the name of the Hyperid (Cystosoma) [Cystosoma] described as a new genus by Willemoes Suhm. Hesse's Ichthyomyxa, 1873, is criticised.

1875. Metzger, A.

V. Zoologische Ergebnisse der Nordseeufahrt... X. Crustaceen aus den Ordnungen Edriophthalmata und Podophthalmata. Bearbeitet von Prof. Dr. A. Metzger in Münden. Hiezu Abbildungen auf Kupfertafel VI. pp. 277-310.

A list of Amphipoda is given, pages 278 to 281, numbering eighty-three species, with particulars as to place of capture, depth, nature of ground and geographical distribution. Species previously taken by Leuckart or by Metzger himself, even if not observed on the present expedition, are included. On *Amphithoe gibba*, R. Leuckart, the note is given, “Von späteren Forschern nicht wieder aufgefunden, oder doch nicht erkannt. Die L. c. [Frey und Leuckart, Beiträge p. 162] gegebene Beschreibung ist zu unvollständig. Nach der Übereinstimmung mit A. Rathkei zu urteilen, gehört die Art wahrscheinlich der Gattung Calliopus an.” See Note on Frey and Leuckart, 1847. Of *Gammarus elongatus*, Leuckart, he says, “Später, wie es scheint, noch nicht wieder aufgefunden.” He notices Boeck’s opinion that it may be *Mюрa longinana*, Thompson. He here gives Kröyer *arenaria*, late, with Boeck’s *Postorates norvegicus* as a synonym.

Fuller notes and descriptions of new species are given on pages 296-300. *Dulichia monacantha*, n. s., Tab. vi. fig. 8, is thus described:—

"Caput antice paulum productum et rotundatum. Epimerum primum in spinam longam productum, epimerum secundum margine posteriori rotundatum, margine interiore recto et parum modo productum. Pedes secundi parum multo longiores quam latiores, dentibul duobus instructae, dente postico longiore et acuminato. Pedes quinti et sexti parvis articulis terci longitudinem quarti et quinti junctorum vix superant. Pedes septimi parvis articulis quarto longiore quam quinto, articulo tercio prolongo, longiore quam primo. Pedes salutorii ulteriori paulum pedunculo vix diminutum longitudinem rami inferioris asquanti. Longitudine animalis c. 5 mm." It comes, he says, very near to *Dulichia pocata*. Of another *Dulichia*, spec. dubia, he had only a single defective specimen, a female with eggs. This he describes, as also the female of *Heda montrosa*, Boeck, in which his two species showed the first gnathopods larger than the second, having the hand curved, not with three, but only two teeth. He describes the tubes of *Siphonocrates eapitatus*, Metzger, as apparently very fragile.

*Bythid cruscorinis*, n. s., Tab. vi. fig. 9 is thus described:—

according to Buchholz, it is probably the young of *Tritropis aculeata*, Lepechin. He comments on *Stenoleuca marina*, Bate, *Stenoleuca monoculoides*, Montagu, *Metopa pollexiana*, Bate. He retains the last name, though agreeing with Bate and Westwood (vol. ii. p. 499), in the view that Kroyer’s *Lencoleuca elypeata* is probably the female of *Metopa pollexiana*. *Leureloperatum*, Bate and Westwood, distinguished, he says, from *Orchomenes*, Boeck, only by the want of an accessory flagellum, should find its place in Boeck’s arrangement of the *Lysianassina* just after *Orchomenes*. To supply defects in the original description of the genus, he gives the following:

“Alle Mundtheile von dem seitlichen Kopflappen und der erste Epimere bedeckt. Mandibeln viel länger als breit, an der Ellenförmigen oder flach-helmformigen Spitze ungefährth; Palpus sehr lang und schlank, 2gliedrig, Sörmig geschwungen und weit hinter dem elliptischen, nicht sehr hervortretenden Kaulpokker eingekeilt. Innere Lade (lohus interior) des ersten Maxillenpaares kurz und schmal, am Ende mit zwei Borsten; äussere Lade kräftig, an der Spitze mit ungleichen und unregelmässig zweiwöllig gestellten Zähnen; Palpus zweigliedrig mit feinähnlichem Endrand und hinter demselben schwach gerief. Maxillen des zweiten Paares mit schmälen und nicht sehr langen Läden, die äussere unbedeutender länger als die innere, beide nach den Enden zu mit Borsten bewehnt. Die hintere oder äussere Lade der Maxillarfüssse, welche eben über das dritte Glied des Palpus reicht, hat einen eonuierten Innenrand und ist hinter der Crenulation bogenförmig geriff; innere oder vordere Lade viel kürzer und schmäler, nur bis zum Ende des ersten, verhältnismässig starken, Pulpagliedreich, an dem schief abgestutzten Ende mit einigen kleinen zahnartigen Vorsprüngen und am Innenrande mit spärlichen Borsten bewehnt.” This is followed by a description of the species *Lepidoleperum curinatum*, Bate and Westwood.

*Callisoma krejci*, Bruzelius, was found in great numbers within dead specimens of *Echinocardium corvatum*.

Section III. is “Ueber die Crustaceenfauna der Nordsee diesseits und jenseits der Doggerbank,” pp. 306–309. From the Deutsche Bucht, 97 Crust. *Podophthalmata* et *Eidophthalmata* were known, of which 46 species were Amphipoda, from Northumberland a total of 167, of which 89 were Amphipoda, and of this 89, 41 were common to both districts. The five Amphipoda not known to occur from the Northumberland side were *Amphileuca gibba* and *Mylius flabellus*, from Heligoland; *Orchomenes pinguis* from the west coast of Norway; and the southern species *Medita palmata* and *Orchestia deshayesi*. Various speculations are entered into, to account for the facts of distribution so far as ascertained. The districts compared were “von Texel (Holland) bis Blavandseluk (Jütland)” and the Nordseegebiet “zwischen dem westlichen Abhang der Doggerbank und den Küsten von Yorkshire bis zum Firth of Forth.” Among the important relations of temperature it is said that “alle Wasserschichten der Nordsee diesseits der Doggerbank, oder, um die Lage genauer zu fixiren, diesseits einer Linie etwa von Scarborough bis zu südlichen Eingang in den Skagerrack oberhalb Honsholmen und Hirschal, im Monat August von der Oberfläche bis zu 20 bis 30 Faden nahezu eine gleichhohe Temperatur besitzen, während jenseits dieser Linie die tiefere Wasserschichten erheblich kühler bleiben als diejeniger der Oberfläche.” Among the species, six in number, named as likely still to be found in the Deutsche Bucht, “*Novia caudata*” is given, perhaps by mistake, for *Novia tuberculosa*, Sp. Bate, as it is accompanied by “*Novia multata*,” and Spence Bate’s two other species of *Novia* are recorded as actually found.

1875. The Micrographic Dictionary. London, MDCCCLXXV.

An article on *Gammarus* mentions the species *pales* and *flavialites*, adding that “there are twenty-three species of *Gammarus*, many of them marine.” It also names *Talitrus*
saltator as belonging to the Gammarina. The bibliography refers to Desmarest, Milne-Edwards, Gervais, Westwood, Bate and Westwood in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

1875. Miers, Edward John, born 1851 (E. J. M.)


"Lysianassus Kergueleni," n. s., is described. This species was subsequently transferred by Mr. Miers to the genus Ammoe. It was again found by the Challenger Expedition.

A new genus Paramora is thus defined:—"Superior antennae exappendiculate, but little longer than the inferior. Gnathopoda subequal, well-developed; dactylytes closing along the inferior margin of the palm. Posterior pair of pleopoda with the rami very unequal, the inner rami short or rudimentary. Telson cleft nearly to the base."

"This genus will apparently include Melita Fresnelii, Audouin, and Melita tenuicornis, Dana, which latter species is placed by Mr. Spence Bate provisionally in the genus Miera." The type species is Paramora australis.

In the August number of the Annals, p. 117, Mr. Miers changes the name of Paramora australis to Atylus australis, and in the Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. for 1879, he says, "it is probable that a separate genus will eventually have to be formed for the reception of the two species just mentioned [Atylus australis, Miera, and Atylus (Iphimedia) fischeri, Dana], and A. australis, Spence Bate. They differ from the normal species of the genus Atylus, as restricted by Boeck, in being destitute of dorsal carination, and in some other particulars. For A. australis I originally founded a new genus Paramora, allied to Melita in having the inner rami of the posterior pair of pleopoda short or rudimentary, but differing from it in the absence of an accessory appendage to the upper antennae. A subsequent examination of a series of younger examples showed, however, that my original types had sustained injury, the rami in question having been broken off and lost, and that in reality the inner rami are as well developed as the outer in A. australis. Yet though the genus Paramora is unavailable for A. australis, it will hold good for the reception of Melita tenuicornis, Dana ?., and Grananora Fresnelii, Audouin, mentioned at the time of its publication as apparently included in it; unless, as is probable, there be some error in the figures and descriptions published of these species."

In a letter dated October 19, 1885, Mr. Miers says, "I suppose the genus Paramora will hardly stand." The species Atylus australis is, I think, without doubt the same as that described by S. I. Smith, under the title Atylus (?) australis, Miers (?), of which Mr. Smith has very obligingly sent me specimens, which will be further noticed later on in this Report.

Podoerms ornatus, n. s., is briefly described, the length given being ½ inch, which is probably a misprint, as the length mentioned in the subsequent fuller report is 13 mm.

1875. Norman, A. M.


Among the animals found attached to the Falmouth-and-Lisbon telegraph-cable laid in June 1870 and taken up for repairs in the autumn of 1874, Mr. Norman mentions four Amphipoda; Amphithopsis lotipes (Sars), giving reasons for using this name in preference-
to *Calliope obsiana* or *Calliope jingalli*, Bate and Westwood; "*Gammaropsis erythrophthalmus*, Liljeborg = *Eurythros erythrophthalmus*, B. & W.;" "*Probolium* (=Montagna, Bate): fragment"; and "*Eupia phasma* (Montagna) = *Protilia phasma*, Bate."

1875. **Packard, A. S.**


At page 599, speaking of the embryo in *Oniscus* and *Aselbros*, he says, "The abdomen is curved up and backwards, while in the Amphipods it is bent beneath the body, as in Fig. 254, and this is really, as Fritz Müller observes, the only important difference between the embryos, at an early stage, of the two groups. The embryo Isopod at the time of hatching closely resembles the adult, there being no metamorphosis.

"The development of the Amphipods or beach fleas, is nearly identical with that of the Isopods. The eggs of certain species undergo total segmentation, while those of other species of the same genus (Gammarus) partially segment, as in the spiders, and in a less degree the insects, showing the slight importance to be attached to this matter, and that Haeckel's term *Morula* when used for the total segmentation of Crustacea is of little significance, how [ever] much it may be in the lower animals."

"Summary of changes:—

1. Segmentation of the yolk, partial, or total (Morula).
2. Nauplius state in the egg.
3. Larva hatching in the form of the adult with the full number of feet; no metamorphosis."

He refers to the works of E. van Beneden, Dohrn, Rathke, and Bobretzky, all concerned with the embryology of Isopods.

1875. **Powell, Ll.**


This species will be considered later on in this Report. It bears a strong general resemblance to *Phronima scolenterax*, Forskål, the distinction between the two being based on characters which are not very striking at first sight.

1875. **Rougemont, Philipp de**, born 1850, died 1881.

*Questio inauguralis; Die Fauna der dunkeln Orte*. München, 1875. 13 pp.

The author bases an argument on the relationship between *Gammarus pulex* and *Gammarus puteanus*. He makes the pungent observation that the errors which zoologists have made in the establishment of species during the last fifty years it will take a hundred years to correct.

1875. **Rougemont, Ph. de.**


The general structure of the Gammaridae is described and the sensory appendages discussed. The cylindrical appendages to the flagellum of the upper antennae are recognised, in
agreement with Leydig and contrary to the view of Spence Bate, as organs of smell. The fact that they are longer in the blind *Gammarus pulex* and *Asellus* from the wells than in *Gammarus pulex* and *Asellus aquaticus* is regarded as a natural compensation made to the former for their want of sight. To the plumose hairs at the base of the upper antenna, which Sara and others accept as auditory organs, like those described by Hensen for the Decapods, Rougemont disallows this function, on the ground that to the web-and cave-shrimps hearing would be of no particular service, and that in Amphipods neither auditory vesicle nor otolith has been discovered. He regards the hairs in question as ministering to the sense of touch, and were there any word to express something intermediate between the senses of touch and hearing, he would be willing to adopt it for the function of these organs.

He agrees with some earlier writers in ascribing to the cone of the antennary gland a sense of smell, and supposes, while the cylinders of the flagellum smell more distant objects, the cone takes cognizance of food approaching the mouth, an ingenious but highly probable suggestion. He mentions that Felix Plateau, who like Spence Bate recognised eyes in *Gammarus pulex*, briefly described these organs as "dreieckig mit sphärischen Winkeln, klein und pigmentlos." But de Rougemont himself had never been able to find any Krystallkörperchen, and is convinced that these animals cannot see and distinguish objects, though the light, penetrating their transparent skin to the culmen of the optic nerve, may produce a disagreeable impression, which leads them to prefer a safe obscurity.


1875. Schiodte, J. C.


Schiodte considers that the structure of the mouth in the Amphipoda offers three principal types, best distinguished by the connections which determine the movements of the mandibles. The first type belongs to the *Gammarus-Cavellina*-forms. Here the mandibles are short, three-sided, with broad triangular base, the outer angle of which is socketed by a short process in the pleural border of the head. On this process and the outer side of the shaft they have an oscillating movement, but being free from the special arrangements for regulating their movements which are found in the other two types, he calls this group Eltherognatha, defined by the formula, "Mandibula trigona, conchilo articulatorio antico curvato. Labrum planissculum, transversum, simpliciter." The lower lip he describes as having four comparatively soft cushion-like lobes and two more strongly chitinized and calcified horns directed backwards, stiffer than the cushions, yet yielding towards their free ends, so as to constitute a spring stiff enough to hold the mandibles up for their oscillation, yet elastic enough to yield to pressure, and which he therefore designates as "processus mandibularis labii inferioris."

The second type includes most of the *Lysianassina*, Dana. Here, in addition to the arrangements above mentioned, "from the front end of the shaft, on the upper side, in front of the palp, there issues a club-shaped, articular process, rounded at the end, which fits into a corresponding cup on either side of a saddle-shaped process on the palate, close behind..."
the upper lip, descending into the mouth-cavity." It is this arrangement in connection with the development of the upper and lower lips, that determines the scissor-like movement of the mandibles in this group, which he therefore calls Trocholognatha, thus defined, "Mandibulata producta, condylo articulario instructo antico, acetabulo epipharyngis accommodato. Labrum crassum, conicum, simplex." Of this group he considers that there are, as suggested by Kreyer, only two principal types, Anonyx and Opis, and as the first group correspond with the Oatesi, as defined by Schiodte, so this with the Circulans under the same limitation.

The third type includes the Hyperina, and because the outer lobes of the mandibles are pressed into a transverse furrow of the upper lip he calls this group Piezognatha, thus defined, "Mandibulata producta, condylo articulario antico carinato, mandis exterioris fossae transverse lobri accommodata. Labrum planiscatum, transversum, duplex."

As abnormal among the Eleutherognatha, the mouth-organs are described of Stegocephalus, Cyamus and Laphystius. The illustrations are taken from "Caprella septentrionalis Kr. sp."; "Laphystius Sturioni Kr. sp."; "Cyamus ovalis Ronn. de Vaux. sp."; "Anonyx Lagena Kr. sp."; "Stegocephalus Ampulla Kr. sp."; "Themisto libellula Mandt. sp."; "Anephyloma sp. sp."

The English reader will be glad to know that there is a translation of this highly important paper, "partly condensed with the sanction of the author," in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, for September, 1876. The beautiful and elaborate plates of the original do not, however, accompany the translation.

1875. Simon, Eugène.


He enumerates and shortly describes several species of Crustacea living in caves, among them, "Niphargus subterraneus (Leach) = puticatus (C. Koch) aquilex and styxius (Schiodte), Carniolia, also in wells." (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1875.)

1875. Smith, Sidney I.


"Hyalella, genus nov." is here defined as in 1874, except that the penultimate segment in the maxillipod-palma is here said to be "longer than broad." Hyalella dentata, pl. i. figs. 3-6, is again described as "sp. nov." Hyalella inermis, n. s., pl. i. figs. 1-2, is described, "closely allied to the last species, but wholly without teeth upon the dorsal margin of any of the abdominal segments." On this, Faxon in 1876 says, "after an examination of a large number of Hyalella dentata and H. inermis from Utah, I am satisfied that they are but varieties of one species." The policy of coining, or retaining, names for varieties is open to question. Where the variation is not sufficiently important to be regarded as specific, it might well, in my opinion, be left without a special name. In the present instance it seems highly inconvenient to have a species named from a particular character, and a variety named from the absence of that very character. If it is impossible to retain both
names as specific, this would seem to be one of the rare cases in which original names might justifiably be changed on account of their inappropriateness. The difficulty, however, will not arise, if, as already suggested, the names may be considered synonyms of Hydella alvina, Philippi, 1860. Gammarus limnus, Smith, pl. ii. figs. 13–14, from "Lake near Long's Peak; elevation, 9000 feet," is described, and Gammarus robustus, n. s., pl. ii. figs. 7–12, from Wahsatch Mountains, Utah.

1875. Smith, Sidney I.

The Crustaceans of the Caves of Kentucky and Indiana. From the American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. IX., June, 1875.

Stygoharum vitreus, Cope, from Mammoth Cave, is said to be really a Crangonyx, which should stand as Crangonyx vitreus (Cope). Crangonyx vitreus, Packard, from Indiana, is very different from Cope's species, but closely allied to Crangonyx gracilis, from Michigan, Lake Superior, etc., differing principally in the structure of the eyes. Since Packard's species in any case must yield its specific name, one is led by Professor Smith's account to regard it as a synonym of Crangonyx gracilis.

1875. Stebbing, T. R. R.


Bathyporeia pilosa, Lindström, is figured and described, with an argument to show that Bathyporeia pelagica, Sp. Bate, is the adult male, and "Bathyporeia robertsoni," Sp. Bate, a younger form of the male, of the same species of which Bathyporeia pilosa is the female. G. O. Sars, has expressed the opinion that Bathyporeia robertsoni is a distinct species. H. Blanc accepts my view.

1875. Stebbing, T. R. R.


In this paper a new species is described under the name Dexamine antarctica. This in November 1878 I transferred to Atylus on the ground of its likeness to Atylus gibbosus, Sp. Bate, and of its residing, like that species, in a sponge. Atylus gibbosus, however, having no palp to the mandibles, belongs not to the Atylinae, but to the Dexaminæ, and is made by Boeck the type of a new genus Tritata, which name he derives from the Greek Τριτάτα, without explaining why he introduces an additional letter into the Latinized form of it. My species will become Tritata antarctica, and will probably include as synonyms, Polycheira tenuipes, Haswell, from Port Jackson, and Polycheira obtusa, Thomson, from New Zealand.

Another new species, described and figured as "Seba Saundereii," is said to come from Algoa Bay, South Africa. In 1883, a new genus and species from New Zealand was described by Mr. Chilton under the name Tectaticum typicum. This is probably the same as my Seba saundereii. A specimen brought home by the Challenger was taken in the Strait of Magellan, so that the range of this little species in the south would seem to be very extensive.
1875. Willemoes Suhm, R. von.


In this letter, dated "H.M.S. Challenger, Cap York, in September 1874," under the heading "Die Thiere der Oberfläche," he says, "Die Crustaceen traten namentlich auf der Fahrt von den neuen Hebriden nach Cap York massenhaft auf, doch fangen die Euphausiden, die bei den Fidschi-Inseln noch geheim waren, an, seltener zu werden.—Namentlich schön war die Ausbeute an Stomatopoden Decapodenlarven und an Hyperiden. Von letzteren waren diesmal nicht nur Hyperia, Phronima, Cylopus, Cyprisoma, und Ozycephalus sondern auch Rhabdosoma vorhanden, die abenteuerliche langgestreckte Typhida, die wohl zu den seltensten Bewohnern der Oberfläche gehört, da es uns bisher noch nie gelang eines Exemplars derselben habhaft zu werden."

1875. Willemoes Suhm, R. von.


The part of the paper referring to the Amphipods is on pp. 24–26, under the heading "On Cystisoma Neptunus (Thaumops pellucida)." (Pl. XI. figs. 4–8). Willemoes Suhm here objects to supposing that the antennæ in Cystisoma represent the second pair, an opinion which he wrongly attributes to Guerin-Meneville. "Against a union of Cystisoma with the Hyperhids may be advanced," he says, "besides the form of the head (which is more Typhida-like) and the absence of the second antennæ in both sexes, the absence of a palpus on its mandible. (Pl. XI. fig. 6). The palpus is always present, according to Claus, in Hyperids, but is wanting in Phronimidae." (But on this last point see Note on Claus, 1879.) "The male," he says, "differs by the absence of glands at the top of nearly all the appendages, especially in the last pair of pereiopods, which, according to this, have not the same clumsy appearance as in the female. The two testes begin just behind the stomach (fig. 5, t), and send vasa deferentia to the last segment of the perizon, where two simple genital openings are to be seen between the last pair of legs (fig. 5, a, g)." He further says somewhat mysteriously, "probably (as in Phronima) the full-grown male is somewhat smaller than the female; it seems that Cystisoma Neptunus can attain a very considerable size; for the last and largest male which we got in the trawl has a length of 103 millim. This male is the largest specimen of Cystisoma as yet on record, so that the probability that the female grows still larger seems to be but slight. The figure 4, apparently of this specimen, is drawn rather less than life-size, although the "Explanation of Plates" gives it as "Nat. size."

1876. Bate, C. Spence.


Referring to his earlier report, in 1855, Mr. Spence Bate says that in the present report he is desirous "to show—that the epimera, as sectional pieces in a theoretical construction of a
somite, cannot exist; that the so-called epimera are portions only of the integumentary structure of the appendages of the animal, and that the apodema are formed out of this structure, more or less thinned out by lateral pressure and internal arrangement; and that the head of the lower types and carapace of the higher are homologically the same, the carapace being a monstrous development intended for the covering and protection of the more complicated branchial appendages of the higher types" (p. 47). On page 41 it is stated that "the third pair of maxillipeds in the Brachyurous Crustacea are identical with the first pair of walking-legs in the Stomatopoda, Amphipoda, and most of the Isopoda." But, at least as regards the Amphipoda, second gnathopods must have been intended instead of the first pair of walking legs.

1876. Boeck, Axel.


A preface in French by Hakon Boeck explains that, when Axel Boeck died in May 1873, he left his Manuscript almost complete, but the figures not in all cases named. This deficiency Hakon Boeck had to supply to the best of his ability. In regard to the synonymy he was obliged to depend in part, he says, upon the data supplied by Bate and Westwood. His editorial task must have been one of no slight difficulty, and he deserves the gratitude of the student for his labours.

At page 190 is given Opies, new genus, thus defined:—
"Mandibulae palpo profundiis quam tuberculo molari affixo. Maxille 1mi pars lamina interiore angusta, non longa, in apice sutas duas plumosas gerenti. Maxille 2di pars laminis angustis, non vero longis. Pedes maxillares laminae exteriore elongata, angusta, in margine interiore denticulata instructa; fore ad lineam articuli palpi brevis 3ti orrecta; articulo palpi 4to unguliformi. Pedes 1mi pars manu permagra, inflata, in angulo inferiore antico producta et acute. Appendix caudalis prolongata, profunde fissata." Krøyer's name for this genus, Opis, was preoccupied.

For Opis leptochaeta, Bate and Westwood, 1868, Boeck here proposes a new genus, to be called Leptochelea, of which he says, "I Munddeleens Bygning afviger deu ikke saa meget fra slegten Anonyx, men dog iar derved, at Kjøbeføderernes ydre Padder ere temmelig smalle og væbnerde med smaa Tænder istedetfor Knuder paa den indre Rand. Springføderne ere forlængede, og Halvedehaaget er særdeles langt, dybt klovet." By the structure of the first gnathopods it approaches, he says, the Oeclerineae. Besides that Leptochelea contravenes the rule against adopting a specific name as generic, it falls as a synonym to the earlier Eunymp, Norman, 1867.

The Iphimellae are accidentally introduced at page 235, as Subfamilia V. of the Gammaridae, instead of coming later as Subfamilia VII. of the Lecithideae. Among these the first genus is Acanthostrœma, A. Boeck. This name supersedes the earlier Acanthonous of Owen and Vertmann of White, both of which are preoccupied. Acanthostrœma itself might have been presumed to be an accidental misspelling or misprint for Acanthostoma, but that it occurs several times without variation. It is thus defined:—
"Lobium superior proelongatum. Maxille 1mi pars palpus 2articulato; articulo 1mo longo; laminae interiore per magna, triangulares, multis setis plumosis instructa. Pedes maxillares palpo robusto; articulo palpi ultimo parvo. Pedes 1mi et 2di pars graciles, manu subcheliformi destituti; articulo 5to 1mi pars prolongato, gracili; ungve in margine postico perserrato. Corpus compressum; epimeris magnis, rigidis."
In the Subfamily Dexamines, for his genus Lampra, 1870, a preoccupied name, Boeck now gives "Tricera. n. g." It is thus defined:—

"Pedes maxillares lamellis exterioribus angustioribus, valde curvatis et modo in summo dimidio spinis punciis validis armatis; laminis interioribus latioribus et longioribus quam apud genus Dexamine, spinis multo curvatis et gracilibus armatis. Epimera minima; epimera quattuor anteriores uno non aliora, in margine inferiore armata. Pen quinque parium ultirernum articule 4to et 5to perbrevibus; uagve parvo." The type is Mythis gibbusus, Sp. Bate.

In his notice of the genus Hoploos, Liljeborg, Boeck says, "Hos denne Slægt fandt jeg først og nøjagtig undersøgt den ciendommelige Halsring, eller rettere Øjophagingsring, som ligger indenfor Løberne og er saaleden den indernste og en constant Del af Tygeapparatet."

1876. Catta, J. D.


From some Algo attached to a vessel, which had come from India round the Cape of Good Hope into the harbour of Marseilles, were taken a group of Crustacea. Among others there were specimens of Probolium polygryon, A. Costa, and Amphithoe penicillata, A. Costa. Professor Catta gives a full description and figures of Probolium polygryon, showing that Probolium megachelis, Heller, cannot properly be distinguished from it. He applies the rather inconvenient nomenclature of 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th siagonopodes respectively to the first and second maxilla, the maxillipeds, and the first and second gnathopods. Both in the description and figures, however, it is clear that the premier siagonopode represents the second maxilla, and the deuxième siagonopode the first maxilla. The "saille très-volumineuse, arrondie et surmontée d’un long pêl cylindrique" given as part of the "premier siagonopode" is probably the base and inner plate of the first maxilla. The palp or "pièce exténe" of the "deuxième siagonopode" (first maxilla) should no doubt have been represented as two-, instead of one-jointed. The species should moreover have been assigned to Stenothoe, Dana, as the mandibles are without palp.

Under the heading, Amphithoe penicillata, Professor Catta investigates the relationship between "Amphithoe Dermarestii," Sp. Bate, and Amphithoe penicillata, as described first by Costa and then by Heller. He points out that the figures given by the Italian and Austrian authors do not correspond with their descriptions. Carefully figuring and describing the second gnathopod of his own specimen, he decides that the species "Dermarestii" of Bate must be united with penicillata of Costa. In my opinion the name must be carried back a step further to "Amphithoe Valiantii," Lucas, 1849, in which the hand of the second gnathopods "est profondément échancré à son bord inférieur, et qui, à la naissance de cette échancrure, est armé d’une épine forte et très-saillante." Costa describes this mand "col dorse prolongato un poco al di là della inserzione dell’unghia; il margine unguicolar assai obliquo ed a curva rientrante; il margine dorsale ornato di lunghi peli, che all’estremità formano un folto pennello." Sp. Bate gives it in his species, "ovate, the upper margin furnished with four or five fuscunci of hairs; palm oblique, deeply concave, defined by one or two short spines." When it is remembered that in the species of Amphithoe, the second gnathopod varies with age and sex, but little confidence will be felt in the multitudinous species at present established on subtle distinctions, referring to the shape of the gnathopods, the length of the antenna, the colouring of the animal, or perhaps even the locality in which it was captured.
1876. Claus, C.


1876. Faxon, Walter.


Of the Crustacean fauna of the lake, Mr. Faxon says, “excepting a species of Cypris, all the specimens collected belong to one amphipodous genus, Allorchestes, which had hitherto afforded but one or two authentic fresh-water species, ranging from Maine to Oregon and the Straits of Magellan. Seven new species are described in this paper from Lake Titicaca. Several of them are remarkable among the Orchestidae for their abnormally developed epimeral and tergal spines. Some are also noteworthy as comparatively deep-water forms of a family commonly regarded as pre-eminently littoral.”

The genus Allorchestes is thus defined:—“First maxille with small unarticulate palpi. Palpus of the maxillipeds composed of four segments, the distal segment usually bearing a movable spine at its apex. First antennae shorter than the second antennea, longer than the peduncle of the second antennae. First and second thoracic legs subcheliform. Propodite of second pair larger than propodite of first pair, and much larger in the male than in the female. Telson short and entire.” Hyalella, Smith, 1874, is given as a synonym. My reasons for preferring Hyalella to Allorchestes are given in Note on Ratske, 1837. Mr. Faxon describes Allorchestes armatus, n. s., figs. 1-18; Allorchestes echinus, n. s., figs. 19-21; Allorchestes longipes, n. s., figs. 22-25; Allorchestes lucifugus, n. s., fig. 26; Allorchestes latimanus, n. s., figs. 27-28; Allorchestes longipalume, n. s., figs. 29-31; Allorchestes capreus, n. s., figs. 32-34. He also figures Allorchestes dentatus, var. inermis, fig. 35, for Hyalella inermis, Smith. Of his specimens he says, “they differ from specimens from the United States in having a firmer and less transparent shell, and a little differently shaped propodite to the second pair of thoracic legs in the male; hardly enough to warrant the establishment of a new species when one considers the variability of the species within the limits of the United States.”

In a note Mr. Faxon says, “Among the Crustacean collected by the Thayer Expedition in Brazil are two species of Allorchestes. One is represented by a unique female specimen taken from a canal at Campos by C. F. Hartt. It differs from A. dentatus, var. inermis, only in the second pair of antennae, which are half as long as the body only and twice as long as the first pair; flagellum composed of thirteen segments. Length of body, 4 mm. In the absence of more specimens, I would consider this a variety (gracilicornis) of Allorchestes dentatus,” fig. 36. “The second species is represented by several specimens. It may be called Allorchestes longistilus, sp. nov.” Fig. 37. “Differs from A. dentatus, var. inermis, in its slenderer body, longer antennae, and especially in the length of the third pair of caudal stylets.”


Records Crangonyx macronatus, n. s. See Zool. Record.

1876. Fries, S.


1876. Giard, Alfred Mathieu.


"Urothoe marina presents a strongly marked sexual dimorphism. The most striking character of the male sex is the length of the inferior antennae, which greatly exceeds the superior ones. It is well known that it is a character of the same kind that distinguishes the male Hyperia (Lestrigon) from their females." Judging from the antennae, as figured by Spence Bate, he argues that "Urothoe Bairdi and Urothoe elegans must be regarded as representing male individuals; while Urothoe brevicornis and Urothoe marina are, on the contrary, figured from the female sex."

1876. Hoek, P. P. C.


In all seven Amphipoda are enumerated, none new.

1876. Humbert, Alois.


Humbert assigns the first discovery of well-Amphipods to the year 1835, in point of time, and for the persons, to Gervais and Koch, but Leach's Gammarus subterraneus, which he after-
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wards mentions, is earlier. Schielote followed with his Niphargus from the caverns, and then new species of Niphargus and even new genera allied to it were discovered in wells, caverns, and in the sea. "Finally, in 1869 M. F. A. Ford indicated for the first time the existence of blind Gammaridae (Niphargus) in the depths of the Lake of Geneva, and in 1873 he found the same animals in the Lake of Neuchâtel."

After mentioning the different species belonging to Niphargus and its synonym Eriopis, and the Crangonyx subterraneus of Sp. Bate, he reviews the work of de Rongemont, with whose conclusions he is unable to agree. He has himself found forms agreeing with none of the six described by de Rongemont. One of these, from the Lake of Geneva, he calls "Niphargus putucus, Koch, var. Forelli"; the other from a well at Onez, in the environs of Geneva, he calls Niphargus putucus, var. mediocres. In the species of Niphargus he has examined, he has "been unable to perceive the least trace of eyes or even of a deposit of pigment."

He minutely describes, and gives the name of sensitive capsules to, the very small organs on the dorsal parts of the segments already noticed by de la Valette. These he finds also along the anterior margin of the head and on the first two joints of the peduncle of the superior antenna. On the antenna he enumerates sensitive setae, olfactory cylinders, sensitive capsules, olfactory setae, and hyaline bacilli. The last he describes; he says that they "perfectly resemble those figured by Sars upon the joints of the outer branch of the superior antenna of Mysis ornata. He thinks that Jarschinski may refer to them in his paper (in Russian) On the Leydigian organs of the antenna of the Crustacea Amphipoda, 1868.

As to the idea of practically making Gammarus pulex one and the same species with those assigned to Crangonyx and Niphargus, he points out that, "in the Gammarus proper the last pair of saltatory feet are biramous; Gammarus pulex even has the two branches nearly equal. The Niphargi have these branches very unequal, but both of them still exist. In Crangonyx, on the contrary, there is only a single branch." Also the telson "is double in Gammarus, of a single piece but deeply cleft in Niphargus, and completely entire in Crangonyx." He believes that Niphargus is an ancient genus descended from a form now extinct.

1876. MAITLAND, R. T.

Determinatie der dieren beschreven en afgebeeld in de werken van JOB BASTER en MARTINUS SLABBER. Tijdschrift der Nederlandsche Dierkundige Vereeniging. Tweede Deel. 'S Gravenhage & Rotterdam, 1876. pp. 7–15.

For Baster's work he gives in 1st Deel, "Tab. IV. Fig. II. Caprella linearis, Latr.," in II Deel, "Tab. III, Fig. VII. VIII. Orchestes litoreus. Leach." For Martinus Slabber, he gives "Tab. X, Fig. I. 2. Leptoneura pedata. Mull.," and "Tab. XI, Fig. 3. 4. Pterygoeca arenaria. Latr. (door v. d. Hoeven de soort ongedetermineerd gelaten)." See Notes on Baster, 1759, 1762, and Slabber, 1769.

1876. MAITENS, EDUARD VON.


(zool. chal. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.) XXX 58
1876. **Miers, E. J.**

**Catalogue of the Stalk- and Sessile-eyed Crustacea of New Zealand.** London, 1876.

Dana’s classification, with some slight alterations and additions, is adopted in the catalogue. The Amphipoda occupy pages 117–130. The genus *Paramorpha* is provisionally retained for Dana’s *Melita tenacicornis*. No new species are described, but, as was reasonable to expect, and as Mr. G. M. Thomson recognises, the publication of the Catalogue gave an impulse to the study of local zoology in New Zealand which has produced many excellent results.

1876. **Miers, E. J.**


The species in question is named “*Talitrus Gulliveri*” after Mr. Gulliver who found it.

1876. **Norman, A. M.**


No new Amphipoda are recorded, but Tables are given showing that the “Valorous” brought home from Greenland and Davis Strait 39 species of Amphipoda, of which 12 were previously known as North-American, 32 were known as European, 9 were known as British, while the total number of species brought home by other British Arctic Expeditions had been 18. 6 species were brought by the “Valorous” from the North Atlantic, its total of Amphipod species being 42.

1876. **Rougemont, Ph. de.**


See Notes on Rougemont, 1875.

1876. **Sars, G. O.**


The new Amphipods here described are:—103. *Liljeborgia aquicornis*; 110. *Pensione eucanthus*, with the observation “P. pulchello Kr. affinis sed diverso dorso toto carinato et spinoso, spinis multo majoribus,” subsequently called *Paramphithoe eucantha*; 116. *Halirages quadridentatus*, with the remark “H. tridentato affinis, sed major et diversus spinis dorsalibus 4, oculis multo majoribus, antennis et pedibus magis elongatis, segmento 3°
postabdominis in margine postico non serrato;" 117. Amphithopsis pulchella, "A. latipedi M. Sars affinis sed diversa segmentis postabdominis non carinatis nec spinosis, antennae superioribus longioribus, pedibus angustioribus;" 119. Muria tenella, a name preoccupied by Spence Bate for the still smaller Gammarus tenuellus of Dana, and since changed to Muria tenella; 134. Dalichia birthisoriae. 131. Glaucomone planipes, Norman. is given, with the following notice, "Unciola planipes, Norman, Report of deep-sea dredging off the coast of Northumberland and Durham," pg. 3, Pl. VIII. fig. 9–15.—Specimina observata a forma typica differente manu pedum 2° paris elongato-quadrangulari carpi longitudinem aequante adyve apicem fero ad lineam rectam truncata, antennae inferioribus maris structura valde singulari, articulo pedanueli penultimo et antepenultimo insolito modo dilatatis et complanatis articulationem mobilissimam inter se formantibus." This, in 1879, is given as a distinct species, Glaucomone petalocera, and in 1885 is renamed Unciola petalocera. 137. "Caprella borrida, n. sp. (= Caprella spinosiissima Norman, non Stimpson)" has been already mentioned in the Notes on Stimpson, 1854, and Wyville Thomson, 1873. It is clearly not an Aegina, since Sars expressly describes it as having "Mandibulae palpe carinatos." In 1885 he names it Caprella spinosiissima, Norman. For his reasons see Note on his work of that date.

1876. Smith, Sidney I.


The Amphipoda include Hyale villorum, n. s.; Lysianassa kibleri, n. s., in which "the antennule, mandibles, second maxille, maxillipeds; and posterior uropods are more like some of the species of Orchestes than they are like the species of Lysianassa, as described and figured by Boeck, and the characters assigned to Lysianassa by this author would require considerable modification to admit our species." Lysianassa kergueleni, Miers, "is quite a different species, and not a Lysianassa," having the first gnathopods subchelate. Lastly, Professor Smith describes "Atlus (?) australis, Miers (?)," with references to Paramura australis, Miers, and ? Atlus australis, Miers. Dr. Kidder's specimens have "minute secondary flagella upon the antennule." "This species cannot be referred to the genus Atlus as restricted by Boeck." It will be discussed among those brought home by the Challenger.

1876. Stebbing, T. R. R.


The species here figured and described as new, under the name Microdeuteropus bidensatus, is probably at most not more than a variety of Austroco longipes, Lilljeborg. Notes are made upon Acidostoma obovatum, Lillj.; Krügerina arenaria, Sp. Bate.; Lilljeborgia normanni, which is a synonym of Cheirocratus sandevalli, Rathke; Melida glutiosa, Sp. Bate.; Proto goodforsir, Sp. Bate. It is remarked that the last species possesses two pairs of styliform appendages of the pleon, not a single pair as Spence Bate had stated. It is further suggested that Proto goodforsir is a form of Proto pedata, Leach. This suggestion is confirmed by Mayer, who unites them as synonyms of Proto ventricosum, O. F. M.
1876. Stebbing, T. R. R.


The species named in the Brit. Sess. Crust., "Allochrestes Nilsonii," Rathke, and "Nicea Lubbockiana," Sp. Bate, are here called respectively "Hyale Nilsonii," and "Hyale Lubbockiana," Böeck's view being accepted that *Allochrestes* and *Nicea* are both synonyms of the earlier *Hyale* of Rathke. Böeck's opinion that the two species in question are also identical is rejected. I am at present inclined to believe that *Hyale Lubbockiana* is a synonym of *Hyale pontica*, Rathke. Under the heading "Anonyx serratus*, Böeck," the suggestion is made that *Orchomene pinguis*, Böeck, *Orchomene serrata*, Böeck, and *Orchomene minutus*, Krøyer, are but one species, which might be retained in the genus *Anonyx*. It is proposed that "Anonyx Edwardsii" and *Anonyx minutus* of the Brit. Sess. Crust., i. pp. 94, 108, should fall to the same name. G. O. Sars decides, in 1882, that *Lysianassa longicornis*, Sp. Bate, and "Anonyx Edwardsii," Sp. Bate (non Krøyer), are respectively the male and female of one species, which he names "Orchomene Batei;" but the first gnathopods of the species which Spenke Bate accepts as *Lysianassa longicornis*, Lucas, will not admit of this identification. The male specimen which I have described in this paper is no doubt "Orchomene Batei," Sars.

"Probolium Spence-Batei," n. sp., is described and figured, but as nothing is said about the mandibles, and the specimen itself has perished, the true position of this species must remain indefinite. It may possibly belong to *Amphilochus*, rather than either to *Stenothoe* or *Metopa*, to one or other of which species of *Probolium* are generally synonymous.

Some notes on *Urothoe* are given.

1876. Stebbing, T. R. R.


*Amphilochus constrictus* is described as a new species, but as subsequently explained in the Annals for November 1878, it is probably identical with *Amphilochus mansulcns*, Sp. Bate, though differing to some extent from that author's account of his species. Meinert records it from Storebelt. *Danaia dubia*, Sp. Bate, is figured and described. *Calliomerus acutifolius* is described and figured as a new genus and species, but this is subsequently cancelled in the Annals for November 1878, as being a synonym for *Amphilochus mansulcns*. *Eunana stilipes*, Norman, 1868, and *Cratippus teniiipes*, Sp. Bate, 1882, are compared, the conclusion drawn being that the genera are the same. No doubt the species are also identical. *Calliomerus pusilla*, a new genus and species described by Grube in 1861, bears a strong resemblance, and in regard to the generic name, *Calliomerus* supersedes both *Cratippus* and *Eunana*.

1876. Willemoes Suhr, Rudolf von.

Preliminary Report to Professor Wyville Thomson, F.R.S., Director of the Civilian Scientific Staff, on Observations made during the earlier part of the Voyage
of H.M.S. Challenger; and on Crustacea observed during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger in the Southern Seas. (Read March 16, 1876.) Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Vol. XXIV. London, MDCCCLXXVI. pp. 569–592.

On page 576 he refers to the capture of "a large female of Cystisoma Neptunus," on the way from Gibraltar to Madeira. In the "List of the land animals collected in the Tristan d'Acuña group," for Crustacea, he gives, p. 585—

"1. Oniscus, everywhere under stones; 2. Gammarus, everywhere under stones."

After describing, page 587, a gigantic ostracod brought up by the deep-sea dredging between

Prince Edward Island and the Crozets, he says, "this is not the only example, however, of gigantic forms in the deep sea, for the same trawlings brought up two specimens (from 1375 and 1600 fathoms) of a Gammarid Amphipod, the larger of which has a length of 60 millims, and a height of 35 millims. Though we now know that certain Hyperids (Cystisoma Neptunus, both sexes of which we found in the Atlantic, and described in the Phil. Trans. 1873; see also Trans. Zool. Soc. 1875, 2nd ed. Zool. i. p. 24) attain the considerable length of more than 4 inches, these transparent and elongated animals do not make such an impression as the Gammarids, which are besides in no way peculiar, being perfectly normal, and approaching perhaps most the genus Typhimedia. I shall therefore give later a more accurate description of them, and here only direct attention to the fact that in the deep sea, as well as in the sedimentary strata, animals are found which, compared with their relations living now-a-days, and in shallow water, are of a very considerable size; and I may perhaps best in this place add that in this dredging of 1375 fathoms a Nymphoid (Pycnogonid) was got measuring nearly two feet across the legs." The Gammarids referred to I have described under the name Andania gigantea. The genus Typhimedia is probably an error for Iphimedia.

On page 589 he says, "In Kerguelen Island, where we stayed nearly a month, much shallow-water dredging took place in the different harbours, most of which was done by Professor Wyville- Thomson himself, while I was on shore collecting the land animals of the place. There is no Gammarus with terrestrial habits nor any Oniscus to be found in these barren islands, animals which still exist on the Tristan d'Acuña Islands." Nevertheless, for Amphipods found on the rocky heaths of Kerguelen, see Note on S. I. Smith, 1874.

On page 590, he says, still referring to Kerguelen, "the Crustacea inhabiting the shallower water are several species of Serolis, Spharoma, Arturus, some Gammarids, several species of Caprella, one of which has a very slender and long manus, and some Pycnogonida. There is scarcely anything interesting to be found in that zone [going from a few fathoms down to forty]. In the second zone [40–120 fathoms] of deeper water (though not deep-sea fauna, which we scarcely ever have found in less than 500 fathoms) we had a richer harvest; Tanais and Pronus, very curious Amphipods, Mysids, and Nebalia are the inhabitants, about which I shall now say a few words."

The long-handed Caprella is no doubt the species since named Dodosea elongata.

In this second zone, with a larger species of Serolis, "an Amphipod occurred, a Gammarid, distinguished by a bright red frontal prolongation of the head and having no eyes. These I first thought might be discovered in some form or other in the red prohoscis; but my expectations were not justified by the results of the dissection. The organ is divided by a line along its top into a right and left portion. The chitinous layer has got no facets, and the whole organ is filled by a finely granulated red pigment. What its function may be I cannot say, having never met with anything like it." This is no doubt the species named Ediceropsis vestreata, in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for March 1883, but transferred to a new genus, Ediceroidal, in this Report.

On page 591 he says, "between Kerguelen and Heard Islands we dredged in 150 fathoms, but
got only a Scalpellum, an Arcturus, and a spiny Amphipod, which is the corresponding
form to the Gammarus borealis of the North. Near Heard Island, in 75 fathoms, we
found the same animal and a Sphaeroma, but no other Crustacea at all." The spiny
Amphipod is named in this Report Acanthochinus tricarinatus. I have seen no second
specimen of this striking species, but as Iphimelia pulchridentata was dredged in 75
fathoms near Heard Island, it is probable that on a cursory inspection this species was
mistaken for the other.

1877. Bate, C. Spence.

Report on the present state of our knowledge of the Crustacea. Part I. On
the homologies of the dermal skeleton (continued). [From the Report of the
British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1876.] London, 1877.
Plates II. & III. pp. 75–94.

At page 81 Mr. Spence Bate says, "the fact that the supposed side-plates, or epimera, were
merely the first joint of the normal legs or appendages has been satisfactorily demonstrated
in the Edriopthalinae, as far as relates to the somites of the pereion; but hitherto the
relation of the side-plates of the pleon to the normal condition of the mobile appendages
had not been demonstrated until the structure of the dermal anatomy of the genus Apsenodes
had been made out. [Hist. Brit. Seaside-eyed Crust., vol. ii, p. 146 (Apsenodes)]; that 'one
interesting and, as far as we know, unique feature in these Crustacea yet remains to be
noticed. The segments of the pleon have the lateral walls (long known as the epimera
of Milne-Edwards, called also the pleura by many authors) existing as articulated appendages,
demonstrating two important features in the homologies of these parts: 1st, that they are
all really portions of the appendages, being the first joint or coxae of the pleopod . . .
and 2nd, that, since the peduncle consists of three joints, the second branch in the appendages
of the pleon, as in other parts, is shown to take place invariably at the extremity of the
third joint.' " It seems to me, however, that the force of this argument is weakened or
destroyed, by the fact that numerous species of Apsenodes have now been examined and
described by various authors, and in regard to no one of the species has any author followed
Mr. Spence Bate in speaking of the epimera of the pleon as articulated.

As a curious fact in comparative carcinology, Mr. Spence Bate observes, that "contrary to a
possible condition of all other appendages, the coxal joint of the first pair of antennae is never
absorbed into or fused with the sternal portion or ventral arc of the somite to which it
belongs" (p. 85). Numerous allusions to the Amphipoda occur, as might be expected, in
different parts of this memoir.

1877. Chatin, Joannes.

Recherches pour servir à l'histoire du batonnet optique chez les crustacés et les
Paris, 1877.

A list is given of earlier works bearing on the subject. In regard to the cône, "cette pièce
généralement brillante et réfringente qui surmonte le batonnet optique dans les Arthropodes,"
he says, "La forme du cône est, de tous ses caractères, celui qui présente les variations les
plus nombreuses et les plus considérables. Il est en général prismatique chez les Tylon,
Epineria, Lichomolgyus; ovoide dans les Eupagurias, Paguristes, Caprellia, Notopterophorus;
pyramidal chez les Cypriolina et Lysianassa; claviforme chez les Isza; cylindro-conique dans certains Squilla, etc."

1877. Hoek, P. P. C.


No new Amphipoda are reported.

1877. Huxley, Thomas Henry.


The Edriophthalmia are described on pages 359 to 367. "These resemble the Podophthalmia in never possessing a greater than the typical number (20) of somites, though, in some members of the group, the body is composed of fewer somites, in consequence of the abortive or rudimentary condition of the abdomen." The genus Amphithoe is chosen for special description, but it is not easy to see why this name should have been chosen for the animal figured, which has a large rostrum, the back carinate and almost every segment dentate, the fifth side-plate shorter than the fourth, and the upper antenna showing a secondary flagellum, suggesting, therefore, Gammaracanthus boractus rather than any Amphithoe. The head proper, in Professor Huxley's view, has only five pairs of appendages, the sessile eyes not being counted. These are the antennules, antennae, mandibles, and two pairs of maxillae. The first pair of thoracic appendages "are applied against the mouth, and form a large lower lip. "The 'head' of Amphithoe, therefore, is formed by the coalescence of the seven anterior somites of the body; but I believe that the tergum of the seventh (or first thoracic) somite is obsolete, as in a Stomatopod, and hence that the tergal surface of the head of the Edriophthalmia corresponds exactly with the cephalostegite (or that part of the carapace which lies in front of the cervical groove) in Podophthalmia. Mr. Spence Bate has shown in his valuable 'Report on the Edriophthalmia,' that in the Crustacea at present under discussion, a strong apodeme arises on each side from the posterior part of the sternal region of the head, and passing inwards and forwards meets with its fellow, to form an endophragmal arch, which supports the oesophagus and stomach and protects the nervous commissure between the first and second sub-oesophageal ganglia, which runs under it. The discoverer of this structure conceives that it represents the terga of the three somites immediately preceding the mouth; but I cannot see that it is other than the representative of the precisely similar mesophragm formed by the anterior apodemes in Astacus. In fact, the correspondence in structure between the head of an Amphithoe and the cephalic portion of the cephalo-thorax of Astacus is not a little striking. There is the same sternal flexure, the same relative position of the stomach, and of the insertions of the mandibular muscles. The great difference lies in the abortive condition of the ophthalmic appendages." In treating of the embryology the remark is made that "in certain Amphipods (Gammarus locusta and Desmopilus) the vitellus undergoes complete division; while, in closely allied forms (Gammarus fluviatilis and pulce), and still more completely in those Leopoda which have been studied, the part of the vitellus which divides into blastomeres, becomes more or less completely separated from the rest immediately after ecdration, and the so-called partial yolk division, take place." A note gives a reference to "E. van Beneden, Recherches sur la Composition et la Signification de l'Oeuf, 1870." By consulting this work Mr. W. E. Hoyle has found for me the clue to the mysterious
word *Desmophillus*. In the first place it is a misprint for *Dermophilus*, which should have been noticed under the date 1870. In that year Beneden and Bessels, in their Mém. sur la Formation du Blastoderme chez les Amphipodes, etc., p. 26, footnote, say, "Nous avons en l'occasion de constater le portiment total du vitellus et un mode de formation du blastoderme tout à fait identique à celui que nous avons reconnu chez le *Gammarus locusta*, dans un groupe d'Amphipodes tout nouveau, dont nous proposons de donner prochainement la description.

"Les crustacéens remarquables vivent en parasites sur le *Lophius piscatorius*, et les modifications qu'ont subies les caractères du groupe auquel ils appartiennent, par l'influence de leur vie parasitique, sont d'un haut intérêt à divers points de vue. Nous proposons pour cet animal le nom de *Dermophilus lophii*.

"On connaîtra bientôt des parasites dans tous les groupes de crustacés. On connaît des cyrripèdes parasites en grand nombre; certaines espèces de tâlámies en sont littéralement couvertes; les Lernéens sont véritablement des Céphalopodes parasites; on connaît depuis longtemps des Isopodes parasites; enfin nous venons de découvrir un parasite qui, anatomiquement comme embryogéniquement, est un véritable Amphipode."

E. van Beneden, in the paper to which Professor Huxley refers, says at p. 132, "L'épithélion envoie souvent à l'intérieur des tubes ouvrant des prolongements, en forme de cloisons transversales . . . ; quelquefois comme dans le genre *Dermophilus* (Ed. van Ben. et Em. Bess.), ces prolongements sont de véritables lames cellulaires qui séparent complètement dans le vitellogène deux œufs voisins." At page 136, a footnote gives a reference, in regard to this genus, to Édouard van Beneden et Émile Bessels, Mém. de l'Acad. roy. de Belg., t. xxiv, "by error for t. xxxiv." It is obvious that van Beneden applies the term *parasite* to any creature which lodges upon another, whether it feeds upon the carcass of its host or not. It is probable that the *Dermophilus lophii* here mentioned is the same as the *Ichthyomyzonus lophii* of Eugène Hesse, 1873, while Hesse's *Ichthyomyzonus* appears to be partly, if not entirely, identical with Kroyer's *Lophius*, 1842. See additional Note on Hesse, 1873, in Appendix.

For the comparative anatomy of the Crustacea, the English student will do well to read what Professor Huxley has to say in this volume on all the groups, or to study his work entitled, *The Crayfish*, an introduction to the Study of Zoology.

1877. Martens, Éduard von.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1875; being Volume twelfth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, m.DCC.LXXVII. pp. 213–234.

The following account is given of M. Hesse's curious new genus:--

"Piscicolae. A new family proposed for the reception of *Ichthyomyzonus*, g. n.; 3 anterior pairs of feet directed forwards with hooked claws; the 4 posterior longer, with nearly straight claws; abdomen composed of 2 or 5 segments; respiratory organs in the form of a double cylindrical multianulated hairy rod on the under side of the abdomen; end of the abdomen two-branched, each branch terminated by several leaflets. This family connects the Amphipoda with the Isopoda. *I. ornatus, morrhæus, lophii*, and *squatina*, spp. mm., living as parasites on the cod, toad-fish, and angelfish on the Atlantic coast of France. Hesse, Ann. Sci. Nat. (5) xvi, pp. 1–16, pl. iv. [The description is not quite satisfactory; according to the position of the respiratory organ, this genus should be placed rather with the Isopods than with the Amphipoda.]" There seems here to be some misconception in the account of the abdomen. The pleopods also, to which Hesse attributes respiratory functions, are, according to his description, of the character usual among the Amphipoda, not like those of Isopoda. Compare the Note on Hesse, 1873.


A list of Crustacean literature is given, pages 58 to 68. The discussion of the Amphipoda begins at page 91. Meinert prefers to reinstate Montagu’s specific name for *Hyperia gallina*, on the ground that O. F. Müller’s account of *Cancer melunarum* is too indefinite, and not like Montagu’s, supported by figures. But Montagu’s figure is of so little service for specific distinction as to constitute but a weak reason for displacing the older and well-established name *melunarum*. Meinert includes in the synonymy *Hyperia obliqua*, Kroyer, and *Lestrigonus oswedalii*, Sp. Rete, in regard to which compare Note on Thomas Edward, 1868. Meinert also prefers the name *Orchestia littorea*, Montagu, to *Orchestia gaumarellus*, Pallas, on the ground that the figures and descriptions in Pallas are “insufficient to distinguish his O intestus Gaumarellus from his O. Loenusa.” But the Notes on Pallas, 1766, 1772, will, I think, show that this opinion is erroneous.

*Pontoporeia ferruginea*, Bruzelius, is kept distinct from *Pontoporeia femorata*, Kroyer, on the ground that Kroyer could not possibly have overlooked the striking furcate process on the back of the fourth pleon-segment. But it seems that Kroyer did not do so, although in his specimen it may have been weakly developed. It is figured in the “Voy. Scand. Crust., t. xxiii., f. 2, a–y;” to which Meinert himself refers under *Pontoporeia femorata*, Kr.

To *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindstrøm, are assigned synonyms “*Bathyporeia Robertsonii* Sp. Bate,” and “*Bathyporeia pelagica* Sp. Bate,” both as male forms. *Bathyporeia tenuipes*, n. s., is thus defined: “Antennae superiores subquadrate, flagello appendiculare biarticulato. Antenne inferiores articulo tertio et quarto longis atque temibus. Angulus capitis acutus, protubentia. Pedes omnes tenues, modice hirsuti; pedes saltatorii ultimi paris setis simplicibus instructi.”


*Urothoe marina*, Sp. Bate (♂), and *Urothoe brevicornis*, Sp. Bate (♀), are accepted, in accord with Bate and Westwood’s suggestion, as the two sexes of one species.

*Paramphithoe platys*, Boeck, and *Paramphithoe bicuspis*, Kroyer, are the names given to two species which Boeck, in his latest work assigned to *Pleustes*.

Of *Callipus norvegicus*, Rathke, Meinert remarks that it is by no means easy to distinguish it from *Callipus brevicornis*, in which I quite agree with him. He thinks it may be no more than a variety of *brevicornis*. Of *Gammarus hovesta*, Linn., he says that the young differ from the adults in having the eyes small, round or oval, and the rami of the last uropods often of different lengths. He agrees therefore with the general view in making *Gammarus pereirurus*, Rathke, a synonym of *hovesta*; but he also thinks that *Gammarus marinus* is only a shallow water variety.

In the synonymy of *Gammarus pulex*, Pennant, he places *Gammarus pulex*, of Hocinus and others, “*Gammarus Roselli Gervais*,” *Gammarus fluvicollis*, Milne-Edwards, *Gammarus lacustris*, G. O. Sars, *Gammarus neglectus*, G. O. Sars. Between *Gammarus pulex* and *Gammarus neglectus* he has met with the intermediate gradations. If Sars’ species is maintained, he thinks that the earlier name for it should not have been altered, in which also I agree with him.

*Pallasia*, Sp. Bate, he spells *Pallasia*, but this improvement must be avoided, as with it the name is preoccupied.

(Zool. Chal. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
"Amathilla sabini" Leach, is considered to include as a variety, Gammarus angulosus, Rathke, and Anathina carino-spinosa, Sp. Bate. Zaddach's Leptocheirus is (not rightfully) made a synonym of the later Ptilocheirus, Stimpson. To the species Leptocheirus pilosus,

"?Protomeleia hirsutimanus" Sp. Bate," is given as a synonym. Eischius longicaudatus, Sp. Bate and Westwood, is retained as a separate species under the name Pholis longicaudata. To Protomeleia fasciata, Kroyer, are assigned as synonyms Autonoe macronyx, Lilljeborg, and "Microleptocheirus Webster," Sp. Bate.

Under Gammaropsis erythroplhalmus, Lilljeborg, he mentions that a specimen from Nyborg was labelled "Autonoe Karmonensis Bock." "Without doubt," he says, "hereby a new species is designated, which, however, I have not found described by Bock. I found no difficulty in determining it as above."


With "Siphonornatus Colletti, Bock," he found one of Bock's labels bearing the name "Corephius steentrupii," and with "Glaucomeone steentrupii," Bock, he found a label, "Harphius Kroyer, B." The localities and synonyms of various other species are given in this work, but without descriptions, as indeed is the case with most of those above-mentioned.

1877. Miers, E. J.


No new species are here recorded, but for Lysianassa (Anonyx) lagena, Kroyer, is substituted the name Anonyx mugax, Phipps, with the remark, "Phipps's figure of this common Arctic species is quite recognizable; and his name must therefore be adopted for it." Lysianassa bidenticulata, Sp. Bate, 1888, which its author had in 1862 transferred to Cancer (Lysianassa) mugax, Phipps, and which Bock identified with Gammarus mugax, Owen, under the name Sowernes eubli, Kroyer, is here re-established as Anonyx bidenticulatus, Spence Bate, being "distinguished by the form of the third segment of the pleon, which has a second tooth on its posterior margin above that of the postero-lateral angle," instead of being "valle rostral" as in Sowernes eubli. Sars, in 1885, calls it Sowernes bidenticulatus, Sp. Bate. Acanthozone (Acanthosoma) hystrix, Owen, is re-established, with the observation, "This species has been referred by Bock to the Oniscus cucullatus of Lepchind (Acta Acad. Sci. Petrop. p. 249, pl. viii. fig. 3, 1780); but the species figured by that author differs in having vertically projecting spines upon only the first four segments of the pleon. The species figured by Buchholz (Zweite deutsche Nordpolar. Zeol. Crust. p. 362, pl. xi.) as Acanthozone hystrix differs from that figured by Owen in the more numerous and closely placed spines upon the posterior margins of the base of the perioiopods, and in the form of the rostrum, and is, I think, distinct."

The account of the Crustacea "is confined to the species collected between lat. 78° and 81° N."

"The most northerly species collected is Anonyx rugas, one of the commonest and most abundantly distributed of the Arctic Amphipoda, and first made known to science a hundred years ago by Théppis." At page 56 a table is given of "the Geographical distribution of the Crustacea collected by the Arctic Expedition north of lat. 78° N." This includes 12 species of Amphipoda, common to Greenland and Spitzbergen, 9 of them being also Scandinavian, 5 or 6 of them belonging to Arctic America, 3 to Iceland, 4 to Britain, 2 to north-east Asia. A species of Amphipod, "perhaps belonging to the genus Phronusa," is mentioned as having been collected by A. C. Horn, Esq., while on board the yacht "Pandora."

On Anonyx rugas, Théppis (Anonyx lagem of Sp. Bate, Boeck and Buchholz), Miers says, "my observations scarcely agree with those of Hr. Buchholz and other authors as regards the rare occurrence of the males of this very common and well-known Amphipod." The far longer flagella of the inferior antennae distinguish the males. The largest male taken measured ⅓ inch, the largest female 1 inch 9 lines.

For "Anonyx galosus? Pl. III. fig. 2," the synonymy gives Anonyx galosus, Kröyer, Sp. Bate, and Boeck; Anonyx norvegicus, Liljeberg, and Anonyx holobolii, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 75. The description is followed by these remarks, "I have referred the specimens collected by Mr. Hart with some doubt to the Anonyx galosus of Kröyer, as the antero-lateral margin of the head is less broadly rounded, and the accessory flagellum is longer than that of A. galosus according to Boeck's diagnosis. In the form of the first and second pairs of legs and of the terminal segment they agree well with the descriptions of A. galosus, and particularly in the presence of a tooth on the inner margin of the dactyl, which is mentioned by Liljeberg as characteristic of that species. From A. panuus they differ in the shorter antennae, and in the absence of a tooth on the posterior margin of the fifth postabdominal segments."

"Onesiinus Edvardsii. Pl. III. fig. 3," has for synonymy, "Onesiinus Edvardsii, Kröyer,"
"Lyssianassa Edvardsii, Goös," and "Onesiinus Edvardsii, Boeck." After the description, Miers says, "the specimens collected differ from Boeck's diagnosis in one particular, the third segment of the postabdomen is slightly produced upwards at the postero-lateral angle. Nothing is said of the form of this segment by Kröyer in his description of the species or in the Latin diagnosis that follows. In Kröyer's figure of the species in the Atlas of the 'Voyage en Scandinavie,' the postero-lateral angle of this segment is represented as not produced upward, but acute. There is, however, a manifest inconsistency between the diagnosis of Boeck and the figures in the Atlas referred to; e.g., in Onesiinus panulus the third postabdominal segment is described by Boeck as 'sursum productus acutus,' but figured by Kröyer as broadly obtuse and rounded at the postero-lateral angle. Onesiinus edvardsii has been recorded from Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Britain."

Notes are given upon Atylus carinatus, Fabr. To Acanthozone hystric, Acanthozone hystric, Owen and Ross, Bell; Amphithoe hystric, Kröyer, M. Etw.; Pararaphtoidea hystric, Brindley, Sp. Bate; Acanthozone eapitata, Boeck, nec Lepechin; Acanthozone hystric, Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 4) xix. p. 137 (1877); with the remark, "in the elaborate plate that illustrates this species in the 'Zweite deutsche Nordpolarf.', [1874], the rostral spine is represented as conical, straight, and acute, and the bases joint of the sixth and seventh pairs of legs as armed with four strong spines upon its
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

posterior margin. In all the specimens of both sexes that I have examined the rostral spine is laterally compressed and bent near its base, projecting horizontally forwards, and there are but two spines upon the posterior margins of the basal joint of the sixth and seventh pair of legs. It is probable, therefore, that a distinct species is figured by Buchholz in the plate referred to. *Halirages fulvocinctus*, Sars, is next mentioned, followed by *Gammarius locusta*, Linn.; *Gammarius cristatus* loricatus, Sabine; *Anathilla pinguis*, Kroyer. *Eusirus cuspidatus*, Kroyer, is thus remarked upon, "The single example in the collection is fully adult and bears ova. Length 1 inch 7½ lines (41 millims.)."

"The basal joint of the sixth and seventh pairs of legs is considerably narrowed to its distal extremity. The second and third segments of the abdomen have the posterior margins rounded and very finely serrated. This species has been described at great length and figured by Buchholz, l.c.; but either the figure is carelessly executed as regards many details, or it represents a very distinct species. The rostrum is represented as much longer than in the specimens I have seen; the exca of the fourth pair of legs with its inferior margin straight (not rounded as in the examples I have examined), the second and third segments of the abdomen with the posterior margins strongly angulated, &c."

Notes are given on "*Trilopros oculata*," chiefly referring to the development of the ovigerous lamelle in the females.

*Egina spinosissima* is given with references to *Egina spinosimima*, Stimpson, *Caprella spinifera*, Bell, *Egina echinata*, Boeck, *Caprella spinosissima*, Stimpson, Bate. "The largest specimen, length nearly 2 inches 2 lines (54 millims.) is very robust, of a green colour, and with but very few small spines and many indistinct very small tuberous; the second pair of legs has the hand armed upon its inferior margin with two very strong teeth, and a third small tooth close to the distal extremity; the finger is strong and very much curved; the first joint of the first pair of postabdominal appendages is short and much broader than the second joint.

"The smaller specimen, length a little over 11 lines (24 millims.), is of a whitish colour, purplish brown at the bases of the spines, which are numerous, especially on the back. The hand of the second pair of legs is nearly of the same form as in the preceding, but the finger is less areuate; the basal joint of the second pair of legs not broader than the second joint.

"In the specimens I have before me the teeth on the inferior margin of the palm of the second pair are not only much larger than in *E. echinata*, but the palm itself is not tuberculated as in that species, as figured by Boeck (l.c.) [pl. 38, fig. 6. 1876]. It is possible that the two forms are distinct; but the variation in the spines of the body and its limbs are known to be very great in some species of the genus.

"Probably the specimens referred by Ross in Parry's 3rd and 4th Voyages to *Caprella scolopendroides*, and which he describes as having 'a great number of small spines along the back,' should be referred to *Egina spinosissima*. They were collected at Port Bowen and Low Island.

"This species has been recorded from the coasts of Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Norway; and if, as I believe, the species of Stimpson is identical, from the Grand Manan at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy."

1877. STALIO, LUIGI


The preface briefly reviews the literature of Adriatic carcinology. The Edriophthalmia are divided into three orders, Amphipoda, Lemnodipoda, Isopoda. Among the characters of the
Amphipoda, p. 162, are included "a pair of mandibles with two palps," although on the same page, in the first family, the Orchestide, the mandibles are rightly said to be without palps. In the second family, the Gammaride, the mandibles are said to be provided with palps; but that is not the case with two of the genera here mentioned, Probolium and Decamene. The only other family assigned to the Amphipoda is the Corophiide. No new species are described or mentioned. Probolium polygnon, A. Costa, is given without explanation as a synonym of the later Probolium megacheles, Heller. Elasmopus rapax, A. Costa, is given as a synonym of Podocerus longimanus, Heller, although Heller himself points out that the last uropods and telson of Elasmopus rapax do not admit of its inclusion in the genus Podocerus, where nevertheless J. V. Carus has since placed it under the name Podocerus rapax.

In the Leuolidipoda, according to the definition here given, "the mouth is furnished with a circular labrum, with two maxille strongly dentate and without palps, and with a pair of maxillipeds provided with palpiform branches." It is possible that by the "due mascelle fortemente dentate e prive di palpi," not maxille, but mandibles are intended, but "mandibole" is elsewhere used for mandibles, which in many of the Caprellide are furnished with palps, though not in the genus Caprella, which alone claims Stailio's notice. In the Caprellide he says "l'apparato orale ha la medesima conformazione dei Gammaridi saltatori," probably by this phraseology intending to intimate that in Caprella as in Orchestia the mandibles are palps.

1877. Streets, Thomas H.


The lower antennae and "posterior styles" which were missing in Dana's specimen of Clydonia longipes are here described. Lestrigonss rubescens, Dana, is reported. Hygeria tricuspidata, n. s., is described, in which the first gnathopods have "the meros produced antero-inferiorly," "carpus broad, produced inferiorly, but not anteriorly," while "the second pair has none of the joints produced." "When the animal is at rest, the inferior antennae are evidently folded up, . . . in the concavity of the front of the head." At the end of the description the opinion is urged that the genus Lestrigonss should be retained, instead of being regarded merely as the male sex of Hygeria, but the argument seems to rest entirely on the account given of the inferior antennae in the male of the so-called Hygeria tricuspidata, which, however, with its folded antennae, cannot be a Hygeria, but must belong to the Platyscelida. Phronima pacifica, n. s., is described from the "North Pacific Ocean. Latitudes 4° and 21° north; longitudes 127° and 151° west." "This species is distinguished from P. sedentaria by the broadly-quadrate form of the carpus of the third pair of thoracic feet, and by having the carpus of the gnathopoda less produced anteriorly. In other respects they are similar. The shape of the hand more nearly resembles the hands of P. custus and P. bornensis; but it is distinguished from both of the latter, by the character of the anterior surface of the carpus and of the propodus. In the latter both the carpus and propodus are furnished with a cunulated tubercle; in custus the tubercle is single and tooth-like. There is a striking resemblance between the propodus, and the anterior surface of the carpus of the third pair of thoracic feet, of the smaller specimens of pacifica, and the corresponding parts of P. atlantica, which is said to be the female of sedentaria; the broad hand, however, separates them. It is a remarkable fact, that in all the species of Phronima
that have been described, even from widely-separated localities, the variation is very slight indeed." See also Note on Streets, 1882.

Anchylonyx, new genus, is thus described:—"Head moderately large, broad and rounded at the top, tapering inferiorly to the oral apparatus, and excavated in front. Eyes on the lateral and dorso-scapular surfaces of the head. Both pairs of antennae present, long; base of the superior pair long and stout, three-jointed; inferior pair slender, four-jointed. Flagellum very attenuated and elongated. Thorax broad, somewhat compressed; segments six. Abdomen narrow. The gnathopoda not subchelate, nor much reduced in size, when compared with the following feet; the first and second pairs of thoracic feet long, slender; carpus and merus linear. The third pair enlarged; carpus and merus dilated, with the anterior margin armed with teeth; propodus flexes on the carpus, impinging against the teeth on its anterior margin; dactylus fused with the propodus. The fourth and fifth pairs of feet subequal, shorter than the preceding. The three posterior pairs of abdominal appendages biramous, lanceolate; rami pointed." In the additional observations it is noted that "the mandibles are without appendages," and that, as in Platymus, "a pair of wing-like plates exist at the base of the dactylus of both pairs of gnathopoda."

The type species is Anchylonyx hamatus, but in 1882 Dr. Streets makes it a synonym of Plironima elongata, Claus, 1862, and Plironima elongata, Claus, 1872.

Anchylonyx thyropoda, Dana, is reported, with the additional observation that "the inferior distal angles of the propodos of the third and fourth pairs of thoracic feet is produced, and when the joint is flexed this projection impinges against the antero-inferior angle of the carpus."

Platyscelus batei, n. s., is described, with the remark that "this species is closely related to P. rissoinæ; the differences are chiefly in the structure of the gnathopods, and of the third and fourth pairs of thoracic feet. The gnathopoda bear a striking resemblance to those of the young of P. servatus, but as the rest of the structure of the animal shows no evidence of immaturity, this is undoubtedly their normal adult condition." Yet, as the length is given as "0.12 of an inch," and the inferior antennae are said to be short, the specimen could scarcely be full-grown, and the independence of the species is therefore very doubtful. Platyscelus servatus, Bate, is regarded by Claus as a synonym of Tymiis acutidens, Risso, and Platyscelus rissoinæ as perhaps a synonym of his own Eutyphio armatus. Dr. Streets' work does not seem to have come under the notice of Claus. Amphiproné servulata, n. s., is described, and Ozzycephalus taberculatus, Sp. Bate, a species which Claus identifies with Ozzycephalus piscator, Milne-Edwards.

The new genus Leptocelis is thus described:—"Animal long and slender. Head large and produced anteriorly into a rostrum; narrowed behind the eyes; the constricted portion short, and not narrower than the thorax; under surface excavated anteriorly on each side for the reception of the superior antennae. Superior antennae short, sickle-shape. Inferior antennae five-jointed, folded upon themselves four times, and concealed beneath the head; first and second joints distally enlarged. An elongate mandibular appendage. Gnathopoda short, and complexly chelate. Third and fourth pairs of thoracic feet having the coxae dilated; the fifth pair small. Fourth and fifth abdominal segments fused into one; sixth small. Caudal appendages long, biramous. Telson cylindrical, long." The type species, Leptocelis spiniferus, is described in detail.

This genus, Dr. Streets says, exhibits a remarkable blending of the characters of Ozzycephalus and Rhabdoloma. Much the same is said by Claus of his species Ozzycephalus tenuirostris, 1871, to which, in 1887, he makes Leptocelis spiniferus, Streets, a synonym, without explaining why he rejects the genus Leptocelis. Streets here speaks of "a long, acute spine, pointing upward, on each side of the fifth segment of the abdomen. In 1878, he says nothing of this, but describes "the first three segments of the abdomen subequal,
inferior margins finely serrated, the third segment with the postero-inferior angle produced into a long, spinous process; the angle of the first and second segments square behind, not produced." Claus, on the other hand, for his species gives "die Seitenflügel der Abdominalsegmente unbewaffnet," yet he figures the postero-inferior angle of the third pleon-segment produced into a sharp point, the same angle on the two preceding segments being well rounded.

1877. Théel, Hjalmar.
Relation de l’expédition Suédoise de 1876 en Yenissei. Upsala, 1877. p. 33.
"Gammarus puteus found in lakes of the Tundra, near Doudino, Siberia, at 69° N. lat." (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1877.)

1877. Thomson, C. Wyville.

There is but one passage specially referring to the Amphipoda (pages 129–132). On January 28, 1873, the trawl was employed successfully "at a depth of 1090 fathoms, about 90 miles to the south-east of Cape St. Vincent." "The trawl on this occasion contained a single example of the female of a very large amphipod crustacean, briefly described under the name of Cystosoma neptunii by Guérin-Méneville from a single specimen obtained in the Indian Ocean. We have since taken several specimens at different stations in the Atlantic; and as a small male was in one case captured in the towing-net, there can be little doubt that, like Plironima, to which genus it is allied, Cystosoma is a pelagic animal, probably retiring during the day to a considerable depth, but occasionally coming to the very surface of the water. The male example figured (Fig. 27), which is 103 mm. in length, was taken in Lat. 1° 22' N., Long. 26° 36' W., a little to the east of St Paul's Rocks, where the depth was 1500 fathoms.

"The animal presents a very remarkable appearance. It is absolutely colourless and transparent, so that by transmitted light the internal organs can be perfectly seen through the test—the cephalic ganglion with the nerve-fibres running to the antennae and the eyes; the ganglia of the double ventral cord with the filaments passing to the appendages; the heart, an elongated tube with three openings; the stomach, a large sac with a small intestine leading from its base to the excretory opening in the telson; in the female two large rose-coloured ovaries, the oviducts passing to an opening covered by two small lamellae, at the base of the first segment of the pericranium; in the male two elongated testes, their ducts opening between the appendages of the seventh segment.

"The head is large and greatly inflated, and its upper surface is entirely occupied by two enormous faceted eyes, reminding one of the eyes of Aegina among trilobites. There are two rows of spines along the lateral borders of the head, and some spines are placed round the mouth, which is in the usual position at the base of the cephalic segment on the lower surface of the body. The first pair of antennae only are developed in either sex. The antenna consists of two joints, and is attached to the anterior margin of the head.

"The parts of the mouth and the maxillipeds are very small; the two gnathopods are terminated by claws as in the Typhidae, and act functionally as second and third maxillipeds.

"The pleon consists of seven segments; and the pleon of five, to the two last of which the
caudal appendages are attached. The five pairs of ambulatory legs are long and slender, and the three pairs of "swimmerets" are normal. The eggs are large and few in number; some of these observed contained embryos in which nearly all the appendages were developed, showing that the young undergo no metamorphosis.

"Dr. von Willemoes-Suhm, who has carefully described this singular form, has proposed to establish for the genus a family Cystosomidae, holding a place intermediate between the Typhide and the Phronomidæ."

A casual allusion to Amphipods occurs on p. 388.

1877. Woodward, Henry.

A Catalogue of British Fossil Crustacea, with their synonyms and the range in time of each genus and order. London, 1877.

The notices of Amphipoda in this work are as follows:—Intro. p. vi. "The order Amphipoda has one representative in the Upper Silurian (the Xerogrammarus Salteyi, H. Woodw.); it is represented by Gymnocyclus in the coal of Rhenish Prussia, and by the genus Prosoponiscus in the Permian of Durham. Other (Secondary) species occur in Bavaria, etc. The living genus of Amphipoda are abundant, both marine and freshwater; and some species are even terrestrial in their habits."

The table of genera and species, etc., on p. viii., assigns but one genus and one species to the British fossil Amphipoda.

Page 62 gives "Order V. Amphipoda.

"Prosoponiscus, Kirkby, 1857.

"Trilobites, Schlotheim. 1820, Petrefact. p. 41.


"Distribution. Permian.

"Prosoponiscus problematicus, Schlotheim. sp. 1820. Magnesian Limestone, Durham.

"Trilobites problematicus, Schlotheim. 1820, Petrefact. p. 41.


In regard to the above, see Notes on Schlotheim, 1820, 1822; Schauroth, 1854; Kirkby, 1857; Woodward, 1871.

1877. Wrzesniowski, August.


Synurella petonica, a new genus and species, is here introduced, but not described, since the account of its circulation can scarcely stand either for generic or specific description. The name Synurella was afterwards, with perhaps unnecessary purism, changed to Goplanus. The change indeed would have scarcely been legitimate, had Synurella at its first introduction been attended by sufficient description to give it a status in scientific nomenclature. The interesting details in regard to the heart, etc., were subsequently repeated with improvements. Reference is made to "Cullesoma Brunnichii," earlier described, and to "Hyale Jettskii" described subsequently.
1878. Bate, C. Spence.

Two new Crustacea from the coast of Aberdeen. Annals and Magazine of Natural History for May, 1878. p. 411. Fig. 2.

The new species Lestrigonius spinidorsalis, closely resembling Lestrigonius crusulans, differs from any species of the genus known to Mr. Spence Bate in having the last two somites of the pereion and the first three of the pleon produced in the median line of the dorsal surface posteriorly to a sharp-pointed tooth or spine. [Surely this is Paralambocephalus compress (Goes) 1865.]

1878. Bate, C. Spence.


The name Lestrigonius spinidorsalis is here altered to Hyperia (Lestrigonius) spinidorsalis, since Hyperia is the older name, and Lestrigonius is probably founded not on specific but sexual differences, containing the male forms, as suggested in the British Museum Catalogue, 1862.

1878. Bate, C. Spence.

The Crustacea in Conch’s Cornish Fauna revised and added to by C. Spence Bate, F.R.S. 1878. Reprinted from Part II, No. XIX. Journal Royal Institution of Cornwall.

The Amphipoda, pages 43 to 62, are not a revision of Conch’s work but an addition, taken from Mr. Spence Bate’s own writings. On page 47 the genus Grayia is given as Groga. There is reason to believe that this only represents the young of Amathilla homari. Acanthonotus owenii is here said to have been taken from Maia squinado, but the remark properly applies to Isxæ montagni, Milne-Edwards, as may be seen in the Brit. Seas. Crust., i. p. 216. Siljeborgia is printed by mistake for Liljeborgia.

1878. Bate, C. Spence.


In discussing the first pair of antennæ, Mr. Spence Bate remarks that “in Amphipoda there is never more than one secondary appendage, and that is always of a rudimentary character, and frequently only determinable in the very young stage of the animal and obsolete in the adult.” Dybowski, however, among the Gammari of the Baikal found the secondary appendage sometimes consisting of forty articulations, and therefore scarcely to be called rudimentary. “As we descend,” Spence Bate observes, “in the scale of Crustacean forms the antennæ naturally become simplified; but as they lose their internal structural character they increase their external functional arrangement. Thus in Amphipoda the auditory chamber and otoconia are wanting, but in all the aquatic normal forms the

(zool.shall.exp.—part lxxvii.—1887.) Xxx 60
filaments are long, and richly studded with those membranous organisms that I have named auditory cilia." The discovery by Claus of ooliths in the Oxycephalidae is not noticed.

In speaking of the second pair of antennae, Spence Bate says, "in the Amphipoda this antenna is simple and normally well defined, the five joints of the peduncle and the flagellum being separate and distinct." But according to my experience the two first joints of the peduncle are as a rule more or less fused together.

"Among the Hyperidea," he further says, "the [second] antenna is considerably impoverished, and in many genera it is rudimentary, while in Phrosina it appears to be absent." In regard to Phrosina, however, I may state that I have just received (June 27, 1887) from Dr. Bruce specimens taken at Malta, of Phrosina semilunata, Risso, c, in which both pairs of antennae are well developed with long flagella.

The three sections of this paper are headed respectively "Correlation of Appendages," "On Exuviation," and "On Renewal of Appendages."


It has been shown by S. I. Smith that the names Sulcator, Sp. Bate, 1854, and Pterygoecera, Latreille, 1825, must yield to the earlier name, Lepadactylus, Say, 1818, but in my opinion the name Hanstorfius, proposed by P. L. S. Müller in 1775, has the preference over all its competitors. The elaborately and beautifully illustrated notes by Bovallius (in English) open with an account of the adventures of Slabber's species, not however taking into account Lepadactylus dytiacus of Say. A chronological list of the literature is given, with a corresponding omission. A new subfamily is created, Pterygoecrina, thus defined:

"Cephalon rostrum fereus minimum, articulum primum antennarum non tegens.
"Labium superius breves, apice rotundatum.
"Mandibulae magna, palpo elongato, articulo palpis secundo tertio longiore.
"Maxillae primi paries parvae, palpo biarticulato.
"Pedes maxillares palpo laminari.
"Antennae superiores flagello appendiculari instructae.
"Gnathopoda primi paries dactylo unguiculato, secundi paries dactylo minus duplici.
"Pereiopoda primi et secundi paries articulis ultimis ligulas formantibus.
"Pereiopoda sequentia dactylo carentia.
"Telson simplex.
"Corpus non valde compressum.

"The family Pterygoecrina is distinguished from the Pontoporeiinae and Phoxinae by its general form as well as by the abnormal structure of the dactyls of the gnathopoda. Another remarkable character is presented by the peculiar form of the corpus and propus of the first and second pairs of the pereiopoda, which I have thought proper to denote as spoon-shaped 'ligualiformis.' Pterygoecera differs, moreover, from the Phoxinae by the second joint of the mandibular palpus being larger and longer than the third, and also by the telson not being bifid, but simple and only incised."

In the very full and detailed account of the species it is mentioned that "with the age of the animal the size of the eyes diminishes also, and in the oldest they are discovered only with difficulty. The pigment is red, the eye-lens short, thick, bluntly conical, the surface of the eye irregularly faceted."
1878. Catta, J. D.


The Amphipod in question has been only found in a well at La Ciotat (Bouches-du-Rhône, France), a hundred yards or so from the Mediterranean. The water of the well becomes brackish in summer. Professor Catta observes that in the corpus and propodus of the first pereopod his new species has, with exaggerated development, a character common also to Gammarus pulex and Gammarus locusta, in that these joints are “garnis d’immenses pois plumeux disposés par rangées transversales et entremêlés de piquants.” From the sweeping movement of these setae he formulates the name “Rhipidiophorus (περιβόης, balai de plumes).” The first pereopod in this species, he says, is much longer than the second; the first uropods are much shorter than the second; the third are enormous, whether compared with those that precede or with the size of the animal, and have one branch rudimentary; the other branch “garnie de nombreuses rangées de grandes soies et de piquants, est composée de deux articles dont le dernier est assez réduit.”

An argument follows to show that the genus Niphargus ought to be again merged in Gammarus. It is urged that in Gammarus pulex, and in Gammarus neglectus, Sars, one ramus of the third uropod is biarticulate, as in Niphargus; that Humbert’s “Niphargus pulexus, var. Forclii” has “des poils et des pelionps sur le bord postérieur des derniers Somites,” as in Gammarus; that the presence or absence of eyes is not of great importance; and that the telson is practically alike in the species assigned to both genera. As to the dorsal hairs and prickles, he says, “G. Rhipidiophorus qui est Niphargus par les antennes, le cinquième Siagonopode et le Pléon, porte aussi ces poils et ces piquants.” It may, on the other hand, be argued that in Niphargus aquilex the biarticulate ramus of the third uropod is strikingly distinguished from that in any species of Gammarus by the length which the second articulation attains, as well as by its cylindrical shape. The discovery of transition-forms between two genera will always cause some difficulty, but as such forms have probably existed in innumerable cases where they have not been discovered, it is a question how far the discovery of them should be allowed to interfere with well-established distinctions either of genera or species. When Niphargus aquilex and Gammarus pulex are side by side, it is rather the difference of the facies than the likeness which attracts attention.

1878. Chatin, Joannes.


Accounts are given of the eye in Lysianassa spinicornis, Costa, fig. 24; Isra nicea, Thor., figs. 25, 26; Caprella acanthifera, Leach, figs. 28, 29; Epimera, nov. sp., Catta, figs. 30–34. This new species lives parasitic upon Sabireta donumcula, Nardo. The pigment-sheath is rouge vif, while other species of Epimera have it brown, and others again almost black. The genus, he thinks, requires a complete revision.
1878. Claus, C.


He here notices the two lateral pairs of arteries belonging to the heart of Phronima, which he had at one time supposed to be merely strings of connective tissue. The same pairs of vessels, he says, are found also in Phronimella, and in two new Mediterranean Phronimidae from Messina, for which he institutes the new genera Phronimosia and Paraphronima. In the latter genus there is a third pair of arteries in the fifth peraeon-segment. This he finds also in Phronia, Hyperia, Oxycephalus, Thanysis, Platyscelus (Typhis) and Vitilia. He is inclined to consider three pairs (in the third, fourth, and fifth segments) the normal number for the Platyscelidae and Oxycephaliuae, especially as three is the prevailing number for the pairs of venous ostia (in the second, third, and fourth segments) in the Phronimidae and Gammaride. Sometimes the first pair of ostia is wanting, and sometimes the third pair of arteries. “Two pairs,” he says, “of lateral slits, which then uniformly belong to the third and fourth peraeon-segments, I find in almost all Platyscelide, e.g., Typhis, Lyceopsis, n. gen., and in Oxycephalus, Vitilia, and Hyperia.”

He assigns three pairs of lateral ostia (in the second, third, and fourth peraeon-segments) alike to the Gammaride and Caprellide. In the genus Tanais the elongate heart is, he says, quite Amphipod-like in its relations, but has only two lateral openings in the third and fourth very elongate peraeon-segments.

The heart as a rule runs from the beginning of the first to about the middle of the sixth peraeon-segment, but in Oxycephalus the cephalic aorta begins at the beginning, and in Typhis and Lyceopsis at the end of the second segment. The two pairs of valves are described which are found at the origin both of the cephalic and abdominal aorta, and some other details are entered into.

1878. Dezsö, Béla.


The general results only of Dr. Dezsö’s investigations are given in the following terms:—

“Bei Crustacea, die ihre Kiemen als Körperanhänge an der Bauchseite des Abdomens und Postabdomens haben, kommen ebenfalls so viele Paare von Spalten am Dorsalgewebe vor, wie viele Paare von Kiemen existiren.

“Bei Crustacea, die ihre Kiemen unter der Thoraxschale beherbergen, kommen am Herzen so viele Paare von Spalen vor, wie viele Paare von Kiemen sich unter der Thoraxschale vorfinden.”

These results do not seem to tally with those arrived at by Fritz Müller, Claus and Delage, with regard to the heart in the Amphipoda, among which five pairs of branches are commonly combined with three pairs of lateral slits in the heart.

1878. Forel, F. A.


In respect to the general conditions of life in a fresh-water lake he distinguishes three regions, “die littorale, die pelagische und die tiefe Region.” The deep fauna is tolerably rich in
species and in number of individuals; most types of fresh-water animals have their representatives there (mit Ansahme der Najaden und der Spongien). In this region in the Lake of Geneva he found, among others, "Niphargus pulexius, var. Forelli, Al. Humbert." References are given to Professor Forel's earlier writings on lake-fauna.


The investigations were made on "Caprella aquilibrata Sp. B. (9)." Its food Gamroth considers to be the larvae of Bryozoa and perhaps the adult Bryozoa likewise. The work is one of importance, discussing the whole organisation of the creature in question, but it has been to some extent superseded by the later labours of Paul Mayer and Delage. Mayer points out that Gamroth erroneously attributes only one joint, instead of two, to the flagellum of the lower antennae in Caprella aquilibrata; that he figures on the first maxilla an inner basal plate (Kaudale) with setae, as found in the normal Amphipoda, but not present in any of the Caprellidae with which Mayer is acquainted; and that he leaves unnoticed the want of symmetry in the mandibles, and makes no mention of the Paragynith (lower lip). He calls the hairs on the lower antennae "Strudelorgan," a term which Mayer considers appropriate, as well as Haller's "Ruderhaare," and "Fangorgan" which would suit Gosse's description. The "Frontal organ" or "Nackenorgan," which Gamroth discovered, one on either side the median line of the body, in front of the brain, and above the origin of the upper antennae, is considered by Mayer to be a gland rather than, as Gamroth suggested, an organ of sense. His mistake in supposing that the colouring matter was in the epidermis instead of under it, is explained by Mayer by the fact that the Chromatophores do push excrescences in between the cells of the epidermis, giving an appearance as if the epidermis were itself pigmented.

1878. Gegenbaur, Carl.

Grundriss der vergleichenden Anatomic. 2te Aufl. 1878.

Elements of Comparative Anatomy. By Carl Gegenbaur, Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Anatomical Institute at Heidelberg. Translated by F. Jeffrey Bell, B.A., Magdalen College, Oxford. The translation revised and a preface written by E. Ray Lankester, M.A., F.R.S., etc. London, 1878.

The Arthropoda occupy the fifth section, pages 228–305. The Crustacea are divided into a) Entomostraca, b) Malacostraca. The latter are divided into 1. Thomeostrea (Pycnophthalmus), and 2. Arthrostraea (Hedrophothalma). The latter are exhibited as follows:—

Amphipoda. Gammarus, Orchestia, Hyperia, Pagonia.

Lanodipoda. Caprella, Cyamus.

Isopoda. Bopyrus, Cymothoa, Sphaeroma, Onisens, Asellus, Bathsea."

In the preface, pages xiii–xx, there are some important remarks on "Nomenclature of the Parts of the Digestive Tract." Mr. Lankester proposes "to distinguish the primitive digestive space which develops from the endoderm (in fact the gastrula stomodae) as the 'enteron.' The anterior passage leading into this from the mouth, and formed by an ingrowth of
ectoderm," he says, "I have termed the 'stomodeum,' and the corresponding passage leading from the anus I similarly propose to call the 'proctodeum.' These three primary factors of the alimentary tract are most equally developed in the Arthropoda and some Mollusca."

In Professor Lankester's Classification the Arthropoda are the "Branch. Gnathopoda" of the "Appendiculata," which "include animals with lateral locomotive appendages, and usually a segmented body," a group, "excepting that it has the addition of the Rotifera, nearly coextensive with the Annelida" of Huxley's Classification in 1869.

1878. GODET, PAUL.


Gives measurements. See also Note on Godet, 1873, in Appendix.

1879. HALLER, GOTTFRIED OTTO, born May 30, 1853, died May 1, 1886 (Mlle. A. Haller).


Short descriptions are given of the following species, Protella major, n. s., subsequently recognised by Haller as the male of Protella phasma, Montagu; Caprella liparotensis, n. s.; "Caprella Halleri," n. s.; "Caprella Dobreni," n. s.; Caprella elongata, n. s., for which, and for the two preceding, see the next Note; Caprella antennata, n. s., identified with Caprella acanthifera by Mayer, who notices that Haller himself does not again mention this species; and lastly, "Podalirius Krügeri," n. s.

1879. HALLER, G. O.


Of the genera Podalirius, Proto, Protella, and Caprella, Dr. Haller found Protella most, Podalirius least, suited for his anatomical investigations. His discussion of the nerve-system should be read under the light thrown by Mayer's later investigations. In the section headed "Sinnesorgane," Haller denies the existence of the "trichterförmige Frontalorgan" which Gamroth discovered lying immediately behind the origin of the upper antenna. But the existence of this frontal- or nuchal-gland is reaffirmed by Mayer. After the discussion of various hairs destined for sensation, Haller gives in his third section, "Einige mikroskopische Beobachtungen über Haargebilde, welche theils zum Ergriffen und Festhalten, theils zum Schwimmen dienen." While, he says, the upper pair of antenna is "stets uud überall Sinnesorgan," and therefore beset with all sorts of hairs for purposes of sensation, the hinder pair does not always agree with it in this purpose. It often loses almost entirely the importance of an organ of sense, and by way of compensation becomes destined to support the organs of locomotion. Hence arise swimming-antennae, as among the Copepoda. In the genus Caprella it is possible to form two subgenera, one with the lower antenna acting as organs of sense, the other in which they have become swimming organs. In this
latter case they have the whole under side closely set with long stiff hairs, arranged in two simple rows. These swimming-bristles are movably socketed, and on each joint increase in size from behind forwards. Their peculiar structure is described. The structure, positions and uses of various spines are investigated.

Sections of the work are devoted to the heart and circulation, the organs of reproduction, the apparatus of nutrition and glands of the intestine, a gland in the head of the second gnathopod of some Caprellidae (e.g., *Caprella dokerti* and *Protella phasma*), remarks on large connective-tissue cells in the bodies of the Caprellidae, sexual differences, adaptability, mode of life, epizoic plants and animals, classification.

*Proto pedata*, Fleming, and “*Proto Goodairi*,” Spence Bate and Westwood, (Figs. 23–25), are given as distinct species, but the better opinion unites them under *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. Müller. *Proto brunneovittata*, n. s., is described and figured. Remarks are made on the genus *Protella*, Dana, and the species *Protella phasma* (Fig. 26). *Caprella*, Lamarck, is defined, and in “Subgenus I. Caprellen, deren unteres Fühlerpaar Ruderborsten trägt,” he places 1. *Caprella equilibrata*; 2. *Caprella acutirons*; 3. *Caprella liparotensis*, n. s. (Figs. 41, 42), which is described in detail; 4. “*Caprella Helleri*,” n. s. (Fig. 43), which Mayer considers to be the young form of some *Caprella* which cannot be determined.

In “Subgenus II. Die unteren Antennen sind Sinnesorgane.” Here are placed, 5. *Caprella linearis*; 6. “*Caprella Dokerti*,” n. s. (Fig. 44), which is given by Mayer as a synonym of his subsequently published *Caprella grandinana*; 7. *Caprella acanthi/era*, Leach; S. *Caprella elongata*, n. s. (Fig. 45), which Mayer considers to be a smooth variety of *Caprella acanthi/era*.

Of *Podalirius*, Kröyer, two species are given, *Podalirius typicus*, Kröyer, and *Podalirius kröyeri*, n. s. (Figs. 46–49), both species being described in detail.

In the conclusion, Haller draws out the following genealogical tree of the Caprellidae, which he regards as probably Crevettina metamorphosed by a parasitic mode of life.

```
Crevettina
        (Amphithoe)
          |  Proto
          |  Protella
          | (Protella gracilis Dana
          | Protella phasma Mont.)
     Cyamidae.
           |  Aegina
           |  Caprella
           |  Podalirius
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1878-HAYEK, GUSTAV VON.
1879.


Von Hayek divides the “Untereich, Arthropoda, Gliedermusser,” into four classes, Crustacea, Arachnoiden, Myriopoda, Insecta. In the higher forms, he says, the body is clearly divided into three principal sections, constituting the head, thorax, and abdomen, but “bei den Krebstieren, als den niedern organisirten Gliedermussern, ist eine derartig ausgesprochene Sonderung niemals zu bemerken, sondern eine mehr oder weniger weitgehende Verschmel-
zunächst den Kopfes mit den folgenden Segmenten, und wäre es auch nur das vorderste des Bruststückes, der sogenannten Prothorax, zur Regel geworden.” He divides the Crustacea into seven orders, the Amphipoda standing sixth, between the Isopoda and Decapoda. At page 89 he defines the Amphipoda (Flöhrkrebse), as “Getrennt-schechteleiche Krebsthiere mit entwickeltem Bruststücke, von den Seiten her zusammengedrücktem Leibe, und kiemenlosen Postabdominal-Gliedmassen.” The illustrations are taken from “Amphithorak Jurini.” M. Edw.; Gammurus neglectus, Lilij.; Gammurus locusta, Montagu; Caprella linearia, L.; and Phronima solventaria, Forsk. Fig. 10–14, “Gammurus neglectus, Lilij. Partie eines sehr vergroßerten Embryos,” exhibits the heart with six “visceral Spaltöffnungen.” Of the eyes it is said, “Die zusammengesetzten, sitzenden Augen werden von der zu einer Hornhaut umgewandelten, ganz glatten, niemals facettierten Körperdecke überzogen.”


“Caprella nova-zealandiae, sp. nov.,” is described. It is said to approach “C. geometrica, Say, from which it differs, however, in the form of the spine on the cephalon, in the length of the antennæ, and in the articulation and arming of the second pair of gnathopoda.” Mayer considers that this, together with Caprella candelis, G. M. Thomson, is probably a local variety of Caprella equitiva, Say. A second species is described as “Caprella lobata, Guérin.”

In Notes on Some New Zealand Crustacea, [Read before the Wellington Philosophical Society, 11th January, 1879], Trans. N. Z. Inst. Vol. xi. pp. 401–402, Mr. Kirk mentions the capture of Podocerus cylindricalis, Say, and Plesistes panopodes, Kriyer, at Worsor Bay. He says, “these are both Arctic species, and their occurrence on our coast is somewhat remarkable.” It has since been suggested that the Plesistes is a variety.

1878. Leydig, Franz.


On the antennæ of the Amphipoda, Leydig distinguishes:
1 Gewöhnliche Borsten. These ordinary bristles, for most of their length dark-rimmed, but with bluish ends of finer, clearer structure, and often a fine hair given off some way short of the termination, are found on other parts of the body as well as the antennæ.
2. Fiederborsten. These plumose bristles, spoken of by Humbert as “capsules sensitives,” may, Leydig says, be sensitive, but they are not capsules, they are modified pores (Hautepilules). For the explanation of the like in other Crustacea and in insects, he refers to his own work Über Geruchs- und Gehörorgane der Krebse und Insecten, Archiv f. Anat. u. Physiol., 1860. Between this and the preceding class he places a sort of Haftfieberborsten, such as are found on the rim of the head and the back of Gammurus petenaeus.
3 Cylinder oder Keulen. In these cylinders or clubs, the end swelling into a sort of knob
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shows a pale, fine structure, but no opening. They may be seen on the flagellum of the lower antenna of *Gammarus pulex*.

4. Riehnzapfen. These olfactory tubes are on the flagellum of the upper antenna. They have a narrower dark-rimmed stem and a paler, broader body, in which there is a slight indentation at about midway. A cloud of fine granular substance may sometimes be seen issuing from the terminal aperture.

5. Schuhartige Anhänge. Calceoli. These shoe- or slipper-like stalked appendages are supposed to belong only to the lower antenna of the male, but it is now known that they occur on both pairs of antennae and in both sexes.

In the ordinary bristles, called by du Rougemont tactile bristles, Leydig could not find a nerve, though inclined to regard both the bristle and still more the fine offshoot near the tip as the sheathing of a nerve-end. That Claus should have seen the nerve in other Crustacea [the Argulidae] he thinks open to doubt. This doubt Claus criticizes in "der Org. d. Phron. p. 10–11, n. 1. The plumose bristles Leydig had always regarded as tactile bristles, having in other subjects shown how they were placed upon indubitable ganglia. If the view of recent observers, that these are auditory hairs, be justified, the sense of sound, Leydig infers, must be distributed over a considerable portion of the surface of the body, a conclusion not of necessity to be rejected.

He defends his attribution of an olfactory function to the "Riehnzapfen" against the objections of Graber in 1877. In the lower animals he considers that the different senses are not necessarily very sharply distinguished, so that one and the same nerve-end-apparatus may serve for the sense of touch, taste and smell, may even not be quite inaccessible to light and sound. He illustrates his meaning by the popular use of the German word "Wittern" (compare English "savour") employed sometimes of taste and sometimes of smell.

In *Gammarus fluvialis* and *Gammarus pulex* he thinks the eyes are pretty much alike in shape. In both the cornea is smooth and without facets. The crystal cone, he says, consists of four pieces, which can scarcely be correct; see Note on Grenacher, 1879. In view of the very varying statements of authors on the eye of *Gammarus pulex*, he made investigations from which he determines that the optic ganglion is present, but not the eye, though pigment-spots mimicking the eye have led some observers to believe that an eye existed in fact.

Under the heading, "Über die Schalendrüse," Leydig reminds us that in his Naturgesch. d. Daphniiden, 1860, pp. 28, 29, he had described his discovery in *Gammarus* of the homologue of the "green gland" in Astacus; but when he says that O. Sars seven years later only knew of the presence on the lower antenna of "un procés conique dirigé en bas et appelé l'épine olfactoire," he is very much in error as to the state of Sars' knowledge.

See Note on Sars, 1867. Claus, in 1873, objects that the name "Schalendrüse" has no sense when applied as by Leydig to the gland in the base of the antenna, "sondern jaest lediglich für das in die Schale gerückte Drüsennar der Phyllopoden, welchens der Kieferregion gehört." The pair of glands corresponding to the shell-gland is entirely wanting, he adds, in all developed Malacostraca, and has hitherto been made out only during the larval life in Sergestes and Euphausia, while on the other hand in the Phyllopoda and many other Entomostraca the antennary gland corresponding to the green gland of *Astacus* only exists in the larval stage, but afterwards becomes completely degraded (Der Org. d. Phron., p. 13).

On the digestive system, Leydig recalls the investigations he had described in 1855 in regard to the stomach, histological structure of the intestine, liver and adipose body. He here remarks that the fat-drops are always colourless, and that in the fatty body of the body cavity, round the intestine, there are besides the fat-drops also layers of those concretions

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.)

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which he had formerly pointed out as existing in *Asellus aquaticus*, and in some insects and Myriapods. On the term Kaumagen here employed for the stomach, Claus says that in the general use by authors of this terminology obviously borrowed from the Decapoda, we must not lose sight of the fact that for the Amphipoda "die Kauorganisation des Vormagens bislang keineswegs bewiesen worden ist." In fact, he continues, the importance of the supposed Kaupplatten (triturator organs) at least in the Phronimide appears to be limited to a closing apparatus (as in a lobster-pot), whereby the food that has passed into the Vormagen (cardiac portion of the stomach) is restrained on the one hand from returning into the oesophagus, and on the other from passing over too rapidly into the Magendarm (pyloric portion of the stomach) (Der Org. d. Phron., p. 25).

On the circulation, Leydig calls attention to the presence (observed apparently in *Gammarus puteanus*) of a sharply defined aorta proceeding from the anterior end of the heart, with a furcate division in the head. Also, he says, in the antennae and pleopoda the arterial course is so definitely distinguished from its surroundings that the expression vessel (Gefäss) is more appropriate for it than lacuna. I do not therefore understand the criticism of Delage (p. 89) upon this paper by Leydig that "ce n'est plus le lieu de faire avancer la question, reproduit, au contraire, une erreur ancienne en niant absolument que les courants sanguins des membres possèdent des parois."

Remarks are made by Leydig on the distribution of, and distinctions between, *Gammarus pulex*, de Geer, *Gammarus fluviatilis*, Rösel, and *Gammarus (Niphargus) puteanus*, Koch. Adopting the view of de Rougemont that *Gammarus pulex minutus*, Gervais, is identical with Koch's *puteanus*, he says that this last was made known by Koch and Gervais at the same time. "Wenn man freilich, wie es ihn und wieder geschieht, zu Koch citirt: 'Fauna insectorum Germaniæ initia, 1798; so käme die Beobachtung von Koch weit vor der Gervais'; allein das erste Heft des Koch'schen Werkes, welches als Fortsetzung der von Panzer beginnenden und bis zum 109. Heft fortgeführten Fauna insectorum Germaniæ auftritt, erschien 1835, nachdem zuvor Herrn-Schiffer die Hefte bis zum 132. herausgegeben hatte. Dieselbe Jahreszahl, 1835, trägt auch der Band der Annales des sciences, welcher die Beobachtungen von Gervais bringt."

Leydig in this work gives a summary of his earlier investigations on the structure of *Gammarus*, which may be quoted in his own words, "So habe ich die histologische Beschaffenheit der Haut schon im Jahre 1855 erörtert und später im Jahre 1860, da ich früher die Cuculæ als nicht verkalzt bezeichnet hatte, aufmerksam gemacht, dass doch auch bei *Gammarus* nach Essigsäurezusatz die Haut Luftbläschen entwickelt. Ferner wurde, was oben noch einmal zur Sprache kommen soll, die Schalendrüse nachgewiesen, auf die Anwesenheit eines Kaumagens hingedeutet, und die histologische Beschaffenheit des Darmes, der Leber und des Fettkörpers dargethan. Endlich habe ich bereits im Jahre 1848, also um 20 Jahre vor E. van Beneden's Arbeit über die Furchung der Amphipoden, den Furchungsproces von *Gammarus* beschrieben und abgebildet."


Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1876; being Volume thirteenth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXVIII. pp. 1–18.

An analysis is given of Claus' "Untersuchungen zur Erforschung der genealogischen Grundlage des Crustaceen-Systems. Wien, 1876." "Nebalia and Branchiopæs among the living forms may give an approximate idea of those primordial forms, from which the Decapods, Stomopods, Amphipods and Isopods are to be derived."
1878. Mayee, Paul, born July 20, 1848 (P.M.).


The first chapter is "über die Drüsen in den Beinen der Phronimiden," the second discusses "die Gehäuse der Phronimiden" (Gerstanek).

This paper, according to Haller, explains in great detail the gland in the grasping-hand of Phronima solenaria, pointing out its position, form, number of outlets, microscopic constitution, and suggesting that it is either a poison-gland, or more probably emits a secretion necessary for dissolving the interior of the creature used by the Phronima as a nest or nursery.

1878. Miers, E. J.


The account of the Crustacea appeared in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History in 1877. See Note on Miers, 1877.

1878. Schmidt, Oscar.


This paper raises certain objections to the views of Exner and Grenacher on "mosaic vision," which are met by Grenacher in an appendix (pp. 168–170) to his great work on the subject, Untersuch. über das Sehorgan, 1879.

1878. Stebbing, T. R. R.


Caprella fretensis, n. sp., is described and figured, from two specimens found at Salcombe in South Devon, at which place the estuary yields Prodo ventricosa, O. F. M., and many other Amphipods. Meyer accepts Caprella fretensis as a distinct species, but considers it extremely close to Caprella septentrionalis, Krzyer. It is abundant at Ilfracombe, and very variable, some specimens coming far nearer than others to the published accounts of Krzyer's species just mentioned.

The correlation between the spines on the palms of the hind legs, die Einschlagdornen, in the Caprellidae, and the generic divisions of that family, is noticed. Mayer, die Caprelliden, p. 13, remarks that it would be difficult to carry through the employment of this character for generic division, since Caprella acanthifera, for example, would then have to be transferred to another genus. This indeed is on other grounds suggested by Boeck, who thinks that Caprella acanthifera may belong to his genus Echinella. Of Stimpsonia
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evolved, triangular rostrum; constricted behind the eyes into a short, narrow neck. Superior antennae with the peduncle three-jointed; in the female straight. First and second pairs of thoracic legs small, chelate, the fourth joint broad and long, the fifth short and narrow. The last three pairs of legs with the basal joint narrowly dilated; the seventh pair diminutive. The sixth segment of the abdomen long and narrow. Caudal appendages long and linear. Telson short, triangular." The type species, Calamorhynchus piliceps, n. s., is described from a female specimen, the head and second thoracic foot being figured. Rhabdosoma whitei, Sp. Bate, and "Rhabdosoma armatum (Edw.), Adams and White," are figured and described, two species which Claus unites as identical. Rhabdosoma armatum, Sp. Bate, is curiously treated by Dr. Streets as a separate species, to which he gives "provisionally the name Rhabdosoma longirostris (Bate)," although he recognises that Spencer Bate took his description and figure from the same specimen that furnished White's figure.

1878. Uhler.


Two Amphipods (Gammarus sp. and Caprella geometrica, Say), along with other Crustacea, observed at Fort Wool.

1878. Woodward, Henry.


1878. Zaddach, G.


Zaddach here expresses the opinion that the epimera or side-plates of the Amphipoda are parts of the segments, an inheritance from the unarticulated pleura of the Trilobites, and a higher development of these. For the first joint of the leg after the epimera he adopts the term Hülle, for the second and third Dreigelenk and Schenkel, for the fourth and fifth Schienenglieder, and for the sixth Tarsus. He gives a table to show the differences between the eight species which he has to describe, namely, Talitrus locusta, Gammarus locusta, Melita palmata, Callope tessiscala, Protomedeia pilosa, Pontoporeia fenarata, Bathyporeia pilosa, Corophium longicorn. In 1843, he says, specimens of Corophium longicorn and Protomedeia pilosa were taken by Rathke in lake Geserich. Zaddach himself had not been able since to find them in that, or hear of them in any other, inland water of Prussia. In describing the family Orchestidae, he calls attention to the "endophragmal arch," which is wanting in other Amphipods, with a reference to Bate and Westwood, i. p. xvii, fig. 3; he says that the maxillipeds bear not two, as in the Gammaridae, but three laminar processes on the three lowest joints, and that they are only five-jointed, because the claw-shaped terminal joint is wanting; the telson, he says, is wanting. But the telson, though small in Talitrus, is not wanting in this or any other known genus of the Orchestidae; and the fourth joint of the maxilliped-pulp, though rudimentary or obsolete in Talitrus and Orchestra, is developed in Hymet and Hyalela; while, lastly, it is not correct to give as a family
characteristic that the three lowest joints of the maxillipeds are expanded, since alike in *Talitrus, Orthogammarus* and *Talorhynchus* it is not the first but the second joint of the palp that has an expansion, nor is that one of such a laminar form as to be properly comparable with the plates attached to the two joints below the palp. The remark that the palp is wanting to the first maxillae also requires qualification, since in *Talitrus locusta*, for example, one is present though rudimentary in size.

In describing *Talitrus locusta* (Taf. 1) Zaddach affirms that there is no trace of a mandibular palp; he says that the function of the mandibular spine-row is obviously to pass on the morsels bitten off by the cutting-edge to the molar tubercle. What is commonly called the under lip should, he thinks, be called the tongue, both from its function and from its answering morphologically to the tongue of many insects. He considers that Linnaeus in the description of his *Cancer locusta* in the Fauna suecica could not have intended any other species of Amphipoda than this.

In describing the family Gammaride, Zaddach maintains that the peduncle of the lower antennae has but four joints, not admitting the composite character of what he calls the first joint. In the description of *Gammarus locusta* (Taf. 2) he points out that young specimens (Taf. 3) differ from the adults in the size and shape of the eyes, in the number of the joints of the antennary flagella, in the rami of the third uropods, and in the telson. He argues that Linnaeus in the Fauna suecica, No. 2041 and No. 2042, by *Cancer pulex*, which gnaws the fishing-nets, meant only *Gammarus locusta*, and by *Cancer locusta* meant only *Talitrus locusta*, since that alone by its leaping, its powerful head and long antennae, was fit for comparison with a grasshopper or locust. At the same time he considers the name *Gammarus locusta* too firmly established for alteration. He here recognises that the Amphipoda in amber, *Pulsoamphipus sambiensis*, which he described in 1864, may belong to the genus *Gammarus*, or come very near it.

In describing *Melita palinura* (Mont.) Lesch, (Taf. 4), Zaddach mentions that the side-plate of the sixth peraeon-segment in the female, and not as Boeck states in the male, is prolonged downwards at the front angle and bent upwards into a blunt hook, destined, he thinks, to provide the large claw of the male with a holdfast. (Bruzelius had already, in 1859, rightly ascribed the peculiarity in these side-plates to the female.) *Amphitoe norvegica*, Rathke, he does not consider distinct from *Calliope laevicauda* (Kroyer) Kroyer, which he figures (Taf. 5) and describes.

It may be noticed that in this paper Zaddach accepts the name *Protomeidea pilosa* for the species which he himself in 1844 named *Leptocheirus pilosus*, but Boeck maintains that *Leptocheirus, Zaddach*, is a genus quite distinct from *Protomeidea*, Kroyer.

1879. BRANDT, A.


In a letter to the editor, dated from Dorf Elenowka am Goktschai, den 26. Juli 1879, Dr. Alexander Brandt reports that in the Goktschai there were swarms of Gammarids, especially on the shore. Those discovered were very uniform, corresponding in size and habit to *Gammarus pulex*. Individuals brought up from a depth of 34 fathoms showed a brighter colouring than those from the upper waters. He remarks that their eyes are not dark or continuously pigmented, but offer only lighter pigment-flakes of a roundish stellate form, so that at first sight he could fancy them destitute of eyes. Have we, he asks, by any chance here to do with a blind variety in statu nascendi?
1879. Claus, C.

Der Organismus der Phronimiden. Mit. 8 Tafeln. Wien, 1879.

Following Milne-Edwards, Claus here sets the Typhide or Platyscelidæ (Hyperina anomala), distinguished by a marked sexual dimorphism as well as by the zig-zag antennæ of the male, over against the Hyperina with normal antennæ. In the latter group he arranges, in three families, the Phronimide, Hyperide and Vibliide. The Vibliide are easily distinguished by the general form resembling the Gammaride, the small size of the head and eyes, as well by the short dilated anterior antennæ. The border line is less easily marked out between the other two families. He characterizes them as follows:—

"Phronimide. Head of considerable size, generally with strongly prominent snout, and divided pair of eyes extending over almost the whole surface of the head. The antennæ in both sexes with multiarticulate peduncle, in the female without or with rudimentary, in the male with long multiarticulate, flagellum. Gnathopods frequently armed with weak clasper (Greifhand); the rest of the thoracal-limbs end with simple claw and are formed like one another (Hyperin), those of the fifth (Themisto), and sixth pair (Cythopus, Cystosoma) are sometimes considerably elongated, those of the seventh or last pair only as an exception (Cythopus) rudimentary.

"Phronimide. Head of considerable size, generally with strongly prominent snout, and divided pair of eyes extending over almost the whole surface of the head. The antennæ in both sexes with multiarticulate peduncle, in the female short and without flagellum, in the male long with multiarticulate flagellum. The antennæ of the second pair in the male like those of the Hyperide, in the female reduced to the coxal-joint coalescent with the cephalic integument and accompanied by the antennary gland. The thoracal legs partially (principally the fifth pair) armed with powerful chelæ (Greifzange), often of different form and size. Elongate backward directed liver-tubes absent from the stomach (am Magendarm fehlen)."

The Phorminæ, Claus here says, are to be referred to the Typhide. The Phronimide he subdivides into two subfamilies thus:—

"1. Phrosina. Form of body broad and compact. The three pairs of uropods broad-leaved with fin-like rami. Besides the powerfully developed fifth pair of legs of the peræon (Primmo Guér.), generally also the third and fourth pairs (Anchylomera Edw. = Hieraconyx Guér.), as well as the sixth (Phrosina Risso = Daetylocera Latr.) armed with powerful claspers (Greifhand).

"2. Phrosina. Body slender and extended, with the last segment of the person elongate. The three pairs of uropods elongate stiffform, with narrow lanceolate rami. Thoracal legs extremely varied, those of the fifth pair [third peræopods] often armed with broad or more elongate (compound) chelæ."

The genus Phrosina, Latr., is thus defined:—

with hohem, gewölbtem Scheitel, Scheitelmündung sehr verlängert. Die zwei vorderen Brustsegmente ohne Grenzen verschmolzen. Mandibeltaster fehlen auch dem Männchen. Zunge der Unterlippe (Maxillardfusspaar) auf einen warzenförmigen Höcker reduziert. Die beiden Gnathopodenpaare schmächtig mit schwacher (zusammengesetzter) Greifhand. Das dritte Beinpaaar etwas weniger, das vierte stark verlängert. Das fünfte Beinpaaar endet mit sehr langgestreckten (zusammengesetzten) Greifhand. Drei paare von Kiemenschläuchen am 4., 5. und 6. Brustringe." Phronimella elongata is the type species, with which Dr. Streets has identified his own Anchylonyx hamatus. In fact, as Streets has already observed, there are in the male three pairs of uropods, and I find that a rudiment of the middle pair is, at any rate sometimes, persistent in the adult female. The first pereopod (das dritte Beinpaaar) is longer than the second, not vice versa. The error in the generic definition was made by Claus in his original account of "Phronima elongata," but corrected by Claus himself in the same year, 1862.

Phronimopsis, n. g. (figs. 1-3), is thus defined:—


Paraphronimella, n. g. (figs. 4-10), is thus defined:—


From page 8 to page 78 the investigation is conducted which is indicated in the title of the paper. The principal results are thus summarised by the author himself:—

1. The two new genera Phronimopsis and Phronimella prove that the armour of the fifth pair of legs [third pereopods] with a chelate hand (Scheerehaut) is a character only of generic value.

2. The females of the Phronimidae possess a rudiment of the second pair of antennae, which is generally reduced to the spherically protuberant coxal-joint containing the coiled antennary gland.

3. In front of the mouth lies a rudiment of the upper lip, an atrium bounded by the side-plates of the mandibles and the lower lip (Paragnathen), into which cavity flows the secretion of powerful glands when food is being taken.

4. These glands are complexes of four gland-cells with long emission-ducts, and lie partly in
the periphery of the oesophagus, partly in the maxille, in which in point of form and structure they repeat the leg-glands.

5. The function of these glands is the preparation of the ferment (Enzyme), which is mixed with the food at its entrance into the oesophagus, to facilitate the digestion of starch and albuminoid substances.

6. The alimentary canal (Darmcanal) is devoid of every form of gland-cells. To the muscular oesophagus of complicated structure, lined with chitinous Intima, succeeds the oesophageal stomach (Schlundmagen, Vormagen), with two ceca (Nebentaschen), stretching into the crop (Magendarm). In this digestion is carried out. The crop which surrounds it, situate in the head and the two first pereon-segments is, like its two forward-directed pairs of so-called liver tubes, lined with a deep cylindrical epithelium, which repeats the structure of the epithelium of the mid-gut (Dünndarm-epithel), and serves for resorption. The narrow intestinal tube (Darmrohr), is lined with a polygonal pavement epithelium, and in the sixth pleon-segment passes over into the short rectum (Afterdarm), which is fastened to the integument by means of dilators. [At page 23, in the Monehlarm of Phronima three sections are distinguished as Mundhöhle, Schlundkopf and Schlundrohr or oesophagus.]

7. The annular muscles of the intestinal tube correspond to single muscle-cells, the nuclei of which follow one another in a median row on the dorsal side of the intestine.

8. The heart stretches from the boundary of the head to the middle of the sixth pereon-segment, and possesses, besides the three pairs of ostia provided with valves and the two aortas, two pairs of lateral arteries.

9. Each artery arises over an oblong slit bounded by two side-flaps (Seitenklappen) while at the base of each aorta lie two obliquely set ostia with a pair of flaps (valve-opening) to each.

10. The obliquely transverse muscle-rings of the heart are developed from two lateral rows of cells, between which a dorsal and ventral median suture remains.

11. Under the heart, adjoyning the ventral wall of the heart, there stretches across through the body-cavity a septum composed of large cell-plates. Besides this there is a second septum which occupies a similar position in regard to the intestine, so that the space of the body is divided into three blood-channels bounded by connective-tissue, and communicating with one another by definite openings. Besides these main channels, which are continued on into the head, there exist a number of more peripheral accessory channels, likewise bounded by connective-tissue, which represent the blood-courses of the regular circulation.

12. The ventral ganglionic chain contains, excluding the suboesophageal ganglion-mass, nine ganglia, of which five belong to the pereon, four to the pleon. The last pereon- (thoracic) ganglion, just as the last pleon- (abdominal) ganglion, follows the next preceding ganglion immediately. The last pleon-ganglion has arisen out of the concretion of three ganglia for the fourth, fifth and sixth pleon-segments, these ganglia in the embryo being separate.

13. The suboesophageal ganglion-mass corresponds to six ganglionic nuclei, or to seven if we take into account the ganglionic centre belonging to the commissures which provides for the nerves of the second antennae. Besides the nerves of the second antennae also all the maxillary nerves are derived from the cephalic commissure, to which their place of origin has shifted itself.

14. The peripheral nerves are rooted, not in the so called “Punktsubstanz” [Dietl’s Marksubstanz, p. 57, myeloid substance, Packard], but derive their fibres from ganglion-cells partly of the corresponding ganglion—as well crossed as uncrossed fibres—partly of the preceding ganglion, partly from the brain.

15. The fibre-tracts of the so-called esophageal commissure which enter the brain pass partly to the ganglion-layers of the same half of the brain, partly in crossed converse to those of the
opposite side. In the brain there exists a powerful commissural system, from which portions reach laterally into the powerful optic-ganglia.

16. The ganglion-cell-layers are thickenings of the superficial layer. Inner ganglionie nuclei do not exist. The small-celled ganglion formation of the cap-shaped hinder lobe answers to the fungus-like structure on the brain of the higher Crustacea and insects.

17. The optic-fibres of the lateral eye and of the frontal eye run in planes that cross at nearly a right angle.

18. Each eye is surrounded by a firm sheath, the continuation of the outer nerve-sheath of the brain, which also wraps itself over the front surface, and before each complex of two crystal cone-cells between the rounded vesicles of their nuclei contains two flat oval nuclei.

19. The cuticular cornea is not derived from the crystal cone-cells, but from a special hypodermal-layer separated from those cells by the eyesheath, and is renewed at the time of exuviation.

20. The eye continuously increases in extent with the growth of the body, by the formation of new peripheral elements.

21. The objection to the possibility of mosaic vision based on the form of the crystal cone is thoroughly untenable. [At p. 73, Claus expresses his agreement with Grenacher's opinion, that the Hyperidae are not dim-sighted.]

22. At the ovary there is a special germinal layer. The geniculate terminal section of the ooviduct ends with a sack-like expansion in a seminal pocket.

Of parasites, Claus found in the crop of Phronima and Phronimella almost constantly a little oval Gregarine, free or encysted; more rarely, in the body-cavity of Phronima, embryos of Echinorhynchus, and sometimes in the brain a young Nematode, spirally rolled.

To judge by the short list of literature on page 81, Claus was unacquainted with the papers on the pelagic Amphipoda by Dr. T. H. Streets, which are dated 1877 and 1878.

1879. Claus, C.


This work, which has been since its publication the leading authority on the group with which it deals, is practically embodied, though with a few modifications, in the larger and finely illustrated work by the same author published this year (1887).

It is noticed that in external form the Platysceliden show an astonishing number of gradations from the egg-like Typhidæ to the rod-like Oxycephalide. The common features are to be found in the structure of the antennæ in the male and of the fifth and sixth thoracal legs (third and fourth pereopods) in both sexes. Five families are established, in two divisions, division A., containing the Typhidæ and Scelidæ; division B. the Prooideæ, Lyceideæ and Oxycephalideæ. In 1887 the Lyceideæ form a separate division.

The Typhidæ contain five genera:—1. Eutypis, taking the place of Typhis, Risso, preoccupied, and having in the synonymy "(Thyropyus, Dana, Sp. Bate δ = Dithyurus Dana, Platyscelus Sp. Bate ♀)," of which names Dithyurus, Dana, must take precedence of Eutypis. In this genus both pairs of gnathopods have compound chelae, the two end-joints of the hinder antennæ in the male are very much shorter than the two preceding joints, and the lobes of the maxillipeds (Unterlippe) are slightly concave on the inner edge. The species assigned to it are—1. ovoides, Risso (including Platyscelus sericus, Sp. Bate ♀), and Thyropyus ovoides, Sp. Bate (♀); 2. armatus, n. s.; 3. serratus, n. s.; 4. globosus, n. s. In 1887 Claus adds "E. inermis Cls. (Dithyurus Faba Dana)"
2. *Hemityphius*, n. g., thus defined:—


("Die Oberlippe bildet eine helmformig gewölbte Klappe mit zwei schief vorragenden Flügeln," 1887.) *Hemityphius tesnimanus*, n. s., and *Hemityphius crustulatus* (crustulatus, 1887), n. s., are described.

3. *Paratyphius*, n. g., thus defined:—


4. *Tetrathyphrus*, n. g., thus defined:—


Type *Tetrathyphrus forcipatus*, n. s.

5. *Amphithyphrus*, n. g., thus defined:—


("Unterruppe zu einer kurzen Saugrohre umgestaltet," 1887.) The species described are *Amphithyphrus bifasciatus*, n. s.; *Amphithyphrus sculturatus*, n. s.; *Amphithyphrus similis*, n. s.

The remaining genera must be described in the less detailed form, which is given in advance of the fuller definitions.

The second family, Scelichi, contains:—


Type *Euceltus robustus*, n. s.

2. *Schizoceltus*, n. g., in which "Das vordere Gnatopodenpaar endet klanenförmig, das
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hintere mit zusammengesetzter Scheere. Femoralplatte des sechsten Beinpaares mit langer sichelförmig gebogener Längs spitze.” Type, Schizosecles ornatus, n. s.

3. Tanyscelus, n. g., in which “Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden klauenförmig. Femoralplatte des sechsten Beinpaares sehr lang gezogen und vorn verkleinert mit taschenförmiger Grube der Aussenseite. Endglied der hinteren männlichen Antenne kurz. Uropodenäste flossenförmig verbreitert.” Type, Tanyscelus pteromus, n. sp. (Thyroplus diaphanus Dana).”


The third family, Proneida, contains:


2. Eupronoe (Pronoe, Dana, ex parte), in which “Das hintere Gnathopodenpaar mit zusammengesetzter Scheere, vordere Antennen des Männchens mit dreigliedrigem Geißelaschirm. Hintere Antennen lang, zickzackförmig gefaltet, mit sehr kurzem Endglied. Doppelsegment des Abdomens (5 und 6) relativ kurz. Aeste des letzten Uropodenpaares sehr lang, flossenförmig” with the species Eupronoe marculata, n. s.; Eupronoe armata, n. s. (Pronoe brunnea, Dana, hypothetically); Eupronoe minuta, n. s. For the opinion that this genus is a synonym of Orio, Cocci, see Note on de Natale, 1850; to the small female specimen from Lagos there mentioned, Claus in 1887 gives the name Eupronoe serrata, n. s.

3. Parapronoe (Amphipronoe, Spence Bate, §), which resembles the preceding genus, except that it has “Doppelsegment des Abdomens ungewöhnlich verlängert. Aeste des letzten Uropodenpaares kurz.” This has the species Parapronoe crastulata, n. s.; Parapronoe pareri, n. s. Spence Bate assigns to Amphipronoe, “first pair of gnathopoda complexly subchelate; second pair not subchelate.” On the supposition that the words “first” and “second” in this account ought possibly to be transposed, Claus gives Amphipronoe as a doubtful synonym of Parapronoe. Amphipronoe serrula, Bate, 1877, has the gnathopods described in accordance with Spence Bate’s generic account.

The fourth family, Lyceidae, contains:

1. Thamyris, Spence Bate (with Brachyseles, Spence Bate, §, and Schuchagensia, Claus, for synonyms). In this genus “Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden mit zusammengesetzter geracketcher Scheere. Stiel des ersten Uropodenpaares kaum länger als die Aeste. Fünftes Beinpaae mit dem sechsten ziemlich gleich lang.” It receives the species Thamyris parax, Claus (Schuchagensia parax, Claus, 1871), and Thamyris aolica, Claus. Claus has also examined a female specimen of a much smaller and perhaps distinct form. Independently of this, and another larger specimen of some species of Thamyris of unknown locality, Claus describes in 1887 two fresh species, Thamyris Irvingi, n. s., and Thamyris mediterranea, n. s. Whether Spence Bate’s Thamyris aolica and Thamyris (Brachyseles) crassula are separate species he cannot determine with certainty; in 1887 he thinks it probable that they are.

2. Lynca, Dana, in which “Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden mit scharfgerader zusammenge- setzter Scheere. Das erste Uropodenpaar stiefelförmig verlängert, mit kurzen Aesten. Fünftes Beinpaae stark verlängert.” Species, Lynca unatua, n. s.; Lynca similis, n. s.; Lynca serrata, n. s.; Lynca robusta, n. s.; Lynca pales, Marion (§). To the description of Lynca robusta in 1887 Claus adds, “Hier schliesst sich die von Marion beschriebene Lynca pales an, von welcher lediglich jugendliche Individuen in der
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Athemöhle von Salpen gefunden wurden," without explaining why he does not in that case adopt Marion's earlier specific name.

3. Simarophybus, Claus, in which "Das vordere Gnathopodenpaar endet einfach klaunenförmig, das hintere mit halber Scheerenhand. Stiel des ersten Uropodenpaares so lang als die Aeste. Fünftes Beinpaa nur wenig verlängert," with the species Simarophybus antennarius, Claus. In 1887 Simarophybus rapax, Claus, is given as a synonym, with a reference to the Untersuchungen, 1871, but this is probably an accidental confusion with Schuhagenia rapax, the synonym of Thamyrus rapax.


5. Paralycyas, n. g., in which also "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden einfach klaunenförmig," while it has "Fünftes Beinpaa stark verlängert. Stiel des ersten Uropodenpaares so lang als die Aeste. Siebentes Beinpaa mit dünnen, gebogenen Femoralplatten und rudimentären Anhang." Type species, Paralycyas gracilis, n. s.


In 1877 Claus remarks that Phorbus, M.-Edw., belongs to the Lycyas, while he no longer definitely includes Lycyas in that family. Among other exceptional characters of that genus, he notes that there are only two pairs of branchial vesicles. These are on the third and fourth pereopods.

The fifth family, Oxycephalidae, contains:

1. Oxycephalus, Milne-Edwards, in which "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden mit zusammengesetzter Scheere. Körper massig gestreckt, Stirnschnabel nicht merklich länger als der Kopf, die Femoralstäbe des fünften und sechsten Beinpaares sind ziemlich hohe Platten." The species assigned are Oxycephalus pisator, M.-Edw., with Oxycephalus oceanicus, Guérin, and Oxycephalus tuberculatus, Sp. Bate, as synonyms (to which in 1877 Oxycephalus tuberculatus, Streets, 1875, is added); Oxycephalus similis, n. s.; Oxycephalus latirostris, n. s.; Oxycephalus tenirostris, Claus, 1871 (to which in 1877 Lytorchis spinicauda, Streets, 1878, is given as a synonym); Oxycephalus porcellus, n. s.; Oxycephalus longiceps, n. s.; Oxycephalus typboiclus, n. s. (to which in 1878 Oxycephalus Bulbosa, Streets, 1878, is assigned as a possible synonym). For the suggestion that Oxycephalus typboiclus might be the Ornithorhynchus coscoi of de Natale, see Note on de Natale, 1890. De Natale's species is clearly an Oxycephalus, but further than this its identification perhaps cannot be carried.

1879. EDWARD, THOMAS.


The list of Amphipoda extends from page 432 to page 435. Some notes are given on the colouring of various species, and on the times of the year at which specimens were taken with eggs. The colouring of the eggs of sundry species is also noticed. To Nematobranchia the note is appended, “With eggs in December. The female has the palms of the two first pairs much narrower than the male.” After the names Lestrigonus exulans and “Kinahani,” Hyperia galla and Hyperia obligia, the observation is made, “These are the only species of this family which I have ever found on the Meduse. I consider Lestrigonus Exulans to be the male of Hyperia Galla, and L. Kinahani the male of H. obligia.” After the names “Hyperia transversa, n. s.,” “prehensilis, n. s.,” “cyaneo, n. s.,” he writes, “All these three new species were first taken at Banff by T. E.; the males and females of all three being procured. The males differ but little from the females, except that they are somewhat larger.” No notice is taken of the name Hyperia nuda, which he spoke of in 1868. Of Dulichia porrecta and Dulichia fulcata he says, “I look upon these as being male and female of the same species.”

The list, like the rest of Mr. Smiles’ entertaining book, is disfigured by numerous misprints. Pliocus is given for Pliucus, Zetlwandica for Shetlandica, Bullomensis for Volumnesis, Plierus for Plierus, grandulaculis for grandulaculi, Hora for Aura, Megamnora for Megamoera, Siphonocetes for Siphonocetes, Protomedia for Prote, the last being perhaps due to a slip of the pen on the author’s part.

1879. Fries, S.


The occurrence of well-shrimps in the slightly brackish wells of Heligoland and in England is discussed, and the view advocated that they must have existed in these localities before the islands were separated from the mainland. Fries has examined specimens from the above mentioned wells of Heligoland, from the Falkenstein caverns, from the springs running out of the caverns, from the Hilgerhäuser caverns, and from the depths of the Lake of Geneva. In all he finds no greater differences than would justify the naming of varieties. He therefore adheres to the view of Rougemont in uniting the various so-called species of the well-shrimp, and considers that the name Gammarus puteanus, as the earliest and best known, should be retained, though appearing unduly to restrict the distribution of the species to wells. Humbert’s definition of the genus Niphargus, he considers, may be applied to the specific definition of Gammarus puteanus. The addition, however, to “Oculi nulli” of “vel rudimentarii” must be struck out. In the second maxille, which according to Humbert have the setae of the inner lobe only at the apex, specimens from the Falkenstein spring show three bristles somewhat further down the inner rim than is the case in Humbert’s drawing, Pl. VI, Fig. 8a. A constant character in all specimens of Gammarus puteanus examined by Fries is, that the secondary flagellum of the upper antennae has only two joints, not four or three as in Gammarus pulex 5 and 9 respectively. At pages 129-134 he discusses the Isopod “Asellus caudatus,” Schödel (in litt.) (= Asellus Sieboldii,
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Rougemont)." He has uniformly found this in company with \textit{Gammarus pulex}, which, according to Rougemont, is its mortal foe. He agrees with Rougemont in considering that \textit{Asellus cavaticus} is related to \textit{Asellus aquaticus} very much as \textit{Gammarus pulex} is to \textit{Gammarus pulex}.

At p. 309 other localities are mentioned for the occurrence of \textit{Gammarus pulex} and \textit{Asellus cavaticus}.

1879. GRENACHER, H.


Preliminary notices of these investigations were given in the Göttinger Nachrichten, 1874, Nr. 26, and in the Klinischen Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde, supplementary number for May, 15th year, 1877.

The elaborate and exquisite illustrations to this work seem to show all that is at present known as to the organs with which the book is concerned. Grenacher maintains "the theory of Mosaic Vision," propounded by Johannes Müller in 1826, and gives references to numerous works more or less opposed to or agreeing with his own views. In pages 109-114, and on Plates IX. and X., he treats of the eyes of the Amphipoda, referring especially to \textit{Gammarus locusta}, \textit{Talitrus saltator}, \textit{Gammarus neglectus}, \textit{Hyperia galba}, \textit{Phanomis sedentaria}. Fig. 99 gives a "Schnitt, parallel der Längsaxe des Thieres und senkrecht auf die Längsaxe der Gesammtauges, von Gammarus locasta." Fig. 100 shows a single ocellus from the same animal with the "nuclei of Semper" on the surface over the crystalline cone, composed as usual of two longitudinal segments. Fig. 102, A. and B., shows two ocelli of \textit{Talitrus locusta}, one from the middle, the other from the rim of the eye. Fig. 103 shows the "Zellkerne der Retinula" on either side of the inner end of the crystalline cone of one of these ocelli. Fig. 104 shows the "Krystalkegel mit Retinula aus dem Auge von Hyperia galba (H. Latreille). Der Krystalkegel aus dem peripherischen Theilen des Auges ist von einer weiten Hülle umgeben, deren Kerne vorn gelegen sind. Besondere Zellen, um das Hinterende des Krystalkegles. Das fein quergetreifte Rhabdom hat in seinem Innern einen deutlichen Canal." Fig. 105, a.b., is a "Querschlitze durch den Krystalkegel desselben Thieres in verschiedene Höhen, um das Verhalten desselben zu seiner Hülle zu zeigen." Fig. 106, a.b.c., shows "Querschlitze durch die Retinula desselben Thieres in drei verschiedenen Gegenden. An allen ist die Zusammensetzung der Retinula aus fünf Zellen, an den beiden ersten auch die des Rhabdoms aus ebensoviel Stübschen, sowie der centrale Canal desselben zu erkennen."

1879. HOEK, P. P. C.


The work contains five chapters:—

I. On the anatomy and classification of the Caprellidae.

II. Contributions to the knowledge of the Corophidae. Dr. Hoek here goes into detail to confirm the opinion of A. M. Norman that "Corophium Benelli," Bale and Westwood, is the female of \textit{Corophium crassipenne}, Brazelius. He unites, in agreement with Axel Boeck,
On an *Gastroclonus* from terra firma. The *Gastroclonus* in question was found in a walled garden in the town of Zalt-Bommel in the province of Gelderland, many miles from the sea, and is identified by Dr. Hoek with *Gastroclonus canaamus*, Heller, taken on Olympos in Cyprus at a height of 4000 feet.

On some insufficiently known Gammaridae. These are—1. *Atylus scammonianus*, Milne-Edwards; 2. *Callopinus brevisculcs*, Kröyer, on which Dr. Hoek observes that the genus *Callopinus* is intermediate between the Atylinae, to which Bock assigns it, and the Gammarinae; 3. *Melita obtusata*, Montagu, as to which he adopts Norman's statement that *Melita proxima*, Bate and Westwood, is the most frequent form of the male of *Melita obtusata*, and *Meganemora alaeri*, of those authors, its female; 4. *Cheirocratus brevicornis*, n. s., which, however, is the same as *Cheirocratus antennatus*, Rathke, and has also been described under the names *Liljeborgia saltwadiica*, Sp. Bate, and *Liljeborgia normalis*, Stebbing, though some of its characteristic points were first clearly brought out by Dr. Hoek; 5. *Ampelisca equicollis*, Bruzelius, is distinguished from *Ampelisca laticollis*, Liljeborg; *Tetromus typicus*, Sp. Bate, later incorrectly identified by Sp. Bate with *Ampelisca garnavi*, Kröyer, and by Norman and Bock and Hoek considered synonymous with *Ampelisca carinata*, Bruzelius, and by Sars with *Ampelisca terticornis*, Liljeborg, is here attached, in accordance with Norman's suggestion, to *Ampelisca equicollis*, Bruzelius, as the male form. But Bate's species is distinct, and is entitled to the name *Ampelisca typicus,* if a species which is not the type can lawfully be called *typicus;* see discussion in Note on Sars, 1882.

V. Short anatomical notes on Gammaridae, referring to the structure of the antennae with their "calcari," etc., and to the branchiae of *Atylus scammonianus*.

1879. JOSEPH, GUSTAV.


In regard to the *Niphargus puteanus* from Venice, it is shown that their introduction into the carefully covered wells (Pozzi) of Venice is best explained by the transport of water from the mainland to replenish these wells in the dry season.

1879. MAERTENS, EDUARD VON.

1879. Miers, E. J.


Only an incidental allusion to the Amphipoda is here made.

1879. Miers, E. J.


The description of Talitrus gulliveri from Rodriguez is here repeated. In the account of the Kerguelen Amphipoda, notice is taken of Hyale villosa, Smith; Lysiannassa hilderti, Smith; Lysiannassa kergueleni, Miers, is transferred to Anonyx, and will be discussed further on in this Report. This species, together with Astylus australis and Podocerus ornatus, is figured and more fully described than when first published.

1879. Pagenstecher, H. Alex.


Compare the Note on Willemoes Suhm, 1876.
1879. Sars, G. O.


1879. Smith, Sidney I.

Occurrence of Chelura terebrans, a crustacean destructive to the timber of submarine structures, on the coast of the United States. Proceedings of United States National Museum. pp. 232–235. Fig. 1.

The synonymy is given, as well as a description, and other notes. Compare Note on Verrill and Smith, 1874, p. 436.

1879. Stebbing, T. R. R.

Sessile-eyed Crustacea of Devonshire. Supplementary List. (Read at Ilfracombe, July 1879.) The Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. 1879. 9 pages.

A suggestion made by the Rev. A. M. Norman is here mentioned that *Grayia lubricata*, Sp. Bate, is the young of *Anathilia salinia*, Leach. It is proposed to unite the species *Nesia excavata*, Sp. Bate, with that author's *Nesia rinalpinauna*.
1879. Stebbing, T. R. R.


These names I now regard as synonyms of *Hyale pontica*, Rathke.

1879. Studer, Th.


Lists are here given both of the literature of the subject and of the species of animals. The Amphipoda are enumerated at page 126. They are named as follows:—*Atylus australis*, Miers; *Atylus*, n. s.; "Ammon Kerguelenii," Miers; "Lysiana Kidderii," Smith; *Hyale villosa*, Smith; *Leucos sp.; Podocerus ornatus*, Miers.

In the "Vertheilung der Meeresthiere," I notice also, at p. 136, among Crustacea, "Eusirus? 150 Faden Sandschlaum." *Atylus australis*, Miers, is noted as approaching *Atylus fissicantula*, Dana, from Valparaiso.

1879. Thomson, George M., born 1848 (Chilton).


Of "*Talitrus ? nova-zealandia*, Dana (*Orchestoidea ? nova-zealandia*)," Mr. Thomson remarks, "This species is certainly the female of *Talorchestia quoyana*," M.-Edw. "The males of the *Talitrus*, and the females of the *Talorchestia*, have never yet been described as such."

The new species described are *Nicca nova-zealandia; Nicca fluviatila; Nicca rubra; Decavum pacifica; Atylus danai; Phorura nova-zealandia; Calliope dioctaeta; Calliope fluviatila; Gammarus barnesianus; Planepus interlinearis*, with the remark appended, "I have named this species as above, from the fact that it is almost intermediate between the only two species hitherto described—*P. rissoinae*, Bate, and *P. serratus*, Bate?; *Caprella caudata*, recorded by Mayer as a near relation, if not a local variety, of *Caprella equilibra*, Say; *Caprellina nova-zealandia*, according to Mayer identical with *Caprella longirostris*, Nicolet, the genus only, not the species, being new.

*Caprellina*, new genus, is thus defined:—"Bony cylindrical. Cephalon confluent with first segment of pereion. Pleon rudimentary. Gnathopoda subchelate; branchiae attached to second pair. First two pairs of pleopoda represented by the branchia attached to their respective segments; third pair feebly developed; two posterior pairs well developed, subequal. First and second pairs of pleopoda rudimentary in the male, not obsolete."

"This genus appears to be intermediate between *Ceratops* and *Caprella*. From the former, it differs in not having the pleopoda developed, but agrees with it in having branchia attached to the second gnathopoda. In respect to this latter character it differs from its nearer ally *Caprella*, and also in having the third pair of pleopoda feebly developed." Mayer, instead of placing the genus between *Ceratops* and *Caprella*, sets it next to *Proto*, in common
with which it has a mandibular palp, the flagellum of the lower antenna consisting of more than two articulations, branchial on the second, third and fourth peraeon-segments, and a pleon with two pairs of appendages in both sexes.

The three species of *Nicaea* may be assigned to the genus *Hyale*, as in each the telson is deeply divided; for the species of *Calliçe*, the altered generic name *Calliopis* has since been adopted; *Gammarus barbinus* has been recognised as identical with *Corophium longentebulki*, Chilton, 1883, and by Thomson and Chilton, 1886, called *Corophium barbinum*, with *Haplocheira typica*, Haswell, in the synonymy; but the right name will, I think, be *Haplocheira barbinus*; *Platycopius intermedius*, if really distinct from *serratus*, which Claus identifies with *oroides*, will become *Dithyurus intermedius*. For the species described as *Lysianassa kroyeri*, Spencer Bate (*Ephippiphora kroyeri*, White), see Note on Miers, 1884, and Note on Thomson and Chilton, 1886; *Paramera tenuicornis*, Miers, Mr. Thomson says "must be replaced in the genus proposed by its original describer, Dana, viz., *Melita*.

The sexes and young of *Themisto antarctica*, Dana, are described, but specimens which Mr. Thomson has had the kindness to send me, with this name attached, belong, I believe, to the genus *Parathemisto*. The minute illustrations to this paper by no means fairly represent Mr. Thomson's own drawings, for "instead of lithographing the plates, the draughtsman traced them on to a large sheet, from whence they were photo-lithographed."

1879. Thomson, George M.


A short description is given of Mr. Thomson's earlier paper in the New Zealand Inst. Trans., and four more species are added to the local fauna:—"1. *Ampithyonotus levis*, sp. nov. (Pl. XVI. figs. 1–4)."

"Though agreeing closely in generic characters, this species is very distinct in appearance from A. *Edwardsi*, as figured in the British Museum catalogue, and also apparently from A. *spinaeulina*, Costa," in regard to which it must be observed that, of the two species compared, the former belongs to the genus *Haplocheira*, the latter to *Decamure*; "2. Aora typica, Kröyer," in which "the superior antennae were about as long as the animal; the propodes of the first gnathopoda, as well as the last four joints of the second gnathopoda, were very hairy; telson quite smooth"; "3. *Microdeutopus maculatus*, sp. nov. (Pl. XVI. figs. 5–8)," accepted by Thomson and Chilton, 1886, as the female of Aora typica, Kröyer; "4. *Cyrtophium cristatum*, sp. nov. (Pl. XVI. figs. 9–15)."

"This species differs from the generic characters of *Cyrtophium* in possessing an appendage on the superior antennae; but as it agrees in every other respect, I do not feel justified in placing it in a new genus. It comes nearest to *C. brasilienne*, obtained by Dana in the harbour of Rio Janeiro." Dana's species here referred to is *Platycopius brasilienne*.

1879. Wrzesiński, August.


This paper, the first of an important series, is on new Peruvian species of the genus *Hyale*, Rathke, which genus, in the wider sense accepted by Boeck and Stebbing, he thinks may be conveniently divided into two subgenera, the one *Allorchestes*, Dana, with telson simple
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rim entire, the other *Hyale* sensu strictiore (*Nicea*, Nicolet), with the telson more or less divided. Professor Wrzesiński does not appear to have seen Faxon's paper, dated June 1876, on the Fauna of Lake Titicaca, which discusses the genera *Allorchestes* and *Hyale*, and also shows that the species of *Hyale* here described from the fresh-water springs of the Peruvian Cordilleras are not the first of their genus or subgenus known from fresh water, as the Professor supposes.


In the remarks common to all the species it is stated that, in the side-plates of the last six or five pairs of feet, above the branchiae, are inserted cylindrical structures, closed at the point, which are considered to be accessory branchiae (Nebenkiemen). To "*Hyale Jelshii*" he assigns, "Nebenkiemen am 2-5. Fusspaare einfach, von vorn nach hinten immer an Länge zunehmend, am sechsten Fusspaar am längsten und doppelt, am siebenten Paar fehlend." "*Hyale Labemirski*" has "Nebenkiemen einfach, am 2-7. Fusspaare eingefügt. Am zweiten Fusspaare erscheinen sie ganz rudimentär, an den zwei folgenden etwas grösser, doch immer sehr klein, an den drei folgenden Fusspaaren länger als die eigentlichen Kiemen." "*Hyale Dybowskii*" has "Nebenkiemen am 3-7. Fusspaare, einfach."


To the subgenus *Hyale*, "Telson mehr oder weniger gespalten," are assigned the new species, "*Hyale Starckou*" "keine Nebenkiemen," found under stones on the sea-coast, and as its nearest relatives, *Hyale* (*Nicea*) *plumicornis*, Heller; *Hyale* (*Nicea*) *fasciculata*, Heller; *Hyale* (*Nicea*) *multicornis*, Heller; *Hyale* (*Nicea*) *narcograf*, Heller; *Hyale* (*Nicea*) *carpomyza*, Heller; *Hyale* (*Nicea*) *schmidlii*, Heller; *Hyale* (*Nicea*) *rudis*, Heller; *Hyale* (*Orchestra*, *Allorchestes*) *pererti*, Lucas, Grube; *Hyale* (*Allorchestes*) *rubricata*, Bate, Stebbing.

1879. Wrzesiński, August.


The name *Gopla* is said to designate in Polish a water nymph. The genus is thus defined:— Upper antennae longer and stronger than the lower and provided with a short accessory flagellum. First and second gnathopods subcheliform, subequal. Last uropods one-branched. Telson simple, emarginate. The three last pleon-segments co-joined.

The last character is said to be its chief distinction from *Crangonyx*, Sp. Bate. A description of the species and its habits follows, containing some sufficiently remarkable particulars.

On the second gnathopod and first peraeopod of both sexes on the front rim of the flabby part of the side-plate are seated a pair of cylindrical accessory branchiae; to the fourth and fifth peraeopods and to the front rim of the first abdominal segment similar but simple accessory branchiae are attached. They are entirely wanting on the second and third peraeopods. [In the original some errors have crept into the printing, which I have ventured to correct according to what I suppose to have been the author's intention.] In the male from the
second gnathopod to the fifth peraeopod lamellate appendages are present, homologous according to their position and structure to the lamellae of the female brood-pouch. In copulation the considerably smaller male attaches itself with its subcheliform gnathopods to the back of the fifth or sixth peraeopod-segment of the female so that its body forms almost a right angle with that of the female. Then it bends its body in an arc towards the abdominal surface of the female, the point of its tail remaining at a good distance off from her. Spasmodic movements are made by the male from time to time. As a rule two suitors attach themselves at the same time to the female. The brood-pouch of the female at this period appears always to be filled with eggs.

_Goplana polonica_ generally progresses with an upright walk, and even climbs the smooth walls of a glass aquarium. It swims on its back, but not with facility; at the bottom of the water it hops about in an agile manner.

_Gammarus ambulanus_, Friedrich Müller, is a near relative of this fresh-water species, and is therefore renamed _Goplana ambulanus_. It may well, I think, be questioned whether _Goplana polonica_ is more than the adult of Müller's species.

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1879. **Wrześniewski, August.**


"_Lada Chaubééktii_" is described, a new genus and species from shore-pools in the Gulf of Chimbote, Peru. It is distinguished from the hitherto described species of _Melita_ by the absence in the male of a finger on the first gnathopods, and by the peculiar structure of the hand, in which the front and upper edge forms a short, thick, hook-formed, downward-curved process. The finger in the second gnathopods closes against the inner surface of the hand, as is the case with _Melita palnata_, Leach, and the Brazilian species, _Melita messulina_, F. Müller, and _Melita insatiabilis_, F. Müller. The author is rather doubtful whether to insist on a new genus for his species, or to regard it as a subgenus of _Melita_, in close relationship with the species just mentioned.

_Lada_ in the Slav mythology represents the goddess of love.

The females are distinguished from the males by shorter antennae, differently formed hands of the gnathopods, the first not being fingerless, and by a hooked process on the antero-inferior edge of the coxa of the fourth peraeopod. It is remarked that a similar process in _Melita palnata_ is wrongly attributed by Boeck to the male instead of the female.

"_Mera Micri_," a new species collected by Herr J. Stolzmann together with _Hyale stolzmanni_ and _Lada chaubééktii_, belongs to the division of the genus _Mera_ which is made by Sp. Bate to form a separate genus _Megemoera_. The differences between the two appear so slight that Wrześniewski follows Heller and Boeck in re-uniting them.

_Callisoma Branickii_, a new species briefly described by Professor Wrześniewski in 1874, is here compared with _Callisoma kroyeri_, Bruzelius. The latter species is stated to have, in common with _Callisoma branickii_, _Callisoma evaeta_ and _Callisoma kropig_., on the back of the fourth pleon-segment a saddle-shaped depression, the existence of which is not noticed by Bruzelius, and expressly denied by Boeck. The distinctions given between _Callisoma branickii_ and _Callisoma kroyeri_ refer to measurements of the eyes, antennae and hand of first gnathopods, to the number of joints in the flagella of the upper antennae, and to the armature of the inner rim of the finger of the first gnathopod. To my mind they together barely amount to the value of specific difference. In regard to the saddle-shaped depression on the fourth pleon-segment, it may be noted that this is extremely common among the Amphipods, but that, even in species which have the character well developed, it is often
concealed beneath the preceding segment. The telescoping of these two segments is facilitated by the depression, and is of obvious importance for the bending and unbending of the pleon.

1879. Wrześniowski, August.

Also in a Separat-Abdruck, 24 pp.

These valuable contributions to the anatomy of the Amphipoda are based chiefly on *Goplana polonica*, *Palussea cancellus*, *Callisoma branickii*, and two varieties of *Gammarus pulex*. The matrix or hypodermis is shown to be completely distinct from the adipose tissue, the former, as examined in *Palussea cancellus*, presenting a typical stratified cylindrical epithelium, having its small granular cells provided each with a nucleus and nucleolus, the latter consisting of relatively large, rounded and somewhat angular, very pale cells connected together without intercellular substance. This latter forms a sheath for the alimentary canal, and fills the space between it and the heart, for which it forms the serous covering, intercellular substance here making its appearance. By flat or string-like offshoots it connects the various internal organs with one another and with the external covering of the body. On various parts of the inner surface of the matrix it forms a layer of connective tissue to which the offshoots above-mentioned are fastened. The fat-drops, which are met with most constantly between the alimentary canal and the heart, are rare or almost entirely wanting in fasting Amphipoda, but abundant in well-fed specimens.

The muscular system in *Goplana polonica* is thus described. The flexors of the back present two separate systems. The one consists of oblique muscles running from above and behind obliquely forwards and downwards. Each muscle begins halfway up the segment and inserts its lower end on the ventral surface of the preceding segment. These are wanting in the first four segments of the body, but present from the fifth to the tenth, the three following segments, which in *Goplana polonica* are coalesced, possessing a common very strong oblique flexor. The other set of flexors is thus constituted. On either side in the lower part of the segments run, from one segment to the next, and interfaced, pairs of muscles parallel to the ventral surface of the body. These muscles are united at the places of insertion, so that they form elongated links. These Wrześniowski calls longitudinal flexors of the back. The regular arrangement of these prevails from the fourth to the ninth segment of the body. Only the upper muscle enters the tenth segment. The three coalesced segments have a single very long longitudinal flexor. In the front part of the body these muscles run without interruption from the hinder rim of the head to unite at a common place of attachment in the fourth segment of the body.

The extensors, which are considerably stronger than the flexors, form strong tracts on either side, extended between the front rims of neighboring segments. The front divisions of the extensors and flexors raise and lower the head.

The abdominal feet are moved by a complicated system of muscles. The first basal joint of each foot possesses an extensor and a flexor, which draw the whole foot forwards and backwards. The two terminal branches of the foot have each a very thin and broad extensor and flexor, running from the upper rim of the basal joint to the commencement of the corresponding branch. Each branch has its own abductors and adductors, the outer
possessing two abductors and a very strong, thick and long adductor, the inner branch having simple and very weak muscles.

Notes are given (pp. 465-6) on the nerve-system as displayed in Goyplana polonica and the varieties of Gammarus pulex. The "auditory hairs" on the upper antenna of Callisoma branickii are minutely described, and from their likeness in structure and nerve-apparatus to the auditory hairs and auditory nerves of the Decapods, as described by Hensen, it is argued that a like function may be reasonably attributed to these organs in the Amphipods, notwithstanding Leydig's doubts on the subject. The plumose hairs of the last uropods are not considered to have anything in common with the function of hearing. A detailed account is given of the antennary nerves in Callisoma branickii.

In describing the so-called "calceoli," the author refers to the work of Dybowski as showing in agreement with his own observations that these organs are to be found sometimes on the upper as well as the lower antenna, and in the female as well as the male sex. He thinks it clear that the "trumpet-mouthed auditory cilia" on the upper antennae of Gossea microdentata, Sp. Bate, and the oval "auditory cilia" on the upper antennae of Bathyporeia robertsoni of the same author, are really "calceoli."

In Callisoma branickii the calceolus presents a thin-walled, flattened, pedunculate vesicle, nearly of the same form as figured for Gammarus pulex and Gammarus neglectus by de la Valette, G. O. Sars and Leydig. A large circular ganglion-cell lies close to the base of the calceolus, but the entrance of the nerve into it could not be made out. In the peculiar lanceolate calceoli of Goyplana polonica, nerve-fibrille were traced right to the sharpened rims of these organs, with a fan-like distribution. The calceoli are here regarded as apparatus for smelling in agreement with the view of G. O. Sars. [This view had earlier been advocated by de la Valette and by Bate and Westwood, Brit. Ses. Crust., vol. i. p. 87, 1863; H. Blanc would refer them to the sense of hearing.]

In Hyale jelskii, the author found on the front rim, both of the outer and of the inner lobe, of the second maxilla three rows of bristles, each row consisting of differently formed bristles. In the uppermost row no connection was found with the nerves, but in the lowest and middle rows this connection was made out, and the suggestion is offered that the lowest row are perhaps organs of touch and the middle row organs of taste.

Numerous observations are given (p. 511 f.) on the intestinal canal and its appendages. The whole length of this organ appears to be sheathed in a layer of the adipose tissue (Leydig's serosa). The muscular covering of the mid-gut consists chiefly of transverse threads, that of the hind-gut of an outer layer of transverse, and of inner, thick, separate, longitudinal muscles. The membra propria of the mid-gut is very thin, that of the hind-gut thick, consisting of a transparent, homogeneous matrix, including groups of spindle-shaped cells which run out into thin, long processes at both ends. In the central part of the mid-gut he believes that no cuticula or intima exists. [In the Caprellide Mayer (p. 147) finds, apparently throughout, a fine, not chitinous, intima.] Between the mid- and hind-gut is an outer projection and an inner, ring-shaped flap or valve, with its free edge directed backwards, so that what is passing through the body can easily go from the mid- into the hind-gut, but not easily on the reverse route. In Pallasca cancellus the hind-gut has six rows of dilators (not to be confounded with sphincters).

The appendages of the intestine are next discussed. The cecal diverticulum behind the stomach is designated neck-gland (Nackendrüse.) To this expression Mayer takes exception as not very appropriate. Mayer also remarks that in the Caprellide there are at this part of the intestine not one diverticulum only, but a pair. The muscles, cells and vesicles of the liver-tubes are minutely described. The cylindrical glands, opening, according to the author, at the beginning of the hind-gut, close behind the above-mentioned valve, are called rectal-glands (rectaldrüsen.) The view of G. O. Sars that these cylindrical glands are homologous
with the Malpighian vessels of insects is accepted. Mayer maintains that these structures which lie on the borders of the mid- and hind-gut belong morphologically to the former, the mid-gut and the cecal appendages being sharply distinguished from the hind-gut by an interruption of the epithelium, and by the absence from the former of the chitinous intima. He agrees with Nehesi that, whatever their function, they cannot be morphologically compared with the Malpighian vessels of insects. In addition to the other appendages, in Gopliona polonica Wrésniowski finds a previously undescribed gland, which lies in the telson, and has a round opening in the terminal part of the hind-gut just before the anus. This he calls the anal gland (Adferdrüse).

A description is given (p. 537) of the windings of the antennary gland in Gopliona polonica, and of the structure of its tissues. A very accurate account follows of the circulation of the blood, mostly already published in 1877. For a summary of the results see Note on Delage, 1881. Wrésniowski justly gives de la Valette the credit of having observed the three pairs of venous ostia of the heart in the second, third and fourth segments of the peraeon respectively, with their oblique direction, on the right side from above and in front downwards and backwards, and on the left side from behind and above forwards and upwards, so that in each pair the slits cross one another at an acute angle. The heart extends from within the hinder limit of the head to the middle of the sixth peraeon-segment in Gopliona polonica, to nearly the end of the fifth in Palliacea caneculus. In each segment of the peraeon it is fastened to the hack by a pair of upper, and to the sides of the body by a pair of lower, wing-shaped muscles; the front end in the head has only the upper pair.

The arterial ostia, one in the hindermost part of the head, the other in the fifth or sixth peraeon-segment, are provided with a complicated valve-apparatus. In each a membrane-like diaphragm is extended, with a simple slit in the centre. The edges of the slit are provided with a sphincter-like muscle, and in the whole surface of the diaphragm the author thought he could perceive annular, very delicate muscle-threads. From the edges of the diaphragm on either side ascends a muscular membrane, finding attachment to the dorsal wall of the heart. During the systole the lateral muscular membranes contract energetically, opening the slit in the diaphragm; in the diastole they relax, while the muscle-threads of the diaphragm contract, and act as sphincters to close the slit, so that the cavity of the heart is now completely shut off from that of each aorta. To prevent the valves bulging in into the cavity of the heart, a pair of trabeculae are fastened, on one side to the rims of the diaphragm-slit, on the other to the ventral wall of the heart. The lateral, venous ostia have each an inwardly projecting valve, with its outer and inner lips provided with sphincter-like muscles. The sphincter of the outer lip is formed by muscles of the wall of the heart, which at the lower angle of the slit separate, to reunite at the upper angle. The inner lips are provided with a separate sphincter. At the systole first the inner and then the outer slit of the ostium closes.

Lateral arteries are not found in the Gammaride, so far as observed by Wrésniowski, Claus, [and Delage], although in the Hyperina two or three pairs have been found by Claus. The anterior aorta clings to the upper wall of the stomach, bends sharply down over its front upper edge, descends the front wall of the esophagus and ends abruptly close to the floor of the head. During this course, in Gopliona polonica, three branches are given off on either side. The uppermost branch originates just in front of the geniculate bend of the aorta, and provides for the upper antennae. The middle branch goes down from the bend of the aorta and runs to the eye, where it appears to end. The lowest branch separates from the main stem close to its termination, and provides for the lower antennae. [In Talitrus locusta, Delage describes three arteries proceeding from the anterior extremity of the heart, centrally the upper aorta with a valve, on either side facial arteries, in which he could not discover valves, though for all that they might exist. The facial arteries run at first upwards and
The unite, fifth branches posterior. The very ring. From rings, stomach, cavity. at ring. approaches forwards aorta. On rings, visceral cavity. Almost oxidised blood-current of the intestine opens. The heart, blood-current at the thoracic void, while venous current ascends the opposite side in each set. Between the four first and the three last feet of the pereon, there is a similar diversity in the direction of the currents. See Delage, 1881, and Claparède, 1863; Wrzesiński gives a reference also to Claparède, Études sur la circulation chez les aranées du genre Lycosa, 1875.) Into each foot of the pereon two arterial currents enter, but only a single venous current returns. All these streams pass special openings in the articulation between the side-plate (coxa) and the segment, as well as in that between the side-plate and the first joint of the limb (coxa and basis). Each foot possesses a common venous sinus, lying in the under part of the segment above the side-plate, and bounded by the flexors and extensors of the foot. Into this sinus gathers all the blood running back from the foot and its appendages towards the heart. In each branchia the arterial current traverses the hinder rim and passes over by means of numerous transverse currents into the venous current which pursues its course on the front rim. The venous current of each branchia opens into the common venous sinuses of the foot, so that the blood oxidised in the branchia flows direct to the heart, without contributing to the nourishment of the foot.
In each foot of the pereon the arterial blood courses as well by the anterior as the posterior rim of the side-plate. In the four first pairs the anterior stream supplies the side-plates and the accessory branchiae (where such exist). The cavity of the side-plate is formed into three longitudinal canals, which on the lower rim unite, and besides communicate with one another by numerous cross canals. The arterial current flows down in the front and middle canals, while the venous current ascends in the hinder. The hinder arterial current of the foot passes partially into the branchiae, partially into the foot itself, and partially into the lamella of the brood-pouch in the female or its homologue in the male. In the three last pairs of pereopods the front arterial current provides for the foot and its accessory branchia, the hinder sends its secondary currents into the branchiae, the side-plate and the marsupial lamella. In the side-plate the current runs round the rim. [With this account should be compared Dr. Delage's account of the circulation in corresponding parts of *Talitrus locusta*.]

From each appendage of the pereon and pleon a single venous current proceeds. All these take their way to the dorsal side of the body-cavity and debouch in a spacious venous sinus, bounded below by the intestine and its adipose-tissue, on the sides by the muscles of the back, and above by the back of the animal. [This Delage calls the pericardial sinus, and assigns it a bounding membrane of its own, open only to the thirteen pairs of pericardial vessels.] In this sinus, which lies over the hinder aorta and over the heart, a hinder and an anterior current are to be distinguished. The former flows from the hinder end of the body forwards to the third pereon-segment, the other has a backward direction and reaches the same segment. In the hinder current debouch the venous currents of the five last pereon-segments and of the whole pleon, to the anterior belong the venous currents of the antennae, the head and the two first pereon-segments.

At the diastole the blood collected in the (pericardial) sinus passes through the gaping ostia into the heart. This movement is helped by the upper wing-like muscles, as by their contraction the sinus in its horizontal and perpendicular diameter is contracted, and its two streams in this way are pressed towards the third pereon-segment, and rush with greater energy through the slits, the heart acting like a suction pump. The front slit takes only the blood of the front current, the hindmost of the hinder, the middle the leavings of both.

It thus appears that the arterial currents from the two aortas and their branches wash various organs of the body, as the intestinal canal and the nerve-centres, and then in full tide press into the articulated appendages, finally to quit them as venous currents and pass into the dorsal sinus. Wrzesiński found no direct bending round of the hinder arterial current into the dorsal sinus, such as Clams has described in *Phronima sedentaria*. The whole blood-content of the venous dorsal sinus passes, he says, direct into the heart, without previously traversing the branchiae as Spence Bate states, Sessile-eyed Crustaceon, i. p. xxxii. On the contrary the branchiae receive their blood from the same arterial streams which supply the feet, and the contents of the venous dorsal sinus present a mixture of the blood returning from all parts of the body, which has been subjected not only in the branchiae, but, at least partially, also in the antennae, side-plates and legs, to oxygenation. A separation of the arterial and venous blood is therefore not arranged for.

The blood-plasma in young specimens of *Goplana polonica* appears of a yellowish-red colour, in adults of more or less greenish, sometimes even emerald-green hue. The body becomes paler, when the blood is drained away. The blood-corpuscles in this species are of considerable size, consisting of a soft, granular protoplasm, in which clear, pseudopodial-like processes sometimes make their appearance. More or less numerous fat-drops in the plasma of the blood circulate with it throughout the body.
1880. Asper.


In some of the lakes a Gammarid was met with, which strikingly reminded Dr. Asper of the common Gammarus pulex. The lake-form, however, was smaller and of a glassy transparency. Specimens from depths of 140 and of 60 metres possessed beautiful organs of vision, with clearly observed crystal-cones. At Widensweil, at a depth of 40 metres, along with seeing forms were found blind specimens agreeing in the smallest detail with "Niphargus Foreli" from the lake of Geneva. Specimens from Oberrieden Dr. Asper regards as intermediate forms between Gammarus pulex and the "Foreli" variety of Niphargus pulicans.

1880. Claus, C.


Vilibilia meliternana, Claus, is retained. At page 605 it is said that "die ältesten bis jetzt bekannt gewordenen fossilen Podophthalamen sind langschnäuzige Decapoden und Schizopoden aus der Stein Kohlen-formation (Palsoceramon, Palsoceras, Pygocephalus)." Palsoceramon, however, is an Amphipod, but with a misleading name. See Note on von Schaueroth, 1854.

1880. D'Urban, W. S. M.


The Crustacea brought home from the "Willem Barents" expedition by Mr. W. J. A. Grant, were sent by Mr. D'Urban to the Rev. A. M. Norman and Professor J. O. Westwood, and the Amphipoda are named as follows "Anonyx unguis (Philips), Acanthosomatosoma inflatum (Krüger), Gammaracanthus toreyanus (Sabine), Amphithoe leviuscula, Bell, Acanthostephia Malugreni (Goës). Tritropis Helleri, Boeck, Unciola leucophae (Krüger), Hyperia cyanesc (Sab.)." The dates, latitude and longitude, and depths, of the "finds" are given.
1880. Grimm, Oscar.


Dr. Grimm says, "Gammaracanthus caspius, mihi, from a depth of 108 fathoms in the Caspian, Boeckia spinosa, pasusta, and hystrix, mihi, from depths of 70–150 fathoms in the Caspian, and various species of Mysis from the same sea, and from depths down to 500 fathoms, all have well-developed, large, prominent, and black-pigmented eyes. This sufficiently proves that at the depths indicated the visual organ can be and is made use of, as here absolute darkness does not prevail, but only a dark night." "In the Caspian Sea, at 0° 12' E. long. (from Iakuv) and 39° 51' N. lat., I obtained in a single cast of the dredge ten new species of Gammaride (namely Gammarus panzillus, G. crassus, G. Gregorowici, G. portentosus, G. coronifer, G. thaumops, Pandora cecia, Iphigenia abyssorum, Gammaracanthus caspius, and Amathilina cristata), all of which are furnished with eyes, but in very different degrees of development: thus Gammaracanthus caspius has very large round eyes, Gammarus coronifer and Amathilina cristata long but narrow eyes, Gammarus thaumops triangular unpigmented eyes, and Pandora cecia small unpigmented eyes, which can hardly be endowed with the faculty of sight. A still better example is furnished by the following new Amphipoda discovered by me in the Caspian Sea:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Onesimus caspius</th>
<th>from the depth of 75–250 fathoms,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;pomposus&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;platyurus&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;40 and 48&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantoporeia microphthalmal</td>
<td>&quot;80–90&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niphargus caspius</td>
<td>&quot;35–90&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

of which the last two species, together with Onesimus caspius, were also taken in one cast, and, indeed, at a depth of 80–90 fathoms, at 0° 26' E. long. and 41° 6' N. lat. Pantoporeia microphthalmal and Niphargus caspius possess pigmented but small eyes; of the species of Onesimus some possess red, others (On. caspius) perfectly unpigmented eyes, which, in the last-mentioned species at least, are deprived of the faculty of sight; and with these more or less blind species there live Mysis, the large, convex, and black eyes of which certainly absorb a sufficiency of light even in the darkness of the depths."

While taking the quotations from Mr. Dallas's version, I have not followed him in altering his author's Gammarus coronifer into Gammarus coronifer. It may be observed that the generic name Boeckia is preoccupied, having been used by Malm in 1870, when it forthwith lapsed as a synonym of Leptochirus. Pantoporeia, if it be not intended for Pantoporia, is inconveniently near it. Iphigenia makes an even closer approach to Iphigenia, a genus of molluscs. Pandora is preoccupied over and over again.

Of Niphargus caspius, Grimm says, "from this species N. puteanus is probably derived. It is possible that it is identical with N. ponticus, Czer.; unfortunately I have been unable rightly to determine the latter, as the description which Hr. W. Czemajowski has given of it appears to be very defective. (See his 'Materialia ad zoographiam ponticam comparatam 1868.') It must, however, be remarked that our N. caspius differs in many respects from
the other species of Niphargus, and, indeed, from N. puteanus, as in its shorter antennæ, the different formed hand of the last pair of limbs, etc.; so that, perhaps, our species may be regarded as the representative of a new genus between Niphargus and Gammarus.”

This, however, he does not establish, but remarks that “Niphargus cospius is very probably the ‘extinct Gammarid’ (see Leydig, Ueber Amphipoden und Isopoden, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool. xxx. p. 249) which the other species of Niphargus have as their ancestor.”

Defective eyes, Grimm explains, are compensated for by other sense-organs; for example, in the male of Niphargus cospius the five-jointed main flagellum of the upper antennæ has on its first four joints very large olfactory cylinders, with an aperture at the free extremity of each, "from which, perhaps, as Leydig states, thin hairs may actually be exerted; and from within a nervous branchlet penetrates into each cylinder, and forms a cellular inflation (in the cylinder itself) only to disappear immediately afterwards, as I have observed still better in living examples of another species, namely Gammarus priscus, mili, at Krasnovolch." The species of Onesiimus being mud-burrowers "have no sense-organs on the antennæ and other external parts of the body, as in Niphargus," but, on close examination, "we find very highly developed, although concealed, sense-organs on the outer lamelle of the maxillipedes, which have already been described or figured by different authors. These are short thick stumps with rounded ends, which stand in corresponding cyindrical depressions of the lamella, from which they usually have only the rounded portion projecting. Some of them, however, appear much longer, inasmuch as they project more and also have the extremities more acute; these are the two cylinders standing at the apex of the lamella, which present a transition towards the ordinary setæ, and thus also prove that we have to do with chitinous setæ metamorphosed for a particular purpose.” These he proposes to call "taste cylinders.”

1880. Grobben, Carl.

Die Antennendrüse der Crustaceen. Separat-Abdruck aus den Arbeiten des zoolog. Instituts zu Wien, Tom. III. Heft 1. 18 pp. m. 1 Taf. 1880.

The antennary gland, originally discovered by Leydig, Naturgeschichte der Daphniden, 1860, is described as consisting of two histologically distinct parts, a terminal pocket, Endstückchen, and a convoluted tube, Harnkanälchen, which, for the Amphipoda, opens in the well-known generally cone-shaped process of the compound basal joint of the lower antennæ. In Gammarus marinus, Grobben says, the terminal pocket lies in the dilated basal-joint of the lower antennæ, quite close to the integument, connected with it by trabeculae. Its shape is reniform; at the hinder end, comparable to the hilus of the kidney, rises the renal tube, which at first runs a short space back, then bends forward, at the same time inclining towards the middle, presently turns upward, again turns back downward, and now in a great arc winding close to the terminal pocket, after a short geniculation runs into the antennary cone, in the apex of which the gland has its outlet. The terminal pocket is lined by an epithelium, the cells of which are arched forwards into the interior of the pocket. The protoplasm is coarsely granular. The exterior is sheathed in a delicate supporting membrane. The protoplasm of the cells lining the renal tube shows a finely fibrous structure, as already noticed by Weismann. The nuclei are oval; towards the cavity the cells were covered by a noticeable cutícula. The terminal section of the tube is formed by cells which completely agree with the matrix-cells of the skin, and which also develop a chitinous cutícula, which passes direct into the cutícula of the skin. This terminal section, which in structure does not agree with the renal tube, but shows the
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same structure as the skin, he designates Haruleitor. The expressions Haruleitor and
Harunactlilien sufficiently indicate Grobben's own opinion that the gland in question has
a renal function.

1880. Haller, G.

Miscellanea anthropologica. Beschreibung zweier neuer Caprellen. Zeitschrift
für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften. Dritte Folge. 1880. Band VI. Berlin,

Haller says that he gave the name Caprella gigantea to a new species from the North Sea, which
he here describes and figures, on account of its great length, 30 mm., before he was aware
that Hock had observed a specimen of Caprella linearis 25 mm. long. He likewise
describes and figures the male and female of Caprella dentata, n. e., from Isehia.

He refers to "Mittheilungen der schwed. entomolog. Gesellschaft. No. 10. Jahrgang 1880,
pag. 671 nebst Tafel," for a preliminary notice of Caprella gigantea.

1880. Haswell, William A.

On Australian Amphipoda. From the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of

The new species described and figured are Tolidus epiplatus; Talorchestia diemenensis;
"Orchestia Macqueyana;" Allorchestes rupicolus; Allorchestes longicornis; Allorchestes crassicorneis;
Stegocelatus latus; Amorphyllis macrophthalmaus; Amorphyllis brevicorneis, evidently
the same as Amorphyllis macrophthalmaus; Neobate oligota; Lysianassa nitens; Lysianassa
affinis, not distinguishable from Lysianassa nitens; Glycera longicornis; Ampelipes
australis; Phoros eptes; "Phoros Batei;" Phoros levis; Leucothoe commensalis;
Leucothoe diemenensis; Leucothoe gracilis, recognised later, together with Leucothoe
dimenensis, as falling under Leucothoe commensalis; Melita australis; "Melita (?)
Ramsayi," afterwards transferred to Mera rubromaculata, Stimpson; "Meganacerina
Mastersii;" Meganacerina diemenensis; Mera spinosa, afterwards identified with Mera
rubromaculata, Stimpson; Amphidrillohis cinerea, to which probably the two described but
unfigured species, Amphidrillohis grandimanus and Amphidrillohis setosa, must be united; Micro-
dentorhynus australis; Nemcechira fusciata; Haplocheira typica, probably the same as
Haplocheira barbimanus, Thomson, sp.; Cypridium parasiticum; Tolidus australis; "Proto
Novo-Hollandiae;" Protobota australis; Caprella tenax, a species since relinquished by its
author. Besides these, Talorchestia quadrivina and Mera rubromaculata are described
and figured as synonyms respectively of Orthorhitha quadrivina, Dana, and Gammarus
rubromaculatus, Stimpson.

In this group are included five new genera; in the family Gammaridae, subfamily Stego-
cephalidae, the genus Amorphyllis, thus defined:—

"Superior antennae with a well-developed appendage. Mandibles with a palp. Maxillipeds
with well-developed squamiform plates. Anterior gnathopoda sub-pediform. Posterior
gnathopoda imperfectly subchelate. Rami of the fourth and fifth pleonpods styiform;
those of sixth pair broad-lanceolate. Telson squamiform, eleft.” This genus differs from
Stegocelatus by the possession of a mandibular palp, and cannot, I think, for that and
other reasons, stand in the same subfamily with it.

The genus Nephele is thus defined:—"Superior antennae simple. Mandibles without an
appendage. Maxillipeds with a squamiform process on the bases only. Gnathopods subchelate; second pair the larger; coxae of anterior pair well-developed. Fourth pair of coxae wide, excavated behind to receive the anterior part of the fifth pair. Posterior pleopods biramous. Telson squamiform. Neobate was subsequently transferred by Mr. Haswell to the Orehestide, and perhaps is synonymous with Hyale, Rathke.

In the subfamily Lysianassidse, the genus Glyceria is defined as follows:—"Superior antennae slender, rather long, provided with an appendage. Mandibles with a palp, the incising edge not toothed; no accessory plate; anterior margin with a prominent tubercle. Maxillipeds with large squamiform processes on the basal joints. Four anterior pairs of coxae deeper than their respective segments, the fourth pair slightly produced inferiorly and posteriorly. Gnathopods filiform, slender; anterior pair smaller than the posterior, imperfectly subchelate; posterior pair subchelate. Posterior pleopods biramous; the ram broad-lanceolate. Telson double." The name Glyceria, being preoccupied, was subsequently changed to Glicercia.

In the family Corophiidea, subfamily Podocerides, the genus Xenocheria is thus defined:—"Body slender. Coxae small. Superior antennæ very long, longer than the inferior pair, with a secondary appendage. Mandibles with an appendage. Both pairs of gnathopods non- subchelate, armed with very long hairs; carpus of posterior pair broad, plate-like, applied to the anterior (dorsal) border of the merus. Posterior pleopod subchelate. Telson simple."

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

1880. Haswell, William A.


The new species described, and in almost all cases figured, are, Allorchistes niger (not figured); Cyprioides ornata; Cyprioides lineata, not improbably female or young form of Cyprioides ornata; Lysianassa australiensis, to be placed with Lysianassa nites, Haswell, as at most a variety; "Montagia Miersii," Montagia longicornis (in which, as in the preceding species, the mandibles not being described, the genus remains doubtful between Stenothoe and Metopaj; Elicerus latrans; Elicerus aenicola, perhaps, according to Haswell, identical with Elicerus fosor, Stimpson; Stenothoe pinguis; Iphimeidea ambigua; Atylus monoculoides; Atylus nigrus; Lencothoe nov-hollandiae; Harmanotus crassipes; Ensiris [really Liljeborgia] dubius; Morra [Paramenia Chiltoni] dentifera; Morra hamigera; Morra viridis; Morra approximans, probably to be united with Morra [Paramenia?] dentifera; Megamora subcarinata; Megamora suensis; "Megamora Boeckii;" Wycella longimanus; Amphithoe quadriramus; Poloceras australis; "Microlepturus Mortoni;" Microlepturus tenipes (this being in Chilton's opinion the female, and the preceding species the male, of Awa typica, Krøyer); Microlepturus elifer; "Colonastis Brasilius;" Cyrtophium dentatum (in 1886 re-named Dextraessel dentatum); Cyrtophium minutum; Ictius punctatus, afterwards identified with Ictius australis; Polycheria [properly Tritata] tenipes; Polycheria [Tritata] breccicornis, unfigured and probably a form of the preceding species; Caprella echinata, since transferred to Protella; Caprella cornigera, referred later
on to Hircella; Caprella inequina, a preoccupied name for a species almost beyond doubt identical with Caprella durdevskii, Czerniavski, 1888; Caprella obesa, also a preoccupied name, the species itself being recognised by Mayer, and accepted by Haswell, as identical with Caprella aquilinna, Say.

The new genus Cypridella, in the family Gammaridae, is thus defined:—"Body broad. Pleon and pleon of equal length. Coxae of gnathopoda very small. Coxae 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 pleon, excavated posteriorly for the amalgamated shallow coxae of the third and fourth pereiopoda. Coxa of the last pair of pereiopoda very small. Antennae subequal, superior without an appendage. Mandibles with a palp. Maxillipeds unguiculate; both bases and ischiium armed with small squamiform plates. Gnathopoda subcheliform. Pereiopoda slender. Posterior pleopoda biramous. Telson single." Mr. Haswell subsequently discovered that the coxae 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 Stegoplex longicaudis, G. O. Sars, or to Cypridella harmonicae, Stebbing. The genus Pollicora, Catta, briefly described in 1873, is perhaps the equivalent both of Cypridella and Stegoplex.

The genus Harmonia (misprinted Harmonia on p. 330, but given correctly on p. 349), is defined as follows, "Coxae not so deep as their respective segments. Superior antennae with an appendage. Inferior antennae longer than the superior pair. Mandibles with a palp. Maxillipeds unguiculate subcheliform, 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 Euryxenus 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 Wygillia gives "Coxae scarcely so deep as their respective segments. Superior antennae shorter than the inferior pair, appendiculate. Mandibles with an appendage. Maxillipeds exunngiculate, squamiform processes rudimentary. Gnathopoda subchelate, posterior pair very large. Posterior pleopoda uniramous—the rami large. Telson simple, undivided." The description of the species Wygillia longicaudus, 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 (Polycherus) anguipes, Kroyer. Mr. Chilton supposes that the description given of the pleopods is the result of an oversight, and that the genus must be cancelled in favour of Polycherus. It must, however, be observed that Mr. Haswell's description of the maxillipeds is quite inconsistent with this conclusion.

As a genus incertae sedis is given the genus Polycheria, with these characters, "Pereion broad; pleon compressed, more or less carinate. Antennae subequal; superior pair without an appendage. Mandibles exappendiculate. Maxillipeds with well-developed squamiform processes. Gnathopoda small, subchelate. Pereiopoda all prehensile, with narrow bases. Posterior pleopoda biramous with equal rami. Telson double." This genus is evidently synonymous with the genus Tritata, Boeck, included in Boeck's subfamily Dextriniae. It will probably be right to include Polycheria tenipes, Haswell, Polycheria brevicornis, Haswell, Polycheria obtusa, Thomson, and Dextrina antarctica, Stebbing, all under the name of Tritata antarctica.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
1880. Haswell, William A.


"Between the amphipodous fauna of Temperate Australia," Haswell says, "as exemplified in Port Jackson and that of tropical Queensland, a well-marked dividing line may be drawn." The characteristic Australian Amphipoda are to be found on and near the shores of the temperate latitudes; within the tropics they are comparatively few and not characteristic. "The Orchestidea, however, are quite as abundant on sandy and stony beaches in the tropics as in temperate latitudes."

Descriptions are given of the new genera _Cyproidia, Amaryllis, Glyceria, Polycheira, Xenochira, Haplocheira_, for which see Notes on Haswell, 1889, pp. 511–513. From the present paper the following quotations may be given:—

"Probably nearly allied to _Eusurus_ and _Idana_ is a new generic form, which I have named _Macleayia_. It has the superior antennae appendiculate, shorter than the inferior pair; the mandibles are provided with an appendage; the maxillipeds are exaquinulate, with the squamiform processes rudimentary; the gnathopoda are subchelate, the posterior pair being very large; the posterior pleopoda have one large ramus; and the telson is small and undivided." [The same definition (see p. 513) is given for _Wycilites_, the name _Macleayia_ being dropped without explanation.]

"In _Chloris_ (mihi) the antennae are well developed, the superior pair shorter than the inferior and provided with an appendage; the mandibles are palpigerous; the maxillipeds unguicate, subpediform, provided with a squamiform process on the basal joint only; the gnathopoda are subchelate, unequal, the second pair being very large; the posterior pleopoda are biramous, with short, conical rami; and the telson is single and elongate." The same definition is given for _Harmonia_ (see p. 513), the name _Chloris_ being dropped, no doubt for the sufficient reason that it was preoccupied.

1880. Haswell, William A.


This paper includes figures and descriptions of _Talitrus assimilis_, n. s.; _Talorchestia tinaea_, n. s.; _Talorchestia terre-regina_, n. s.; _Talorchestia (?) marmoreata_, n. s.; _Talorchestia praedactylis_, n. s.; _Talorchestia quadririma (Dana), var._; _Aegidophoreia dienemesis_, n. s.; _Atylus microdactylus_, n. s.; _Atylus megalophthalmus_, n. s.; _Phronia australis_, n. s.; _Mera crassipes_, n. s.; _Cytrophium (?) hystric_, n. s. In the Australian Catalogue, 1882, _Talitrus affinis_ is given, apparently by mistake, for _Talitrus assimilis_, and in 1885, Mr Haswell makes _Talitrus affine_ a synonym of _Talitrus sylvestris_, Haswell. _Cytrophium (?) hystric_ he subsequently named _Laxanophius hystric._

The new genus _Aegidophoreia_ is thus defined:—"Coarse of the posterior gnathopoda, and of the first and second pairs of perseiopoda greatly expanded, deeper than the respective segments; those of the third last pairs of perseiopoda small, that of the third pair bilobed—the posterior lobe larger than the anterior. Antenna simple; the superior pair shorter than the inferior. Mandibles without an appendage. Maxillipeds with a pointed dactylos. Gnathopoda subchelate—the posterior pair much larger than the anterior. Posterior pleopoda uniramous.


See Note on Joseph, 1879.

1880. Jourdain, S.


M. Jourdain concludes that the cylindres à bâtometes so commonly met with on the upper antennae (antenne interne) of Crustacea, both pedipalpal and digonath, are certainly organs of sense; but, relying only on anatomical structure apart from physiological experiment, we have no right to affirm that these cylinders "sont affectés à l'olfaction."


In the order Leuconodipoda, pages 126–128, Kossmann describes "Protella Danae," n. s., Taf. xii. Fig. 1–7, and Protella subspinosa, n. s., Taf. xii. Fig. 8, 9. Both of these are considered by Mayer to be young forms of Protella phasina, Montagu.

In the order Amphipoda, pages 129–140, he first of all observes that he cannot acquiesce in that accentuation of small, and generally merely sexual, distinctions in the form of the gnathopods, which has led to the separation of the genera Talitrus, Orchestia, Orchesodilea and Talorchestia. He prefers to group in the genus Orchestia all forms of the family with short upper antennae and without ungues on the maxillipods. He then describes Orchestia fissaipinosa, n. s., Taf. xiii. Fig. 1–5, from a form probably female, in which the first gnathopod is not in the least cheliform, the second gnathopod has a daethylus which ends in a pointed spine, and also has fine spines on the whole inner rim, while the rest of the rim is quite bare. The figure shows a band, terminally rounded, projecting much beyond the daethylus.

It must here be observed that, if the four genera above-named are united, Talitrus takes precedence of Orchestia, and, in fact, if they are kept separate, Orchestia is the only one of the four in which Kossmann's species cannot stand. Provisionally it may be called Talitrus fissaipinosa, but the possibility remains that a single specimen 5 mm. in length may be the young of some previously known species.
Professor Kossmann uses the term *first pereiopod* as an alternative for *first gnathopod*, thus adding one more to the many confusions in the nomenclature of one subject. It is surely of the first importance in scientific language that as far as possible one word should be restricted to one meaning. Since the inventor of the term *first pereiopod* applied it to the limb behind the *second gnathopod*, it is open to other naturalists to reject the term altogether as inconvenient or erroneous, but not to apply it to the limb in front of the second gnathopod. For other confusions in nomenclature see the Note on Wrzesniowski, 1881.

In the family Gammaridae, to the genus *Edicerus*, Krøyer, Kossmann assigns the synonyms *Westwoodilla*, Spence Bate; *Monoculodes*, Stimpson; *Krøyera*, Spence Bate. To show the close connection of the four he gives the following table:

"Zweiter Gnathopoden:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. scheerenförmig</th>
<th>Krøyera, Spence Bate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. subeheliform, Carpus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. bis gegen den Daetysus verlängert</td>
<td><em>Monoculodes</em>, Spence Bate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. nicht bis gegen den Daetysus verlängert</td>
<td><em>Edicerus</em>, Krøyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. weder subeheliform, noch scheerenförmig</td>
<td><em>Westwoodilla</em>, Spence Bate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The other distinctions, he says, depend only on the proximity or separation of the eyes. For *Edicerus* he offers the following diagnosis:


He describes *Edicerus affinimus*, n. s., Taf. xiii. Fig. 6–8, in which, he says, the eyes appear to be separate; the pigment was no longer visible, but there were two lateral faceted cornece to be seen.

*Leuctroë cassisimana*, n. s., Taf. xiii. Fig. 9–10, is probably, as suggested by Miers in his "Alert" Report, 1884, a synonym of *Leuctroë spinicarpa*, Abildgaard. Kossmann’s largest specimen was a female with eggs, 7 mm. in length. Under *Mera* (properly Mera), he describes *Mera erythrea*, n. s., Taf. xiv. Fig. 1–8, which he says is very like Dana’s *Gammarella bosiliensis*. That species, he thinks, Sp. Bate ought to have placed in the genus *Mera*, not in *Gammarella*. It may indeed be noted that the description of the antennae does not agree with Sp. Bate’s own definition of *Gammarella*. Meantime Kossmann’s species does not well agree with *Mera*, but suits very fairly with *Elasmopus*, Costa, as defined by Broek, both in respect of the mandibles, antennae, uropods and telson. It may well stand at present as *Elasmopus erythrea*.

*Mera masaccensi*, n. s., Taf. xiv. Fig. 9–11, is described as belonging "to that subdivision of the genus *Mera* of which *M. tenella*, Dana, is typical. It would perhaps not be impossible to characterise it as a new genus. Apart from the slenderer habit, its characters are the presence of a double claw on the pereiopods (see Dana, Expl. Exp. Crust., Atl., pl. 65, fig. 747) and the peculiarity, that the second joint of the upper antennae is much longer and thinner than the preceding.” It is perhaps by some oversight that Kossmann describes "the hinder pleopods" as quite like those of the preceding species, although with less numerous, finer spines. This is, with little doubt, a species of *Mera*, and in that genus the last uropods have long rami projecting beyond the first and second pairs.

In the family Podocioidae he mentions *Amphithoë filosa*?, Savigny’s species, and *Amphithoë erythrea*, n. s., Taf. xiv. Fig. 12, 13, with the “general form quite as in *Amphithoë filicornis*, Dana; stellate pigment distributed over the whole body.” I do not think this species can be separated from "*Amphithoë Vaillantii*,” Lucas, 1849.

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Nebenast, while Dana says expressly ‘Antenne prime non appendiculate,’ and Spence Bate does not attribute an accessory flagellum to a single one of his 39 species of Amphithoë. (Compare Note on Huxley, 1877.) Kossmann having found a form, in other respects near to Amphithoë, but with an accessory flagellum, not without show of reason institutes a new genus for it, which he regards as a link between Cymarurus and Amphithoë. The Podocerus longicornis, Heller, and Podocerus longipalpis, Heller, 1867, which Nebeski, 1880, transfers to Amphithoë, although they have an accessory flagellum, should perhaps rather be placed in Kossmann’s genus *Amphithoë*, unless that itself should yield to *Gruvia*, Czerniavski, 1868.


The type-species, *Amphithoë* *longicornis*, n. s., is not figured. The upper antennae are as long as the animal. The second joint of the peduncle is more slender and somewhat longer than the first; the third much shorter. The principal flagellum consists of twenty-two (with the terminal rudiment twenty-three) joints distally increasing in length; the accessory flagellum, consisting of one long and one short joint, does not attain the length of the first joint of the principal flagellum. The mouth-organs answer to Dana’s figures for *Amphithoë*. Other particulars are given, but it is a great disadvantage that the establishment of a new genus should be unattended by illustrative figures. The specimens did not exceed a length of 4 mm. In the two-jointed accessory flagellum and the last uropods this species agrees with *Podocerus monodon*, Heller, 1866, but the principal flagellum of the upper antenna is quite distinct.

In the family Corophiidae, he notes that *Colomastix*, Grube, is earlier than either *Eucopina*, Norman, or *Cratippus*, Spence Bate. He describes *Colomastix hamifer*, n. s., Taf. xv. Fig. 1–10, which seems to be separated by very fine distinctions from *Colomastix pusilla*, Grube, as *Cratippus tenuipes*, Sp. Bate, by equally subtle differences from Grube’s species. In *Colomastix hamifer* the second gnathopod, however, is described as having the second, third and fourth joints very short; this probably indicates that the specimen was a male form.

In the tribe Hyperina, family Synopiidae, Kossmann describes *Synopia orientalis*, n. s., Taf. xv. Fig. 11–13. Only the first peronopod, part of the second, and the maxillipeds, are figured. In many respects the species is stated to agree with Dana’s *Synopia ultramarina*. The mouth-organs obviously remove this genus, as has been pointed out by Claus, from the Hyperina.

1880. Markham, Albert Hastings.


On the 11th of May, 1876, within about 400 miles of the North Pole, in a depth of 71 fathoms, “a bread bag, filled with the scrapings of our pannikins and a little pemmican, was lowered to the bottom, and, having been kept there some hours, was hauled up, and to our great joy was found to be almost alive with numerous small crustaceans and foraminifera; specimens of which were, of course, collected and preserved, being the most northern animal life yet discovered.” A footnote to the word “crustaceans” says, “Among these, a fine adult male example, and several smaller ones. The length of the largest specimen is 1½ inch. This species is one of the commonest and most abundantly distributed of the northern
Amphipoda. It was discovered by Captain Phipps in 1773, and is found along the shores of Arctic America, in the White Sea, on the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, Spitzbergen, Norway, and in the Sea of Okhotsk" (p. 309). On the following day Captain Markham with his party, by a walk of about a mile, reached latitude 83° 20' 26" N., 399½ miles from the North Pole.


Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1878: being Volume fifteenth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, m.dccc.lxxx. pp. 1–47.

1880. Mayer, Paul.


1880. Miers, E. J.


No new Amphipoda are reported.

1880. Nebeski, Otmar.


The first section is on the unicellular glands in the first and second peraeopods of the Corophiidae. Counting seven joints to the leg, the gland-cells are found as a rule in the second, third, fourth and fifth joints. Each single element of the gland presents itself as one cell, with a special cuticular duct, hence the epithet chosen. There are two kinds of cells, the opaque and the clear; the former found only in the second joint, the latter both in this and the three following.

In the unguis there is a little reservoir into which the ducts of the glandular apparatus open to let out the house-building secretion at the point of the finger. The form of the glandular complex varies, but for the same species, or even genus, is constant. Nebeski found the secretory apparatus in all Corophiidae which he was able to examine; "these were species of the genera Microbentopus, Microprotogus, Amphithoe, Podocerus, Ceraurus and Corophium. The genus Cyrtophium, which hitherto has been included among the Corophiidae, but which is devoid of the glands and so appears to be an exception, differs in many respects essentially from the Corophiidae, and on the other hand stands so near to the Dulichidiidae that it ought to be reckoned in this family, and so the exception is only apparent." In Orchesta the arrangement is different; in the Gammaride, he says, the glands are, so far as he knows, entirely wanting. He considers that the possession of the secretory apparatus in the first and second peraeopods may be regarded as the characteristic mark of the Corophiidae.

"It has been long known," he says, "that species of the genera Ceraurus, Siphonoccales and Unciola, Say (=Microbentopus, Costa) through cementing sand, mud, particles of wood, etc., by means of a secretion hardening in water, form tubes into which they withdraw"
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when disturbed.” He refers to the method, mentioned by Sp. Bate, adopted by species of Orehestia of wrapping themselves about with sea-weed. This he observed in the case of Orehestia penicillata, Costa, and also in Heller’s two species of Podocerus, which he names Orehestia longicornis and Orehestia kerimana. (See Note on Kossmann, 1880.) The Corophiinae adopt a third mode of using their secretion, in lining the walls of the channels which they burrow in the mud.

The second section treats of the unicellular glands in the genus Orchestia. Here the gland-cells are distributed in different places over the whole body, but principally “in the coxal-plates and the analogously formed lamellar expansions which are found on the bases of the three hinder peraeopods of both sexes and on that of the second pair of gnathopods of the female.” Small groups are found in the other joints of the legs, and in small numbers the cells are found in the antennae, mandibles, maxillipeds, last uropods, and elsewhere; in the last pleon-segment they form a large dorsal complex, reaching into the telson. The outlets are not as in the Corophiidae by numerous tubes of various lengths, often uniting into a bundle before reaching the common exit, but by short courses to independent pores opening in the chitinous walls of various parts of the body. They are found in both sexes of Orchestia, of terrestrial habit, but in Nicae, more attached to the water, they are wanting, and may hence have the function of preventing too rapid evaporation of moisture.

Comparing his own observations with those of others, Nebeski concludes “that in the Phronimidae and Caprellidae three to five or more gland-cells are united in the formation of a secretory element and from this proceeds a cuticular emission-duct, while in the Crevetinna this formation of a complex does not occur, inasmuch as the secretory element coincides with the histological, that is with the cell, and so a special cuticular passage belongs to each cell. The Hyperida seem to possess both types of glands, so that in this respect they occupy an intermediate position; at least Paul Mayer mentions that in the Amphipoda ‘in opposition to the Phronimidae the complex-formation only occurs in a limited degree or is entirely wanting,’ which would consequently betoken a nearer approach to the Crevetinna.”

The section on the renal glands attached to the intestine of the Crevettina is of considerable interest. Nebeski cannot confirm Spence Bate’s view that in Gammarus and Mxra there is but one gland-tube, at least he himself always found two in Gammarus marinus and Gammarus brevicaudata, and with this the statements of Wrześniewski on Gammarus pulce agree, although in Gophsa pulvina the right gland suffers degradation in course of development. In Melita Nebeski found the gland unpaired. In all the Corophiidae, he says, we have two small tubular or vesicular structures which rise obliquely from the intestine. Among the Gammaridae they are small in Mxra, but in most they stretch in adult specimens through more than three segments. For these the peculiarity is characteristic, that at their origin they bend forwards, and, lying close to the intestine, run forwards more or less far. In Cyrtophium they pass backwards through the long fourth, to the beginning of the fifth, pleon-segment. In Nicae to begin with they turn backwards, but again bend forwards and end just over the place of origin. In Orchestia they differ both in size and position. While in all other forms, where the rectum quite uniformly occupies the three last pleon-segments, the tubes are placed on the intestine at the boundary between the third and fourth pleon-segments, in Orchestia they arise in the seventh pleon-segment at the sides of the intestinal canal, and with gradual elevation run backwards; between the third and fourth pleon-segments they lie dorsally on the intestine and here form the same flexure which Nicae exhibits. The difference between Nicae and Orchestia is shown to depend on the modification which the rectum has undergone in Orchestia. That the glands belong to the mid-gut is a point on which Nebeski is in agreement with Mayer, 1882, and Baldwin.
Spencer, 1885. In regard to the concretions found in the gland-tubes of *Orchestia* he is also corroborated by Spencer, who found such in *Talitrus locusta*, though apparently of a somewhat different chemical composition.

A section is devoted to the rectum of *Orchestia*, and another to a comparison of its bristle with those of other Crevetts. A further section discusses the production of ova in the *testes of Orchestia*. The curious fact is affirmed that the males of *Orchestia* produce, not, as the Cymothoidea, at one time spermatozoa and at another time ova, but both sexual products in parallel development at one and the same time, although the eggs are never laid, and there is no broad-pouch for hatching them if they were.

In the section headed “Beobachtungen über die Crevettenfauna des Triester Hafens,” under *Orchestia cordiama*, Heller, Nebeski remarks that this, which was originally regarded by Heller as a fresh-water form, must really be considered, like *Talitrus*, a land-Amphipod, since it soon dies whether placed in fresh or salt water.

In the Gammaridae, subfamily Stegocephalinae, Nebeski gives *Probolium tergestinum*, n. s. (fig. 39), “Artcharaktere: 3. Glied der Maxillarfisse bedeutend verlängert. 6. Glied des ersten Füseparres länglich viereckig, vorne abgestutzt, 4. und 5. Glied vorne in nach unten vorspringende Lappen ausgezogen.” It is said to be very near *Probolium monocoloideus*, nor am I inclined to separate it from that species (*Stenothoe monocoloideus*, Montagu), even as a variety. The figures given by Nebeski seem to me to agree with those given by Boeck with even more than the usual exactness to be found between authors figuring quite independently of one another.

In the subfamily Gammarinae, under *Dexamine*, Leach, he notices the large comparative size of the first three pleon-segments as well in this genus as in *Atylus, Pherusa* and *Calliope*, giving room for powerful muscles to work the relatively large pleopoda of these capital swimmers. He gives *Dexamine dolichonyx*, n. s. (fig. 40), “Artcharaktere: 1. Glied der oberen Antennen kurz und gedrungen, ohne Zahnfortsatz; das breite Handglied des zweiten Gnathopodenpaares am Männchen am Oberrande tief ausgebuchtet; Klauen der Thoraxbeine sehr lang; das 2., 3. und 4. Segment des Abdomens am dorsalen Hinterrande in einem spitzen Zahn ausgezogen.” The deep narrow cavity in the back of the hand of the second gnathopod was only found in the two male specimens, not in the females. A specimen of this curious species, from the Clyde, sent me by Mr. David Robertson, of Glasgow, shows in the pereopods a short hand and wrist preceded by a very long joint, which is characteristic of Boeck’s genus *Triteta*. The species should, I think, be named *Triteta dolichonyx*. The bristle have lateral dilations.

Nebeski gives "*Pherusa bipinosa* (= *Atylus bipinonos* Sp. B.)," with the remark that “this species, as long as the artificial separation of the genera *Pherusa* and *Atylus* is maintained, must be referred to *Pherusa*, as it possesses a completely lanceolate telson, which is precisely the character that differentiates *Pherusa* from *Atylus." He seems unaware that Boeck has already named it *Halirages bipinosa*.

*Gammarus Eduardisi*, Sp. Bate, is described by Nebeski as undoubtedly not more than a variety of *Gammarus locusta*.

In the Corophiidae, subfamily Podocerinae, he discusses the connection of the telson and the last nannopods with the mode of life. He thinks that *Aera* and *Stimponia* will probably have to be transferred to the Podocerinae, in which Heller has already placed *Microleptopus*.

*Very near to Amphithoe penicillata*, Costa, which is among the commonest Amphipods of Trieste Harbour, he places *Amphithoe longicornis* and *Amphithoe largiana*, placed by Heller in the genus *Podocerus* because of the unarticulate secondary flagellum, although in other respects, Nebeski says, they clearly belong to *Amphithoe*. The four so-called species of *Podocerus*, named variatus, pelagius, pulchellus and falcatus, he unites into one
species, the females, and especially the younger specimens, agreeing with *Podocerus pelagicus*, Sp. Bate, the adult females having often the *variegatus* form; the males being either of the *palpebellus* or *falcatus* form. Boeck and Hoek, he thinks, were wrong in regarding these two latter as stages of growth, for they attain an equal size, and series of the two forms do not seem adapted for passing one into the other. *Podocerus occlus*, Sp. Bate, he regards as quite distinct.

To *Corythus abalites*, Templeton, he assigns *Derochoë punctata*, M.-Edw., as the female, but without giving reasons.

In *Cyrtophilum* he points out that the 1–2-articulate accessory flagellum has been overlooked. He considers that the genus should be transferred from the Corophiidae to the Dalichidae. The species *Cyrtophilum darwini*, Spence Bate, to which Nebeski is referring, ought no doubt to be placed in Dana’s genus *Platophilum*, which Dana himself distinguished from *Cyrtophilum* by the presence of an accessory flagellum.

Pages 47–48 contain the list of “Literatur.” Fig, 41 refers to *Microdeutopus grylotolpa*, Costa; Fig. 42 gives the telson of *Podocerus falcatus*, *Amphithoe longicornis*, *Amphithoe longimanus*, *Amphithoe penicillata*, *Microdeutopus*, *Amphithoe bicuspis*, *Microprotopus*. Fig. 42 refers to *Podocerus falcatus*; Fig. 43 to *Podocerus occlus*. The earlier figures illustrate the anatomical details given in this important paper.


In the Arthropoda, Class I. Crustacea, has in this work, p. 302, Subclass IV. [III., sec p. 283], Malacostraca (Thoracipoda, Woodward), in which Division A. Edriophthalmata, is split up into three orders, Lecmodipoda, Amphipoda, Isopoda. In the definition of the Lecmodipoda, they have “The first two segments of the thorax amalgamated with the head and carrying legs,” which is no doubt a theoretically accurate description, if the maxillipeds are regarded as legs, but in the account which follows the statement is retained from earlier editions that “the first thoracic segment is amalgamated with the head, and the limbs of this segment appear to be inserted beneath the head, or, as it were, beneath the throat; hence the name given to the order.” Here the first thoracic segment is the second thoracic segment of the definition. The mandibles are stated to be without palps, which is not the case in all, or even most, genera of this order. A figure is given of “Caprella plasma,” which belongs to a genus possessing mandibular-palps. The species is known as *Protella plasma*, Montagu, and has rudimentary pereopods, which are not indicated in the figure.

The second order, Amphipoda, is exemplified by *Talitrus locusta*, which is figured, and *Gammarus pulex*. It is remarked that “all the Amphipoda are small,” a rather indefinite statement, scarcely indicating the actual range from about a tenth of an inch to something over four inches.

The statement that “the earliest known Isopod is the *Prosoponiscus* of the Permian rocks” is a mistake obviously due to the miscasting name *Prosoponiscus*, which is as unsuited as its predecessor *Palaeoniscus* for a genus of fossil Amphipoda.
1880. PARONA.


"Niphargus puteanus" (Koch). Variety from a cavern in Monte Fenere Val Sesia, Piedmont; with historical account of that species generally." (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1880.)

1880. SMITH, SIDNEY I.


Professor Smith gives a full description of Cerapus tubularis, Say, which he partially figures. It is, he thinks, "not congeneric with any described species, and the genus cannot properly be placed in any of the numerous subfamilies defined by Boeck, though it is probably most nearly allied to his Podocerinae." He proposes for it a new subfamily, Cerapinæ, thus described:—

"The single known genus differs from the Podocerinae and allied groups in the following characters. There are only three pairs of branchial lamellæ, which are borne on the third, fourth and fifth segments of the prosome, and only three pairs of ovigerous lamellæ, which are borne on the second, third and fourth segments. The second and third pleopods are much smaller than the first, and their inner lamellæ are rudimentary or very small. The second and third uropods are uniramous and nearly alike, the distal segment in each being short and terminating in a hooked point.

"The only known species inhabits unattached, portable tubes, and, as in many allied genera, has large cement glands in the bases of the first and second peraeopods."

Professor Smith at this date regards Cerapus tubularis as the only species, without, however, taking Cerapus abditus, Templeton, into account. For other species that had been referred to Cerapus, he adopts Ericthonius, M.-Edw.

Unciola irrorata, Say, is stated to have precedence over Glaucome leucopis, Kröyer. Lepidactylis, Say, is preferred to the other names which compete for the designation of Slabber's Oniscus arenarius.

1880. STOSSICH, MICHELE.


This paper, included in P. Mayer's list, 1882, I have not been able to obtain.

1880. STUXBERG, ANTON.

Evertbratfauna i Sibiriens Ishaf. Förelöpande Studier grundade på de zoologiska undersökningarna under Prof. A. E. Nordenskiölds Ishafs-expedition
At pages 62-66 Stuxberg enumerates one hundred and fifteen Arctic Amphipoda, which we met with in various localities in the numbers and proportions exhibited by the following table:

1) Grönlænd 74 arter = 64,3 %
2) Spetsbergen 73 = 63,6 %
3) Skandinaviens N. och V. kust 69 = 60,9 %
4) Sibirien Isaf 60 = 52,2 %
5) Murmanska och Hvitafjord, Jugor schar 31 = 26,9 %
6) Matoschkin schar 30 = 26,1 %
7) Arktiska Amerika 25 = 21,3 %
8) Britanië 24 = 20,9 %
9) Island 23 = 20,6 %
10) Danmark 22 = 19,1 %

{ derud. o) Skjeggarrak och Kattegat 15

b) Øfriga danske sund 20

c) Danmarks vestkust 11

11) Østersjøen 4 = 3,5 %


"Weyrechtia. Novum genus Amphipodum, ex familie Gammarinorum Boeck, inter congeneres valde insignis est et ab ipsis bene diversum, neque cum aliis ejusdem familiae generibus similidinalem praebet quam eum genere Amathillarum."

THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

latior; supra funem pedunculi pedum ultimorum parvis spuriorum parallelae, succum paullo curvata, non fissa, margine postico 3 sinibus haud profundis, quorum medius latus, laterales acuti, setis singulis præditi. Integumenta cephalocornis et canes nitida, punctis impressis rotundis confertissime collatis.—Corpus longituæ 51°, latituæ maxima 17,5°, altituæ maxima 11°. Longituæ antænnorum superiorum a) pedunculi 5°, b) flagelli primarii 10°, c) flagelli accessorii 3,5°. Longituæ antænnorum inferiorum a) pedunculi 7,3°, b) flagelli accessorii 17°.

"Habitat in Mari Sibiricæ Glacialis inter promontorium Vankarens et Fretum Beringianum fundo arenoso, orygarum 4—6 profunditate."

No doubt the word "accessorii" is applied to the flagellum of the lower antennæ in the above account by an accidental mistake in writing.

1880. Thomson, George M.


The observations refer to the Crustacean fauna of Dunedin Harbour, the maximum depth of the bay being probably about 3 fathoms. Under "Amphipoda Normalia. Fam. Gammarides. Subfam. Stegocephalides," there is instituted the new genus Panoploea, thus defined:

"Coxa of the four anterior segments well developed, those of the second pair of pereiopoda excavated on the upper part of the posterior margin. Antenne subequal, without a secondary appendage. Mandibles with an appendage. Maxillipeds with a squamiform process on the ischium. Gnathopods feeble, almost chelate. Three posterior pairs of pereiopoda double-branched. Telson simple, squamiform." Mr. Thomson says, "I have formed this genus to include two species which appear to me to be the southern representatives of the arctic genus Plesistes. It differs from Plesiastes only in the well-developed squamiform plate on the ischium of the maxillipeds, and in the gnathopods being slender and more or less chelate. In the general appearance of the species, however, there is a very perceptible difference." The new species, figured Pl. I. figs. 2, 3, are named Panoploea spinosa and Panoploea debilis. Of these, through the kindness of Mr. Thomson, I have been able to examine specimens, and it appears to me that Panoploea spinosa is certainly an Iphimedia, while Panoploea debilis has numerous points of resemblance to Amphiploës longimana, Böeck, but as the species has three dorsal spines, it may be more correct to place it in the closely allied genus Halirages, Böeck. It cannot be generically united with Panoploës (Iphimedia) spinosa. In "Subfam. Phoxides. Genus Amphiploches, C. Spence Bate," is described "Amphiploches squamosus, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 4.)" In "Subfam. Gammarides. Genus Euirus, Kröyer," is described "Euirus cuspilatus, Kröyer, var. antarcticus, n. var." Of "Melita tenuicornis, Dana (Mora tenuicornis, Sp. Bate, Paramura tenuicornis, Miens)," it is said, "the females are remarkable for possessing a hook-like process on the exal lamella of the fourth pair of pereiopoda, almost exactly similar to that figured and described by Fr. Müllcr (Facts for Darwin, p. 27) as occurring in M. insulatilis." In "Genus Megamona, Spence Bate," "Megamona fasciculata, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 5)," is described. In "Fam. Corophidiæ. Genus Corophium, Latr." a description is given of Corophium contractum, Stimpson.
1880. **Uljanin, B.**


The results of the investigation are here given in summary. There is a notice of this paper by P. Mayer in Zool. Jahresber. (1880), II. Abt., pp. 53, 54. 1880. An account of the investigation was published in extenso in 1881. See Note on Uljanin under that date.

1880. **Weber, Max.**


"M. Weber has examined histologically and chemically, and described the so-called liver of terrestrial, freshwater, subterraneous, littoral, and truly marine species of different orders, viz.:—several *Oniscidae*, including the blind *Typhlonus steini*, *Aeolus aquaticus*, and the subterraneous *A. caricibus*, *Gammarus palus*, *fluviatilis*, *puteanus*, *marinus*, and *locusta*, *Talitrus* and *Orchestia*, and *Astacus fluviatilis*. He comes to the conclusion that in the *Decapoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda*, this gland is tubular and contains at least two sorts of cells, one of which secretes a fluid acting as a ferment (enzyme) on albuminous substances, and the other a pigment allied with a fatty substance and cholestearin, serving for the emulsion for fat. He calls the first ferment-cells, the second liver-cells, and the whole organ 'hepato-paucereus,' as it combines the function of the liver and that of the true digestive glands of the Vertebrates. During the embryonal stage the liver is developed and active in the *Crustacea*, as in the *Vertebrata*, which proves that its function is not only digestion, but also excretion. In some Amphipods and Decapods, there is a third sort of cells, probably reserve-cells, which are destined to supply, if necessary, the others." (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1880. He says there is an abstract also in the Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, iii. p. 424.)

1881. **Buckley, Arabella B.**


In a popular account of the Crustacea, pp. 153–177, the expression "insects of the sea" for these animals is approved and adopted. The figure, 57. C, to which the name *Caprella* is assigned, really represents *Prote ventricosa*, O. F. Müller.

1881. **Delage, Yves.**


This admirably lucid essay discusses the subject successively in regard to the Isopoda, Amphipoda, *Laeomodipoda*, and *Tanaidae*. An account is given of the ingenious methods of
Dr. Delage confirms the view of Fritz Müller that the number of lateral slits in the Amphipodan heart consists, with rare exceptions, of three pairs [without, however, noticing that la Valette had already in 1857 plainly stated this fact in regard to Gammarus pulex, and that Spence Bate, Sessile-eyed Crustacea, vol. i. p. xxxii., 1868, describes the course of the blood in the Amphipoda returning to the heart, "which it enters by three lateral pulsating oblique apertures"]; he gives G. O. Sars the credit of having first clearly indicated the existence of a posterior aorta with definite walls; he finds that Wrześniowski has recognised the existence of the hinder cardio-aortic valve; has described exactly the lower aorta with its termination in the hinder part of the ventral sinus by three openings, two lateral and one terminal; has described the course and branches of the upper aorta, but without seeing the valve that separates it from the heart, or the pericerebral vascular ring; has been the first to recognise that the blood which circulates in the appendages is contained in true vessels, and, lastly, has had a glimpse of the pericardium, since he speaks of a venous cavity above the heart. [In the Zoologischer Anzeiger for 1879 Wrześniowski very minutely describes the valve apparatus at both extremities of the heart.] Delage believes himself to have proved by injections that, in the principal joints of the legs, instead of occupying half the total breadth, leaving the other half to the venous current, the arterial vessels wind, perfectly rounded and defined, between the muscles, only communicating here and there with the corresponding venous vessels, which are also on their part perfectly individualised. He therefore rejects the view that the cavity of each limb is simply subdivided into two compartments by a single longitudinal membrane. His further discoveries concern the existence of the anterior cardio-pericardiac valve [already known to Wrześniowski], a pericardium with perfectly definite and continuous walls, a peri-cephalagran vascular collar formed by two branches of the anterior aorta, and a vascular ring formed by the aorta round the brain, a ring characteristic alike of the Amphipoda and the Lemodipoda. His observations were made principally on Talitrus locusta, Latr., Gammarus locusta, Fabr., in both of which the lateral orifices of the heart are found in the second, third and fourth segments of the person; on Montagia monocoloides, Sp. Rate, in which he could not discover an orifice in the second segment; and on Corophium longicorne, Latr., in which there is but one pair of lateral orifices, situated in the fourth segment. The Corophines are separated from the (other) Amphipoda, not only by this distinction, but also by the absence of two vessels proceeding from the upper extremity of the heart and designated "facial arteries," as well as by the absence of a vascular ring round the so-called "renal organ," and by the circumstances that the lower aorta is not terminally divided, and that the pericardium, instead of occupying the whole length of the body, is limited to the person.
In the Caprellina, observations based on Caprella acanthiifera, Leach, Caprella acutifrons, Latr., "Protella phasma (Sp. Bate)," "Proto pedata (Flemm.) et P. gosseiri (Sp. Bate)," show an absence of the peri-osophageal collar, though the blood-current pertaining to it exists in the usual place. The three pairs of lateral orifices in the heart are present, but the two first pairs are narrow and wanting in activity, especially in Caprella acutifrons, thus indicating an affinity between the Caprellina and the Corophinae, in which the two first pairs of orifices have completely disappeared. They agree with the Corophinae also in the circumstance that the hind limbs receive their blood from the aorta and return it to the ventral sinuses, and do not, as in Talitrus, receive it from the ventral sinuses and return it to the pericardium.

Of the Tanaida Dr. Delage examined more particularly Paratanais savignyi (Tanais savignyi, Kroyer), in which the heart has two pairs of lateral orifices, situated in the third and fourth segments, Tanais eiliatus, Lillj., with a single pair in the fourth segment, and Apunodes latreillii, Sp. Bate. He thence tabulates the affinities of the Tanaida with the Isopods, Amphipods and Decapods respectively. He connects them with the Amphipods by the form and position of the heart; by the absence of arteries springing from the heart with the exception of the aortas; by the small number of arterial ramifications; by the fact that the ventral sinuses is arterial and not venous; by the pericardiac vessels; by the loose peri-osophageal vascular collar not giving origin to a ventral median vessel, and, above all, by the peri-cerebral vascular ring characteristic of the Amphipods.

For the Hyperina, which he had no opportunity of examining, he refers to Pagenstoeker's account of Phronima sedentaria, 1861 (on p. 90 misprinted 1761), and various treatises by Claus, who has shown that in the Hyperina the heart has three pairs of lateral orifices besides two aortas with valves, the lower aorta communicating with the heart by a double opening, showing perhaps an indication, Dr. Delage suggests, of a tendency to the bifid arrangement actually found in the Isopods and in the two abdominal aortas of the Tanaida.

For the whole subject, compare Note on Wrześniowski, 1879; for the Tanaida, Note on Blanc, 1884.

1881. Gordon, G.


Mr. William Robertson, residing in Shetland, having procured specimens of Phronima sedentaria from Urrafirth, and kept them alive for some time in confinement, informed Dr. Gordon "that the tail of the crustacean was the sole moving power that carried both itself and dwelling round the sides of the vessel; that the Phronima often left and returned to its Beroe; that hundreds of them were cast ashore about the same time, January 1880, at Ronas Voe." Of the young, two or three days after their birth, he says, "these young crustaceans kept to the surface of the water, but if it was stirred, they then sank to the bottom, lay on their backs, and kept constantly working with their tails. The adults lay the same way when they were out of the Beroes." The way in which the Beroe is spoken of in parts of this paper might easily produce the impression that it was a still living animal, in which the Phronima was ensconced.
1881. Hartwig, G.


Among the "Edriphthalma" he mentions, page 247, "the saltatorial sandhoppers (Talitrus)," "the ill-famed Chetura," "the parasitical Cyami which gnaw deep holes into the skin of the whale." Figures are given of *Chetura teredora* and a "sandhopper," presumably *Talitrus borealis*. The frequency of the sandhoppers on the shores of the Arctic seas is illustrated by Holboll's account of his experiment with bait in an open basket let down to a depth of seventy-five fathoms. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the Amphipods taken in that instance were not the sandhoppers of the shore.

1881. Leslie, George, and Herdman, William A.


The Crustacea extend from page 42 to page 52. "In the arrangement and nomenclature of the Amphipoda and Isopoda," the authors say, "we have followed Bate and Westwood's 'British Sessile-eyed Crustacea,' a work from which we have derived the greatest assistance." They enumerate only sixteen species of Amphipoda, without any descriptions. The "Caprella nigeras (Linn.)," may probably be the same as the "C. lobata (Müll.)," which they identify with "the C. lavis of Goodier." This will reduce the number of species to fifteen, of which five are Caprellidae. It will be tolerably safe to say that such a list gives no idea whatever of the Amphipod-fauna of the Firth of Forth. Six out of the ten species of normal Amphipoda are given on the authority of Metager.


It is here noted that Glycera, Haswell's name for a new genus in the Lysianassine, is preoccupied in Annelides.


Crustaceae. The Zoological Record for 1880; being Volume seventeenth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, m.dccc.lxxx1. pp. 1–61.

It is noted that the name Chloris, used by Haswell for a new genus among the Gammaridae, is twice preoccupied in Aves, and once in Botany.

1881. Mayer, Paul.

1881. Miers, E. J.


There is here only an incidental allusion to the Amphipoda.

1881. Miers, E. J.


On Acanthostepheia pulchra, n. s., is figured and described, with a comparison between it and Acanthostepheia malmgreni, Goës. Amathillopsis affinis, n. s., is figured and in like manner compared with its near ally Amathillopsis spinigera, Heller.

1881. Miers, E. J.

Crustacea, in Markham's Polar Reconnaissance, 1881.

No new Amphipoda reported. Compare Note on Markham, 1880.

1881. Miers, E. J.


The only Amphipod included in this account is Ampelisca tenuicornis, Liljeborg, of which a detailed description is given.

(zool. chill. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.) XXX 67
1881. Moseley, Henry Nottidge.


At page 204, Mr. Moseley says that “in nearly all the mesenterial cavities [of *Stephanopylella formosisima*] were found one or two small crustaceas (a Gammarid?), which must apparently live as commensals within the cavities of the living coral.” Three specimens of the coral were obtained at “Station 192, off the KI Islands. Lat. 5° 42′ S., long. 132° 25′ E. 129 fathoms;” and several specimens at “Station 203, off Zebu, Philippine Islands. Lat. 18° 10′ N., long. 123° 55′ E. 95 fathoms.”

As I have not found any Gammarids in the Challenger collection from the stations here mentioned, there is little doubt that the Crustacea referred to belonged to the Hyperinna.

1881. Packard, A. S., Jr.


“Many miles of galleries have been explored, and no end has yet been reached” of this cave on the southern boundary of Tennessee. The Isoped, *Cerolaxa nickajackensis*, Packard, n. s., is not uncommon in the waters of the cave. “The second crustacean discovered swimming about in the subterranean stream, was a species of Amphipod belonging to the genus Crangonyx, and which may be called *Crangonyx antennatum* Packard.” The description of pl. vii. fig. 2, gives *Crangonyx antennatum*. “It is a large and purplish species; the first antennae very long; the flagellum with 20–24 joints; the entire antenna being over one-half, and nearly two-thirds as long as the body; the last joint of the peduncle being slightly more than half as long as the penultimate joint.” A comparison of it is made with *Crangonyx gracilis*, Smith. “It is very different from *C. citrins* Cope, of Mammoth Cave, and from *C. packardii* Smith, differing in its distinct eyes, and larger, more numerous jointed antennae.”

1881. Smith, Sidney I.


Among the Amphipoda, pages 447–452, is described “*Neohela phasma*, sp. nov.—*Neohela*, nom. nov., vice *Hela* Boeck, provoc.” “This species is apparently very closely allied to *N. monstrosa* Boeck, but has well-developed eyes, and the propodus in the second pair of gnathopods is different in form, besides other slight differences.” Altogether seven species of Amphipoda are here recorded.
1881. Smith, S. I.


"Few species of Amphipoda were found; but the Arctic species, Stegocopehalus ampulla, Haploops setosa, and Epimeria loricata, G. O. Sars, occurred, the last in abundance."

1881. Ulianin, B.


After explaining his methods of investigation, Ulianin refers to eight authors, who have previously treated the same subject. Of H. Rathke’s Reise bemerkungen aus Turien, 1837, he says, “Enthält Beobachtungen über Entwicklung der Amphithöö. pieta, Gammarus gracilis, Amathis carinata und Hyale pontica.—Die Beobachtungen von Rathke haben Bedeutung nur in historischer Hinsicht.” Of Meissner’s paper in 1885, he says, “Enthält die ersten sehr dünften und grässentheils unrichtigen Angaben über das kugelförmige Organ,” and at p. 451, “Nach dem von Meissner veröffentlichten Abbildungen zu urtheilen, untersuchte er ein zerstörtes Organ, das an Lappen der zerriessenen Cuticularhaut hing. Die Einstülpung der Cuticula in das kugelförmige Organ wurde von ihm als eine Öffnung in der Cuticula, nämlich als eine Micropylöffnung erklärt. Da er die Membran, in der er eine Mikropyloöffnung zu finden glaubte, irthümlich für die Dotterhaut hielt, so zog er den Schluss, das die Befruchtung des Eies der Amphipoden noch im Eierstocke vor der Bildung des Chorions geschehe.” In Müller’s Für Darwin, 1864, he says, “Das Vorhandensein der Larvenhaut bei Amphipoden-Embryonen wird zum ersten Male gezeigt.” He finds the statements of de la Valette on the first developmental stages in Gammarus pulex very like what he has himself observed in the eggs of species of Orchestia, but 1. the latter undergo “wenn auch einer sehr oberflächlichen und kurzen doch einer echten Furchung;” 2. “bei den Orchestien . . . treten aus dem Inneren des Eies nur vier grosse amoböse Zellen, die nur nach mehrfacher Theilung und Wanderung auf der Oberfläche des Eies in ruhende Blastodermeuben übergehen; während der Wanderung der amobösen Zellen auf der Oberfläche des Eies wird ausserdem die Nahrungsslotter wieder einer Art oberflächlicher Segmentation unterworfen;” 3. “bei den Orchestien ist es möglich gleich nach der ersten Theilung der vier grossen aus dem Inneren des Eies angetretenen amobösen Zellen den Pol zu unterscheiden, an welchem das Blastoderm angelegt wird und der später der Bauchfläche des Embryo entsprechen wird.”

In Besse’s paper in 1869 and Dohrn’s in 1870, Ulianin says, “das kugelförmige Organ wird mit dem Rückenstachel der Zoë homologisirt,” but, he thinks, without good reason. Sars’ opinion that the organ in question was of service for the nourishment of the embryo, he considers quite untenable. He himself agrees with those who regard it as an inherited organ, having no special physiological function, but of high morphological importance. It is, he says, “als eine lokale Einstülpung des Ektoderms angelegt; die Zellen dieser Einstülpung scheiden eine Cuticula aus, die mit der zur selben Zeit von der Oberfläche
des Embryo ausgeschiedenen Cuticularhaut im Zusammenhange steht.” It has, he continues, the most striking resemblance to “der sogenannen Schalengrube der Mollusken.”

Having previously observed that, “vorausgesetzt das bei den Orchesten, ähnlich dem, was bei anderen Crustaceen beobachtet wurde, die das Zerfallen des Dotters in Dotterschollen hervorrufenden Zellen zum Auflauf des Mittel-darmes verbraucht werden, nimmt das Entoderm seinen Ursprung von dem Zellen des kugelförmigen Organes,” Ulazin thus concludes:—“ähnlich wie bei anderen Crustaceen entsteht bei den Orchesten das Mesoderm durch Zersplitterung des Blastodermus, während das Entoderm aus vom Ektoderm abstammenden und in den Dotter einwandernnden Zellen zusammengesetzt wird. Die Thatsache, dass die in den Dotter einwandernnden Zellen von den Zellen des kugelförmigen Organes abstammen, kann uns auch nicht sehr befremden; das kugelförmige Organ ist, wie oben gezeigt wurde, ein ererbtes verknümmertes Organ, das seine frühere Bestimmung mit der Zeit verloren hat und dem im Laufe der Zeit neues Funktionen bei der Bildung des Entodermus aufgelegt wurden.”

1881. Wrześniewski, August.

Goplana polonica nowy rodzaj i gatunek skorupiaka obniesiego z okolic warszawy opisal August Wrześniewski. Warszawa, 1881.

A very useful comparative table is given of the terms used by nine authors in describing the mouth-organs and external parts of Amphipoda, omitting mention, however, of the labrum or upper lip. The labrum or lower lip is called langue by G. O. Sars, zunge by Dybowsky, Paraphaet by Claus, masillipeds. Dybowsky is here said to call the uropoda Schwimmeibe and Springibeine, but that does not quite accurately represent him, since in reality he calls the three pairs of pleopoda Schwimmeibe, the first two pairs of uropoda Springibeine, and the last pair das Steuerbein. It is a mistake also to say that Dybowsky gives metacarups as an alternative for the “Handwurzel” or wrist of the gnathopods; in fact he gives the word carpus, as might be expected, though for the corresponding joint in the first two pairs of pereopods he gives “Afterhandwurzel (pseudocarpus),” and in the last three pairs “Fusswurzel (metatarsus).” According to the lists here given, tarsus is used by Claus and Heller as an alternative for carpus, by Dybowsky as an alternative for Fusstück (the name which he gives to the hand in the last three pairs of pereopods), and by Milne-Edwards, in the form tars, as an alternative for doigt or dactylopodite.

The structure of Goplana polonica is illustrated by Plates X. and XI. of which the explanation is given in French as well as in Polish.

1882. Chilton, Charles, born 1860 (Chilton).


Art. XXIV. points out the resemblance of the first gnathopods of Microdeutopus maculatus, G. M. Thomsen, to those of Aoro gracilis and Aoro typica. Art. XXV. describes and figures the new well-shrimps Callopanecae compactus, Callopanecae subterranea, and Gammarnus fragilis.


This important work gives in the Introduction a general account of the structure of the Amphipoda. The accounts of Mr. Haswell's own species are reproduced from his earlier publications already noticed. Among the addenda et corrigenda at the end of the volume, he remarks that "the species on which the genus Noblate was founded belongs to the Orchestidae, and is allied to the form afterwards named by me Asphalophoreus." He had previously placed Noblate in the subfamily Stegopodidae. The name Glycerina is now altered to Glycerina, Glycerina being preoccupied. The species Icillus punctatus is recognised as only a variety, and therefore a synonym, of Icillus australis.


Crangonyx lucifugi, n. sp. "a small, rather elongated species, that was obtained from a well in Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois," "appears to resemble C. tenuis Smith, but is evidently different. In that species, as described by Prof. S. I. Smith, the first pair of feet are stouter than the second, and have the palmar margin of the propodite much more oblique. The reverse is true of the species I describe. Nor do I understand from the description of C. tenuis that the posterior caudal styles each consist of a single segment. There are some minor differences. From C. sitifera, judging from Prof. Cope's description in American Naturalist, Vol. vi. p. 422, it must differ in the caudal styles. 'Penultimate segment, with a stout limb with two equal styles,' is a statement that will not apply to my species, whichever the 'penultimate' segment may be."

Mr. Hay next describes "Crangonyx bifurcus, n. sp.—General form and appearance those of the Western variety of C. gracilis." "This species," he says, "differs from C. gracilis more particularly in the form of the telson, and in the length of the outer rami of the posterior stydes as compared with the peduncle. From C. antennatum Packard (American Naturalist, 1881, p. 880), it differs in the form of the telson, and in the much greater size of the eyes." Found in a rivulet at Mason, Miss. "The three species, C. gracilis, C. bifurcus and C. lucifugi present an interesting gradation in the form of the posterior caudal stydes. In the first-named the outer rami is twice the length of the peduncle, and the inner rami is present, but rudimentary. In C. bifurcus the outer rami is but two-thirds as long as the peduncle, while it is doubtful whether there is anything whatever to represent inner rami. In C. lucifugi both the outer and inner rami are absent, and the peduncle itself is much reduced."
1882. Hoek, P. P. C.


The part concerning the Amphipoda, beginning at p. 41, describes the new species, *Socarnes ozalis*, Taf. III. fig. 29-29r., given as a link between *Socarnes* and *Ichnopus*, but recognised by G. O. Sars, in 1885, as a synonym of *Socarnes bilenticulatus*, Sp. Date (sp.); *Anonyx debriquiti*, Taf. III. fig. 30-30x., noted as having much in common with *Anonyx ampulla*; *Haploops tavis*, Taf. III. fig. 31; *Podocerus tuberculatus*, Taf. III. fig. 32. Brief observations are made upon *Omanimus leucopis*, G. O. Sars; *Tryphosa horingii*, Boeck; *Acanthozon cuspidata*, Lepechin (with criticism of the figure given by Bachholz, in 1874); *Gammarus locusta*, Linn.; *Amphelisca esrichti*, Kröyer, and others. A short appendix refers to Stuckberg's recently published Evertebratfaunen i Sibiriens I saf. There is a Literatur Verzeichniss, pages 71-73.

A species closely resembling Hoek's Arctic *Podocerus tuberculatus* was taken by the Challenger near New Zealand.

1882. Lenz, Heinrich.


On pp. 174, 175, *Corophium longicorne*, Latr.; *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Linstr.; *Calliope lacrimosa*, Krey.; *Melita palmata* (Mont.); *Gammarus sabinei* (Leach); *Talitrus locusta*, L., are mentioned, with notes as to their occurrence, and on p. 178, in a summary of the investigations in this region, nine Amphipoda are recorded.


Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1881; being Volume Eighteenth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, m. DCCC.LXXXII. pp. 1-38.

1882. Mayer, P.


It is safe to affirm that for a long time to come this work will be absolutely indispensable to every genuine student of the Caprellidea. The scope and comprehensiveness of it may be inferred from the principal headings in the long table of contents. Under "Systematik,"
are given, historical review; special classification; alphabetical table of the genera and species. These are followed by "Geographische Verbreitung." Under "Anatomie und Histologie," are given, general form of the body, segments, limbs; integument; glands; nervous system; organs of sense; muscles; connective tissue; organs of respiration; circulatory apparatus; organs of nutrition; sexual organs. Next come "Entwicklungsgeschichte," "Biologie," "Phylogenie," under which the structure of the Cyamidje is considered, and lastly "Literaturliste." The various topics are handled with great thoroughness, and the opinions of earlier writers are minutely and carefully criticised.

Mayer thus defines the family Caprellidae:


Up to the date of Mayer's treatise there had been established eight genera, for the arrangement of which various useful tables are given. Cercoops, Proto and Caprellina agree in having branchiae on the second, third and fourth segments; the rest have them only on the third and fourth. Proto and Caprellina have more than two joints to the flagellum of the lower antennas; the rest have only two. Caprella and Polatirius are without the mandibular palp, which is present in the rest. Proto stands alone in having seven pairs of complete limbs on the person; Protella has five pairs complete and two pairs rudimentary; Cercoops, Egnia, Egnivella, Caprella, have only five pairs; Caprellina and Polatirius have four pairs complete and one pair rudimentary. In Cercoops the pleon has five segments, in Protella two, in the rest only one. In Egina, the abdominal feet are jointed, in Egnivella not jointed. But of Cercoops and Egnivella Mayer does not speak from his own observation.

Within the genus Caprella, the species may be divided, as pointed out by Haller, into two groups, those in which the lower antennas carry "Raderborsten," and those in which they carry "Sinnisborsten." They may be otherwise divided into two groups, according as in the male the basal joint of the second gnathopod is very long or is short.

To Cercoops is assigned the single species "Cercoops Habiab, Krüger." Proto, Leach, has the synonymy, Leptonera, Latreille; Namperlia, Latreille; Namperlia, Milne-Edwards; Proto, Desmarest. The species assigned to it are, vasticea, O. F. Müller; brumneovittata, Haller; "Novo-Holmrioge," Haswell; and "Prots cornigera," Haswell, for Caprella cornigera, Haswell. This last species has three pairs of branchiae arranged as in Proto, but the first three pairs of pereopods have not been observed, only the muscles of the body going to them are so little developed, as to produce the impression that the limbs themselves may be rudimentary, in which case Mayer would place the species in a new genus, Hircella, a name adopted by Haswell in 1884, without further observation of the appendages in question.

The genus Caprellina, Thomson, has the one species longicollis, Nicolet, with "Novo-
Zealandiae," Thomson, and brevicollis, Nicolet, for synonyms.

Protella, Dana, has the species phasana, Montagu; gracilis, Dana, with australis, Haswell, as a possible synonym; echinata, Haswell, for Caprella echinata, Haswell; and "Haswelliana," Mayer, n. s., in which the last two segments of the person are confluent. Haswell, in 1885, says of his Protella australis that "it is a very well-marked species and quite distinct from P. gracilis of Dana, to which Mayer is inclined to unite it, both in the form of the head and of the gnathopoda. The gnathopoda are not unlike those of P. dentata [10. dentata] but in other respects the two species are quite different." Mayer remarks
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that if Boeck's \textit{E"gina echinata} should prove to be a \textit{Protella}, Haswell's \textit{Protella echinata} might be renamed \textit{echinatina}.

To the genus \textit{E"gina}, Kr"oyer, Mayer assigns \textit{E"gina longicornis}, Kr"oyer, with \textit{E"gina levis}, Boeck, for a synonym; and \textit{E"gina echinata}, Boeck, with the synonymy, \textit{E"gina spinosissima}, Stimpson; \textit{Caprella spinifera}, Bell; \textit{Caprella spinosissima}, Bate, and \textit{1 Caprella spinosissima}, Norman. Of these, however, the first three represent \textit{E"gina spinosissima}, Stimpson, 1854, and the fourth is \textit{Caprella horrida}, Sars (see Note on Sars, 1885). As doubtful species of \textit{E"gina} are mentioned Dana's "\textit{A.f. acutata}" and "\textit{A.f. tenella}," from the Sooloo Sea, of which Dana thought the former might be the female, the latter the male, of one and the same species. \textit{E"gina}, Boeck, distinguished from \textit{E"gina} only by having the appendages of the pleon unjointed, has the solitary species \textit{E"gina spinosa}, Boeck, also marked out by the strong dorsal spine at the beginning of the first proen-segment. A spine on this segment is to be noted also in \textit{Caprella spinulata}, Couch, 1852.

In regard to the genus \textit{Caprella}, Lamarck, Mayer calls attention, as Kr"oyer had already done, to the great variability in the species, which has led to the introduction of many needless specific names. He lays down a sort of canon, that "a single specimen of small size can only be determined with any certainty under favourable circumstances." New species ought not as a rule to be established without an opportunity of examining an adult male specimen. Of about ninety named species Mayer has been able to refer ten to other genera of \textit{Caprellidae}, about ten he has had to leave uninvestigated; of the remaining seventy he has been able to recognise ten as undoubted species, the remainder consisting partly of synonyms, partly of species perhaps good and tenable, partly of such as are absolutely indefinite (unbestimmbar). His ten well-ascertained species are thus classified:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{A.} Hinter"fu"hrer mit Sinneshaaren. Dimorphismus bedeutend.
    Stamm vollig glatt; 2. Arm des erwachsenen \textit{M"annchens} lang,
    Hand desselben ausserordentlich gross und dick . \textit{C. granulifera}, n. s.
    Stamm entweder auf allen oder wenigstens den drei letzten
    Segmenten mit paarigen oder unpaaren dorsalen H"ackern
    oder Dornen; 2. Arm des erwachsenen M"annchens kurz,
    Hand desselben im Verh"altniss nicht so stark entwickelt
    wie bei der vorigen Art . . . \textit{C. acanthifera}, Leach.

  \item \textbf{B.} Hinter"fu"hrer mit Ruderhaaren. Dimorphismus wechselnd.
    Stirnstachel fehlt.
    K"orper ungemein bestachelt. 2. Arm kurz . \textit{C. tuberculata}, Bate and
    Westwood.
    \begin{itemize}
      \item dorsal ganz glatt. 2. Arm kurz . \textit{C. aquilifera}, Say.
      \item nur auf Segment 5-7 bestachelt. 2. Arm des
        erwachsenen M"annchens lang . \textit{C. linearis} (Linn"e) Bate.
    \end{itemize}
    Stirnstachel vorhanden.
    2. Arm des erwachsenen \textit{M"annchens} kurz.
    Geissel des Vorder"fu"hrers mit 14 Gliedern.
    \begin{itemize}
      \item rund. 5. und 6. Segment glatt . \textit{C. acutifrons}, Latreille.
    \end{itemize}
    2. Arm des erwachsenen M"annchens lang.
    2. . . . ungew"ohnlich lang \textit{C. inornis}, Haswell.”
\end{itemize}

To this table I have added the names of the authors of the species from the accounts given by Mayer further on.
To his new species, *Caprella grandimana*, Mayer assigns the earlier "Caprella Dohrnii," Haller, as a synonym, apparently rejecting Haller's name on the ground of some uncertainty connected with his species, and what seems to be an error in the description. It must be observed also that the name *Caprella inermis*, Haswell, requires to be changed, having been already used by Grube for a different species. As it appears to be undistinguishable "from *Caprella Doniavskei,*" Czerniavski, it may as well be known by that name. With *Caprella tuberculata*, Bate and Westwood, Mayer suggests the possible identification of de Quercie's *Puce de Mer arpenente*, Fig. A., B. (1780), which in my opinion is quite out of the question.

The genus *Podalirius*, Kröyer, receives three species, distinguished in the following table:

1. Palmarrand der Grossen Greifhand beim Männchen mit einem
   kleineren proximalen und einem größeren medialen Fortsatz. *P. typicus*, Kröyer.

2. Palmarrand der Grossen Greifhand ohne den medialen Fortsatz:
   Hinterbeine kurz, Palmarrand mit Einschlaghaken. *P. minutus, n. s.*

Traces of the first and second pereopods are stated to be present in "*Podalirius Kröyeri.*" To *Podalirius minutus* is assigned as a synonym *Podalirius typicus*, Hoek.

Under the head of Phylogenie, at page 192, the following hypothetical table of genealogy is given:

One hundred and thirty-one works are mentioned in the Literaturliste and Nachtrag, pages 194–201, which, with a few unavoidable exceptions, have been carefully studied and are here minutely criticised by Mayer.

Taf. i., a double plate, gives figures, lateral and dorsal, of both sexes of the following species, *Proto ventricosa, Proletta phasma, Podalirius kröyeri, Podalirius minutus, Caprella* (Zool. Chal. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
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gammarus, Caprella acanthifera, Caprella equilibra, Caprella dentata, Caprella acutifrons, all found in the Gulf of Naples. The remaining nine plates give numerous and important details of the structure both external and internal of various species. There are also various illustrations interspersed with the text.

Attention may be called to the section on the salivary gland, as Mayer says, p. 145, that "Alle Autoren ohne Ausnahme schweigen von den Speicheldrüsen."

1882. SARS, G. O.


A list is given of 294 species of northern Amphipoda, 8 of them Hyperina, 268 Gammarina, and 18 Caprellina. The Gammarina are distributed among 22 families, the subfamilies of Boeck being dropped. Forty new species are figured and described, namely; 95. Cypionia borealis, rather to be called Tyro borealis; 97. Lysianella petaloceora, a new genus, of which the special characteristic is said to be the peculiar development of the penultimate joint of the peduncle of the lower antennae, "insolito modo dilatatum, laminari, facie interna seriis numerosis transversis cilium exornata." The undivided telson brings it near to the genus Lysianassa, from which it is distinguished by the antennae, the first maxille "lobo incisivo angusto spinis minutis crebris armato, palpo brevi, lobo interno angustato, biseto," and the first gnathopods "sat breves, distincte subcylindrom, manu carpo parum longiore leviter atenuato, apice oblique truncato;" 98. Ichneumus unbonatus; 99. Orchomene pectinatus, said to be distinguished from Orchomone serratus, Boeck, by the pale, narrow, subsigmoid eyes, the high, compressed gibbosity on the fourth pleon-segment, and other details; 100. "Orchomone Butel," "= Anonyx Edwardsii Sp. Rite, (no Kr0yer) = Lysianassa longicornis Sp. Rite &." Professor Sars says that Boeck seems not to have had this form under his notice, otherwise he could not have identified it with his Orchomone serratus, which is very distinct and the same as Lysianassa etepata, Goës. As it is not the same as Kr0yer's Anonyx Edwardsii, with which Rite had identified it, Sars renames it Orchomone butel, which, however, cannot rightly, I think, be made to include the species which Sp. Rite calls Lysianassa longicornis, Lucas; 102. Trepheus eiliata, apparently very near to Trepheus nova, Kr0yer; 104. Normania latina, provisionally referred to the genus Normania, but without examination of the mouth-organs; 110. Phoroxus flagellus, "= Phoroxus simpliz Boeck non Sp. Rite," the name proposed for this species (already described by Boeck, but by him incorrectly identified with Rite's species), referring to the characteristic form of the rostrum; 112. Stegopnephalus gibbosus, said to be easily distinguishable from the two other northern species by the "Epimera 4ti paris permagna, antecedentibus juntis plus duplo majora, postice valde producta et sequiliert rotundata, distincte latora quam altiora" and by the "segmentum 5ium corporis postica supine in giberum acutum desinens, epinaeris in medio marginis posterioris processum aminsum leviter recurvum formantibus, angulis inferioribus obtuse rotundatis;" 113. Stegopnephalus auratus, said to resemble Stegopnephalus christianseni, Boeck, but to be distinguishable by its smaller size, a broad orange stripe over the back, and the structure of the fifth peraeopods with "articulus basalis permagna, laminari, ceteris juntis multo longior, ad marginem posticum dense serratus et deorsum in angulum valde prominentem et ultra articulum 4ium porrectum excurrens;" 114. Andania pectinata, said to be near Andania nordmanni, Boeck, but to
be distinguished from it by the first gnathopods “ungue terminali spinis 4 pectinatim ornato,” the second gnathopods, “ungue terminali spinis 2 armato,” the “epimera 4th paris antecedentibus junctis cinctis circaulis, oblique triangulares, postice obtuse products, margine inferiori parum aractu,” and by the “pedes ultimi paris articulo basali subellipptico deosum rotundato-producto, margine posteriori lavi; articulo 3th qvam in A. nivalicrus minus dilatato;” for the relationship of this species to Stegocophalus, see Note on Aurivillius, 1883; 115. Amphilochus inermis, said to be very like AmphiLochus manuelens, Sp. Bat, but having the hand of the first gnathopods “angulo anterio nec in spina producto,” and distinguished from Amphilochus ornatus, Boeck, by the second gnathopods, in which the hand is much larger than in the first pair, “apicem versus dilatata, acie aractu calce carpi angusta et elongata ad aciem manus perrecta,” and by the very elongate telson;’’ 116. Stenothoe longirostris, new species of a new genus, of which Sars says “this curious little Amphipod obviously belongs to the Family Amphilochidae, but is so different from the forms hitherto known that it must be made the type of a new genus. The chief characters are the enormous development of the third and fourth pairs of side-plates, and the rudimentary structure of the two first pairs, also the narrow linear form of the basal-joint of the third and fourth peraeopods, by it which it recalls the genus Stegocophalus.” It is very near to, if not synonymous with, the earlier genus Peltoecon, Catta, 1875, and the genus Cygnosia, Haswell, 1880; see Notes on Catta and Haswell under those dates; 117. Stenothoe tenella, distinguished from the two other northern species of Stenothoe by the less strongly built body, the thin antennae and peraeopods and light-coloured eyes; 118. Stenothoe brevicornis, like Stenothoe monocalicles in the very short antenne, distinct in the much less developed side-plates; 119. Metopa rubriscillatora, recognised by Sars as standing very near to Metopa aberti, Sp. Bat, but distinguished from it by its far smaller size, the antenne of uniform length, the hand of the second gnathopods, thus described, “pedes 2th paris robusti, manu magna, oblonga, acie brevi, fere transversa, subilicus serrulata, inferne processu dentiformi sat prominente apici quum basi multo propiore definita;” and the colouring, “corpus pelliculum fascis transversis angustis ex parte interruptus colore intense purpureo ornatum;” 120. Metopa leptocarpa, “pedes primi paris forma insolita, tenissimi, fere filiformes, carpo valde elongato et angusto, manu apicem versus leviter dilatata, acie transversa et inferne distinctissime definita;” 122. Metopa boralis, synonyms with Metopa bruxelli, Boeck, non Goës, being distinguished, Sars says, from Metopa bruxelli, Goës, by its more considerable size, shorter antenne, first gnathopods “articulo 3th inferne parmi producto, manu medio leviter dilatata carpi longiudivinem sequunt,” and by the second gnathopods in which the palm is more coarsely serrate and the lower angle more prominent; 123. Metopa calcarata, distinguished by the relatively large oval eyes, the much dilated and downward produced third joint of the hinder peraeopods and by the second gnathopods in the male, which are “permagni, manu valde elongata, subarcuata, margine inferiore dense ciliato et antice eminientem serratam praebente, ungue terminali fortissimo margine altero ciliato;” 124. Metopa gregaria, the hand of the second gnathopod in the male “valde prolongata, subarcuata, margine inferiori toto dense ciliato in medio dentibus 2 et prope apicem eminientem subilicus serrata armato, acie non definita, ungve terminali validissimo manu longiore in margine interno ciliato;” 128. Brouzia tuberculata, near Brouzia serrata, but distinguished from it, Sars says, by want of any proper dorsal carina, though all the segments are raised above into protuberances, also by the blunt lateral carina, and by the lower hinder angles of the third pleon-segment, which are “acuminati et valde sursum curvati margine inferiore serrato;” 129. Edicerus micros, near Edicerus lynceus, M. Sars, but scarcely half the size, with a shorter, less inflated rostrum, smaller eyes, second joint of upper antenne linear, hands of the first and second gnathopods more elongate, third uropods very long; 131. Halimecon
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megatopus, distinguished by the uncommonly thick arched rostrum and large, confluent eyes; 132. Haliccreon (?) crotipes, only provisionally referred to Boeck's genus, as Sars recognises that the third uropods are not longer than the second, which is the case in the typical species, Haliccreon longicaudatus, and that the proportions of the first four pairs of percepods in the two species are very different; 133. Paramphitla brevicornis, with a general resemblance to species of Meteo, to be distinguished from its own allies by its small size, pale colour, and unusually short antennae; 134. Paramphitla armilla, nearest to Paramphitla glabra, Boeck, but distinguished by the eyes, "magni, rotundato-triangularis," the "spinae posteriores medicae, dente anguli infero-posterioris ferro obsoleto," the two gnathopods "mano elongato-ovata in 2° pari paulo majora, acie bene definita, obliqua, margine inferiore spinis nonnullis et fasciulis pilorum ornato," and the considerably greater length of the percepods; 135. Iplinodra minuta, distinguished from Iplinodra obseta, Rathke, by Professor Sars by its having no spine on the first joint of the upper antenna and by the different form of the two pointed processes at the lower hinder angle of the third pleon-segment, as well as by its small size and very different colouring; distinctions of somewhat doubtful specific value, that of colour above all being untenable in face of the numerous variations which Iplinodra obseta undoubtedly presents; 137. Atyssus minutus, very like Atyssus scammonieni, M.-Edw., but distinguished by the very remarkable first percepods "structura singulari, organa valida affinis formantes, articulo first brevissimo, cupuliformi, 5to nato et curtato ad basin fasciculati 2 spinarum armato, ungu terminali fortissimo, falciformi," a species which appears to be synonymous with Atyssus fulcatus, Metzger, 1871; 138. Halirages megatopus, distinguished from its ally Halirages tridentatus, Buenechus, by the enormously developed eyes and the "segmenta 2 prora corpris postici supina medio in processus singulos acutos producta; segmentum 3iium ad angulum infero-posteriorum truncatum et fortiter serratum; 139. Halirages incerti, to be recognised by its slender body, want of dorsal processes, thin, elongate percepods, and the sides of the head produced downwards into conical processes; 141. Ampelisca melifera, distinguished by a pair of tubercles on the back of the first, and another pair on the back of the second, pleon-segment; 143. Tritropis inflata; 144. Tritropis arivontris, which, with the preceding species, must be transferred to Rhachotropis, S. I. Smith; 147. Melita pellucida, "corpus pellucidissimum abscire pigmento. Longit. 5°mm."; 149. Ampelisca gibba, in the form of the last percepod said to be very like Ampelisca larvata, Liljeborg, but clearly distinguished by the different form of the head, although nothing in the figures and descriptions given respectively by Sars and Boeck of Ampelisca gibba and Ampelisca larvata seems to justify the separation of the former from the latter; 151. Ampelisca anomala, a species of importance as a link between the two genera Ampelisca and Bythid, even without links sufficiently close. In the general form of the body and development of the sides-plates, the new species, according to Sars, is a genuine Ampelisca, whereas the two basal-joints of the lower antennae are quite uncovered as in the genus Bythid. The last uropods extend indeed beyond the others, but still are far from being as strongly developed as is usual in species of Ampelisca; 153. Bythid crythrops, distinguished from Bythid gaimaridii by smaller size, red eye-pigment, longer upper antennae, and by the penultimate joint of the peduncle of the lower antenna being distinctly shorter than the last joint; 154. Photis longicornis, the antennae shorter and thinner than usual, sparsely pilose with short bristles, the palm of the first gnathopod obliquely excavate, of the second "basinuate"; 156. Gammairopis melacoca, "=G. crythrops Boeck, non Liljeborg," distinguished by Sars from Liljeborg's species by the shorter secondary flagellum of the upper antenna, the acute antero-lateral angles of the head, and the also acute infero-posterior angle of the third pleon-segment, while, further, the eyes in this species are black, not red, as required by the
very name of Lilljeborg's species; 157. *Podocerus minutus*, a minute form distinguished by Professor Sars from *Podocerus falcatus*, Montagu, on the ground of its far smaller size, the eyes considerably larger, the slighter unciliated lower antennae, the slenderer pereopods and the different colouring. As to the last point, "color flavescens fusco variegatum" would often precisely describe specimens of *Podocerus falcatus*. The difference in the second gnathopods of male and female is just what is found in the *palpellibus* and *variegatus* forms of *Podocerus falcatus*. Boeck speaks of having taken *Podocerus falcatus* at 20 fathoms depth, so that the occurrence of *Podocerus minutus* at a depth of 20 to 30 fathoms will not be, as Sars appears to suggest, an additional evidence of its distinctness. May it not be the *Ischyrocerus minutus* of Lilljeborg, 1851; 159. *Siphonocetes pallidus*, said to be distinguished from *Siphonocetes typicus*, Kr., and *Siphonocetes collotti*, Boeck, by its small size, pale colour, and the antennæ thus described, "1i paris dimidio corpore longiores, articulis pedunculi sensim magnitudinie decreascentibus, flagello articulis pedunculi 2 ultimis junctos longitudine aequante vel paulo superante, 6-articulato; 2di paris valde corporis longitudinem excedentes, margine utroque valde setoso, articulo ultimo pedunculi penultimo nominil brevior;" 165. *Caprella citata*, the second gnathopods as figured and described corresponding so exactly in form and ciliation to those often met with in *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach, as to raise a presumption that Sars' specimens may belong to that very variable species. The elongate flagellum of the upper antennæ, the only other distinctive mark to which Sars himself draws attention, is likewise proper to *Caprella acanthifera*. On the other hand, the figure does not show the globose head so notable in that species, to the distinctive shape of which Sars himself calls attention in noticing *Caprella acanthifera*, and the hands of the pereopods are described and figured with "seis prope basin dente minute armata," whereas in *Caprella acanthifera* the place of insertion of the principal spines, which defines the palm, is not, as in many Caprellæ, near the base of the hand but some way down its margin. In regard to the ciliation or hairiness of the hand of the second gnathopod, a doubt arises whether it may not be merely an adventitious growth; like the hairs depicted by Tate and Westwood on the second pereon-segment of their *Caprella tuberculata*, "die aber nichts Anderes als Pilzthymien sind," in P. Mayer's opinion.

Besides describing new species, Professor Sars makes important observations on many old ones. He regards *Tauria abyssorum*, Boeck, as a synonym of 91. *Tauria medusærum*, Fabr., so that, combining Sars' view as to the species with that of Boeck, the *Fabricius'* species should be called *Hyperia abyssorum* (Boeck); 92. *Parathamnida abyssorum*, Boeck, is obviously identical with Tate's *Hyperia obturia*, but as this is distinct from Kreyer's *Hyperia obturia*, which = *Hyperia galata*, Montagu, Boeck's name is retained. *Trophana malnii*, Boeck, is referred to Dana's genus *Lycxa* as 94. *Lycxa malnii*. *Lycxa pater*, Marion, 1874, from the Mediterranean, is said to come very near the northern species. *Lysianassa planosa*, Boeck, is said to be undoubtedly the male of 96. *Lysianassa costæ*, Milne-Edwards; *Lysianassa unia*, Goës, which Boeck gives as *Orchomene unio*, is considered by Sars as belonging to the genus *Leptodiporeus*, Sp. Bate. *Pontoporeia furcigera*, Bruzelius, is considered to be scarcely distinct from 105. *Pontoporeia fenorata*, Kreyer, since Kreyer figures the peculiar process on the fourth pleon-segment which has suggested the name *furcigera*. The curious 107. *Argiopa typica* of Boeck is said in some degree by its general habit to recall the Ampeliscæ, and to be slower in its movements than other members of the family Pontoporeidae. 108. *Bathy-poreia robertsoni*, Sp. Bate, is held by Sars to be a distinct species from the closely allied *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström, in which I cannot agree with him. *Montaguia* (*Probolius*) *pollucius*, Sp. Bate, is mentioned as 125. *Metopus pollucius*. *Crasia schüeizi*, Boeck, is stated to be a synonym of 126. *Danaia dubia*, Sp. Bate. 130.
Monoculodes carinatus, Sp. Bate, is distinguished from Monoculodes affinis of Boeck [which J. S. Schneider thinks may = Monoculodes stimpsoni, Sp. Bate]; 142. Leucothoe furina, Savigny (Sp. Bate), is thought to be easily distinguishable from Leucothoe spinicarpa, Abildgaard, by its slenderer body, a somewhat different form of the gnathopods, and difference of colouring. It may be doubted, notwithstanding, whether any or all of these distinctious suffice to establish the specific difference in question. Halice granulicornis, Boeck, is undoubtedly, Sars says, the male of 146. Halice abyssi, Boeck. Bate's Ampelisca gaimardi (originally Tetronatus typicus) is stated to be undoubtedly the male of 148. Ampelisca tenuicornis, Lilljeborg, not a separate species, Ampelisca typica, as Boeck makes it. But here neither Sars nor Boeck can be right, for the anterior part of the back, both in Ampelisca tenuicornis and in Boeck's description of Ampelisca typica, is round, while in Spence Bate's species "the anterior half of the animal is much more compressed than the posterior, and narrowed to an angle upon the dorsal surface, the angle increasing anteriorly to the extremity of the head." Boeck is probably right in adopting Norman's suggestion that Ampelisca carinata, Bruzelius, is the male of Ampelisca equicorina, Bruzelius, but again neither Norman nor Boeck can be right in uniting Ampelisca gaimardi, Sp. Bate, to Ampelisca carinata, Bruzelius, for that species has the front part of the back rounded. The name Ampelisca typica (Bate, non Boeck) will therefore belong to Ampelisca gaimardii (Bate, non Kroyer), while Ampelisca typica, Boeck, is united to Ampelisca tenuicornis, Lilljeborg. The question, however, remains, whether the specific name of Tetronatus typicus can with propriety be retained, when the species to which it refers has been found to belong to a previously established genus. 158. Corophium bonelli, M.-Edwards, is distinguished from Corophium crassicornis, Bruzelius, by the rounded side-lobes of the head and the far weaker form of the lower antennae both in male and female. Siphonocetes crassicornis, Sp. Bate, under the title 160. Cerapus crassicornis, is referred without doubt to the genus Cerapus, Say, as characterised by S. I. Smith. It constructs, out of particles of mud, small, regularly cylindrical tubes, which it carries about with it. The species referred by Boeck to Cerapus belong to Erichthonius. The females of 163. Dulichia monacantha, Metzger, are said to be very like the females of Dulichia porrecta, Sp. Bate, while the males are clearly distinguished by the development of the side-plates of the second pair into long forward-directed spine-like processes.

1882. Streets, THOMAS H.


Dr. Streets is of opinion that Claus combines in his description of Phronima sedentaria more than one species. Phronima sedentaria itself Dr. Streets had not had any opportunity to examine. He points out that to Claus is due the discovery that such and such a species known in the female had a male form presenting characteristic differences. He upholds Phronima atlantica, Guérin (fig. 1, 1a, 2), as a good species, against the researches of Claus, and also Phronima pacifica, Streets, fig. 3, 3a. In regard to the genus Phronimella, Claus, he says, 'Claus states that there are 'only two pairs of styloform caudal appendages.' This is true of the female, but not of the male. In one of his plates, where the caudal extremity of a male is given, the three pairs of styloform appendages are very clearly represented.' Description and figures (4, 4a, 5, 5a) are given of Phronimella elongata, Claus, with which Dr. Streets identifies his own Anchlyonyx hamatus, 1877.
1882. Stuxberg, Anton.


E. von Martens in the Zoological Record for 1883 says that Stegopycathus kessleri, sp. n., from the northern coast of Asia, is figured but not described (p. 713). Of Acanthostephia malayreni (Goës) a woodcut is given and an account of its general occurrence in the Siberian glacial sea (pp. 724, 729). *Atyles caricatus* (Fab.) is mentioned (pp. 723, 729) for its occurrence in the same sea. "Weygrecchia, g. n., for *W. mirabilis*, sp. n., 51 mm. long. Description of the species, but no generic characters given." (See Note on Stuxberg, 1880.)


For the views explained in this paper see Note on H. Blanc, 1884.


In this list of Amphipods from the west coast of France, forty species are mentioned, the habitat being specified from which each was obtained. The determination of the species was made with the assistance of Bate and Westwood's well-known work, and includes "*Gossea microdentata* S. Bate," but this M. Chevreux has since informed me was entered in mistake for *Caliopius norvegicus*, Rathke.

1883. Chilton, Charles.


The new species described are *Nicca eleganta*, *Cypridoida* (?), *crassa*, *Micra incerta*, *Podocerus frequens*. *Cypridoida* (?) *crassa* differs so much in the form of the coxae from the other three species belonging to Haswell's genus *Cypridoida* that, as Mr. Chilton himself suggests, it will probably have to find a generic place elsewhere.

Article III. describes and Plate IV. figures *Phreatocetus typicus*, a singular well-shrimp, of a new genus and species, which appears to be an Isopod with some remarkable Amphipodan affinities. The genus is thus defined:—"Body long, sub-cylindrical, laterally compressed. Upper antenna short, lower long, with flagellum. Mandible with an appendage. First pair of legs subchelate, others simple; first four pairs articulated to body at the anterior ends of
their segments and directed forwards, last three articulated at posterior ends of their segments and directed backwards. Abdomen long, of six distinct segments, last joined to telson. Sixth pair of pleopoda biramous, styliform. Telson large, subconical." See Note on Thomson and Chilton, 1886.

1883—Gerstaecker, A.
1884.


This work contains a full and clear account of the organisation and development of the Amphipoda, compiled from all the best authorities, and illustrated by figures given in facsimile from the original works. There is an introductory account of the history of the subject, and a list of authors in a chronological order determined by their first publications about the Amphipoda.

In most cases names of genera and species have been accepted from authors without criticism, it not being within the plan of the work to rectify minor details of classification. The transfer, however, of the Tanaisi to the Amphipoda is made without reserve. See further, Note on Gerstaecker, 1886.


The blind Nyphurus orcinus recorded from the caves of Potis Kawez and Mrzla jama, Carniola, 51 mm. long. (Zool. Record.)

1883. Marion, A. F.


In the "Description des Faunes," the occurrence of Gammarus locusta in several localities is recorded, and of other well-known Amphipods at different points. In the "zone émergée," of the littoral zone, it is noticed that Gammarus marinus "une livrée brunaire, parfaitement en rapport avec la teinte des débris décomposés de zostères. Souvent, lorsque la vague accumule des débris d'algues vertes (Ulves et confères), ces Crustacés changent, par mimétisme, de coloration" (p. 42).

At page 84, in a footnote, Professor Marion says, “Les Amphipodes sont excessivement abondants dans nos graviers conglomérés; ils se rapportent pour la plupart à des formes nouvelles qui devraient être le sujet d’un mémoire spécial, mais qui n’ont été décrétées jusqu’ici que d’une manière préliminaire (voy. Catta: Note pour servir à l’Histoire des Amphipodes du golfe de Marseille, Revue des Sc. naturel., t. IV, n° 2, septembre 1875).

“L’espèce la plus commune est le Meri truncaitus, Spinn., à laquelle sont associées les Meri integrimana, Heller, Lysianassa Andromedusia, Sp. F., Lysianassa spinicornis, Costa, Melita palmata, Leach, Leuconoë articulosa, Mont., Ampelisca Belliana, Bate, Iphimedia oseba, Rathke, Liljeborgia pallida, Bate, Microleptopus anomalous, Rathke, Protomedia hieruntana, Sp. Bate, Icriidium Rissoamum, Gruet et Bate; et quelques Isopodes, Sypharoma curtum, Leach, Ancus forculatarius, Risso, Prania ventricosa, Risso, etc.”

1883. Marion, A. F.


From the “Sables vaseux au sud de Maire, profondeur = 65 à 70 mètres; et vase sablasse de 75, 80 et 90 mètres, par le travers de Rieu,” Lysianassa longicornis, Lucas, is recorded (p. 16). Among the species dredged by the Travailleur between Marseilles and Corsica were Leuconoë denticulata and Lysianassa ciliata, and at the deepest station, “234 à 250 mètres,” “Ichnopus taurus, Ichnopus calceolatus, Ampelisca Gaymardi.”


It is noted that Iphigenia, G. M. Thomson’s name for a genus among the Corophidæ, is twice preoccupied in Mollusca.

1883. Schneider, J. Sparre.


A list, accompanied by short notes, is given, pp. 27–30, of thirty-five Amphipods, none described as new, including two littoral forms, Cyamus boops parasitic on Meagurta boops, and the rest from depths between five fathoms and thirty.

1883. Schneider, J. Sparre.

Bidrag til en noierce karakteristik af de ved Norges kyster forekommende Arter af familien Oediæeridae. Separataftryk af Tromsø Museums Aarshefter VI. Tromsø. 1883. 44 pages. 3 Pl.

The subfamily Oedicorina, Liljeborg, 1865, Oedicorinae, Boeck, 1870, was called by G. O. Sars, in 1882, the family Oedicoride. This change is here accepted. Great weight is laid on the (ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—TART LXVII.—1887.)
stilliform character of the finger or last joint in the fifth pereopods, as a distinctive mark in this family. A general description is given of the head, side-plates, mouth-organs, limbs and telson. This is followed by a conspectus of the Norwegian genera and species which the family includes.

Pontocrates norvegicus, A. Boeck, is identified with Krogera altamurhina, Sp. Bate, instead of with Krogera arenaria, Sp. Bate, with which Boeck himself made it synonymous. On this see further, Note on J. Sparre Schneider, 1885. Monoculodes affinis, A. Boeck, is thought to belong rather to Monoculodes stimpsonii, Sp. Bate, than to Monoculodes carinatus, Sp. Bate. A relationship is suggested between Monoculodes graeci, A. Boeck, and Monoculodes longicorne, of the same author. A species is described under the title Halimedon squamulii, A. Boeck; with the authority of Professor G. O. Sars for its being so entitled, but it is said not to agree well with the figures and description by Boeck, and both in appearance and in the structure of the mouth-organs to be unlike the genus Halimedon.

1883. Smith, Sidney I.


In the “List,” sixteen species of Amphipoda are recorded, none of them new. To Rhachotropis aculeata, Lepechin sp., is appended a note, “Póxis et τρόποι, nom. nov., vice Tritripis Boeck, præc.”

The review takes into account Professor Packard’s papers:—“A list of the animals dredged near Caribou Island, southern Labrador, during July and August, 1880,” (Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, viii., pp. 401–429 (1–29), December, 1863), and his “View of the recent invertebrate fauna of Labrador” (Memoirs Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., i, pp. 292–303, pls. 7, 8, 1867). Professor Packard’s Amphipoda had been determined by various authorities, and much confusion had arisen, which Professor Smith in this paper sets himself as far as possible to correct. “In determining Professor Packard’s species I have been greatly aided,” Professor Smith says, “by a set of his specimens collected in 1864 and labeled by him for the Museum of Yale College.”

“Anonyx producta, fide Boeck,” Packard, 1867, is referred to Anonyx pavitus Lilljeborg; Monoculodes madalatus Packard, 1867, to Ωδιερος lyreus M. Sars; Amphithomatus cataphractus Packard, 1867, to Plesodes pavitus Bate (Kröyer); Atylus vulgaris Packard, 1867, to Pontogenea inermis Boeck (Kröyer); “Atylus (Paramphitoe [—theo]) inermis (Kröyer, fide Boeck),” Packard, 1867, to Halirages fulcrocinctus Boeck (M. Sars); Gammarus mutatus Packard, 1863, to Gammarus locusta Fabricius; Gammarus purpuratus Packard, 1863, and Gammarus dentatus Packard, 1867, both to Melita dentata Boeck (Kröyer); Amphithomatus Ediroldii Packard, 1867, to Rhachotropis aculeata Smith (Lepechin); Amphithoe pelagica Packard, 1863 and 1867, to Amphithoe macrocephala Lilljeborg; Amphithoe Gaulardi Packard, 1867, to Byakia Gaulardi (Kröyer); Amphithoe maculata Stimpson, 1853, Packard (Amphithoe), 1867, Smith, 1874, to Amphithoe protecorades Ibach, 1843; Orinus rubicorius Stimpson, 1853, Packard (rubicorius), 1867, to Eriothontias difformis Milne-Edwards; Glaconome leucops Kröyer, to Ureola tigrina, Say.
1883. STEBBING, T. R. R.


A few of the more striking forms among the new Amphipods brought home by the Challenger, which had been entrusted to me in the summer of 1882, are here briefly described:—in Boeck's subfamily Oedicerotinae, Acanthostepheia ornata, n. sp., since transferred to a new genus as Oediceroides ornata, and Oediceropsis rostrata, n. sp., now called Oediceroides conspicius, the specific name rostrata having become inappropriate in the change of genus; in the subfamily Epimerinae, Epimeria conspicius, n. sp., with the remark that it may prove to be only a variety of Epimeria loricata, G. O. Sars, of which I now consider it a synonym, and Acanthosome tricarinata, n. sp., since transferred to a new genus as Acanthochilus tricarinatus; in the subfamily Gammarinae, Amathillopsis australis, n. sp., nearly allied to Amathillopsis spinigera, Heller, and Amathillopsis affinis, Miers; in the subfamily Stegocephalinae, Andania gigantea, n. sp.; in the subfamily Iphimeleinae, Iphimeleia pulcherribentata, n. sp., and Iphimeleia pacifica, n. sp.; and lastly, in the family Caprellidae, Dodecus elongata, n. g. et sp.

The new genus Dodecus is thus defined:—"The mandibles having an elongate triarticulate palp. Six pairs of feet attached to the pleon, the fourth segment having none. Branchial vesicles at the base of the second gnathopods, the first pereiopods, and attached to the footless fourth pereon-segment, the rudimentary pleon having two pairs of biarticulate appendages."

Heller placed his new genus Amathillopsis between Amathilla and Gammarocanthus, two genera of the Gammarinae. In accordance with this arrangement I placed the new species, Amathillopsis australis, in that subfamily, but in view of the elongated palps of the maxillipeds I am now doubtful as to the propriety of this classification.

1883. WOODWARD, HENRY.


The Class Crustacea, page 196, has for its first division the Thoraetipoda, with two legions, 1. Podopodhaltiniae, containing two orders, 2. Eupodhaltiniae, also containing two orders, the Isopoda and Amphipoda. The latter, pages 212-213, include the Laemodipoda as an aberrant group. No mention is made of the Hyperina. The statement that the body-rings of the Amphipoda are compressed laterally requires some limitation in regard to such genera as Lajestius, Isinia, and Corophium. The illustrations given are "Orchestia Darwinii," male, and "the spectre, or skeleton shrimp (Caprella)" ♂ and ♀. The Orchestia is evidently taken from Fritz Müller's Facts for Darwin, the Caprella from Rete and Westwood's Caprella tuberculata.

1884. BELTRÉMIEUX, ÉDOUARD.


"Cite les cinq espèces suivantes: Phronima fuicola Leach, Talitrus gammarellus Lam. (Orch. littorea Leach), Talitrus saltator Edw., Corophium longicorne Latr., Hyperia Latreillii Edw." (M. Chevreux in litt.)
1884. Blanc, Henri.


According to Dr. Blanc the Amphipods of the Bay of Kiel forcibly illustrate the remark of Professor Möbius that the invertebrates of the Baltic are a degraded branch of the rich fauna of the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans.

The introduction discusses briefly the external structure, sexual differences, places of abode and length of life of Amphipods, and assigns their colouring to chromatophores in some species, and oil-drops in others, spread about in the body.

A special account of the "Calceoli" reviews the opinions of earlier writers upon them, describes their structure, and gives a preference to the view that they may be organs of hearing, rather than of claspers and smell. The occurrence of the apparatus in the females as well as the males is urged against the suggestion that they are organs of claspers. In favour of Dr. Blanc's own view the circumstance is mentioned that the apparatus is met with in species which live in small depths, and that the number of the calceoli is greatest in those species which live on the surface, where enemies threaten most. The parts of the organ in question are the stem, the cup-shaped base with a central opening above carrying a circle of very fine hairs, and, seated with its broader end in the cup, an ovoid bladder-like structure extremely thin-walled and marked with concentric stripes. Professor Blanc could not discover any termination of a nerve in the Calceolus or connection with the antennary-nerve, but a dark stripe within the stem he considers to be a sensory nerve-mass carrying the circle of hairs. The so-called Rieszhäppchen (bâtonnets hyalins) he finds on the upper antennae of both sexes of the Amphipoda, but Hoek's account of them on the lower antennae of Cheirocratus brevicornis he is unable to corroborate.

Excellent figures and descriptions are given of the following species, with remarks of value upon them:—Hyperia galla, Montag; found in late summer lodging in Medusa aurita and Cymene capitata, commonly free in winter; Orchestra littorea, Montag, with two forms of the male, on which light has since been thrown by Faxon's observations upon Canthus; Pontoporeia femorata, Kröyer (with Pontoporeia affinis, Lindström, in the synonymy), and Pontoporeia furciger, Brandt, which, however, should probably be named respectively Pontoporeia affinis, Lindstr., and Pontoporeia femorata, Kröyer (see Sars, Oversigt, p. 83, 1882); Bathyporeia pilosa, Lindstr.; Dromine spinosa, Montag; Atlulas blepharon, Sp. Bate, which Boeck calls Habrocyclus blepharon; Callitopus leviusculus, Kröyer; Gammarus locusta, Linné, found in almost fresh water as well as in salt water everywhere; Cheirocratus brevicornis, Hoek, the synonymy of which seems to be Gammarus sundevallii, Rathke, Lithoborgia shetlandica, Sp. Bate, Pseudodelia ritchei, Sp. Bate, Lithoborgia normanni, Stebbing, so that its proper designation is Cheirocratus sundevallii, Rathke; "Anathylla Sabini," Lesch; Microdonto crus gyllotlapis, Costa, referred in accordance with Heller to the family Corophidae, subfamily Podocopina; Amphithoe podocorodes, Rathke; Podocerus falcatus, Montag; Corophium longicornus, Fabricius; Proto ventricosa, Müller, and lastly Caprella lineari, Linné, including therein, in agreement with Hoek and contrary to the view of Mayer, Caprella hystrix and Caprella acuminifera of Sp. Bate.
1884. BLANC, HENRI.


Dr. Blanc agrees with Lilljeborg in referring the two species Tanais rhyncites and Tanais bulatius of Fr. Müller, as respectively male and female forms, to the older Tanais oerstedii, Krøyer. The description which he proceeds to give bears on the disputed question, whether the Tanais should be reckoned among the Amphipoda. In Tanais oerstedii, he says, the heart extends along the back from the last thoracic ring to the hinder rim of the cephalothorax. In this species, as in Tanais savignii, it possesses only two pairs of ostioles (venous orifices), whereas for Tanais dubius? Müller reckons three pairs, and Delage only one pair for Tanais sittatus. The ostioles are situated in the second and third free segments of the peraeon. Besides these, the heart has five arteries, the cephalic artery and two abdominal arteries described by Delage, and in addition two thoracic arteries as large as the cephalic, arising, opposite one another, from the ventral part of the heart, below the two ostiules in the second free thoracic segment, and running a ventral course to the first thoracic feet.

In conclusion Professor Blanc says, “the characters which bring the Tanaisæ near to the Isopods are more numerous [than those which connect them with the Amphipoda and other groups]. The general form of the body is that of the Isopods. The body is flattened, the sixth and seventh segments of the pleon are, as in the Isopods, soldered together and form a caudal lamella, while in the Amphipods these two segments are distinct. The number of ganglia in the ventral chain of Tanais Oerstedii is the same as in certain Isopods, as Cymothoea, Ligia; in the Amphipods the number is less considerable, the abdominal ganglia being reduced to four or three. The five pairs of abdominal feet, as in Anceus, are all alike; since they play a part in the act of respiration, they are not the biramous feet of Amphipods. In the latter group, the urinary secretion is situated in the antennary glands and the glandular appendages of the rectum [of the midgut, according to P. Mayer]; these glands are wanting in the Tanaisæ as in the Isopods, in which the urinary secretion is situated in the fatty body. Lastly, the absence of the seventh pair of feet in the embryos of the Tanaisæ and the Isopods is an important character which distinguishes these Crustacea from the Amphipoda, of which the embryos are born with the same number of appendages as they have when adult.”

One point in this argument loses some of its force from the fact that the sixth and seventh abdominal segments are occasionally soldered among the Amphipoda, in the tribe Hyperiina. The absence of lateral arteries was considered by Delage to show a nearer connection of the Tanaisæ with the Amphipoda (Gammarina) than with the Isopods, but this point of resemblance can no longer be relied on since Professor Blanc’s discovery of the lateral arteries in Tanais oerstedii, nor yet on the other hand can the presence of these arteries be relied on as any special link between the Tanaisæ and Isopoda, since Claus finds lateral arteries in many genera of the Amphipoda (Hyperiina).

Gerstaeker, 1886, is by no means convinced by Professor Blanc’s arguments, and, as will be seen, retains his conviction that the Tanaisæ ought to be classed among the Amphipoda.
1884. Chevreux, Édouard.


Forty-four species of Amphipods are here enumerated in addition to the forty recorded by M. Chevreux in 1883. The actual number of distinct species in the list will be rather smaller, when allowance is made for the instances in which separate names have been given to the different sexes of the same species. This will be understood in most cases from the notes which M. Chevreux has appended.

1884. Chilton, Charles.


Of a whale-ouse, found on Euphyi1etes potts, a species said to be “identical with Viagia breviceps of the northern hemisphere,” Mr. Chilton writes, “I can find no important character by which these specimens can be distinguished from Cyamus seti, as described and figured by Bate and Westwood. The penultimate joints of the last three pairs of legs are not quite so stout as shown in their figure, but this is evidently a character liable to variation according to age, etc. The young taken from the pouch of the female closely resemble those figured by Bate and Westwood on page 90.”

Wyillea longimanus, Haswell, is identified by Mr. Chilton with Podocerus cylindricus, Kirk, and renamed Podocerus longimanus, figured pl. xvii. fig. 2, in regard to which see Note on Haswell, 1880.

A new genus, Teraticum, is thus defined:—“Body small. Eyes two. Coxae of first four segments as deep as their respective segments. Antenne with short flagella; upper antenna with a small secondary appendage. Mandible with an appendage. First gnathopod larger than the second, subchelate; second slender, chelate. Posterior pair of pleopoda uniramous. Telson single, undivided.” This must, I think, yield to Soba of A. Costa. The type species, Teraticum typicum, seems to be identical with “Soba Saundersii,” Stebbing.

A new genus, Paramania, is thus defined:—“Antennae subequal, superior with a secondary appendage, both with multiarticulate flagella. Appendage of mandible with three broad setose joints, as in Podocerus. Maxillipeds with well-developed plates on isochs and meros. Gnathopoda subchelate, first small in both sexes, second small in female, very large in male. Last pair of pleopoda biramous, rami styliiform. Telson single, ending posteriorly in two conical projections.” This genus was instituted to receive Paramania typica, n. sp. pl. xix. fig. 1, Paramania longimanus, n. s., pl. xx. fig. 2, and Maria dentifera, Haswell, pl. xxi. fig. 2. Of these the first and third have the coxae of the third pereon-segment in the males “large, and produced along the inferior edge of the second segment.” In the females and in the other species the coxae are normal. In describing the genus Gammaropsis, Lilljeborg, Boeck does not choose the same characters as those used by Mr. Chilton, but when the description of Boeck’s Gammaropsis erythroghthalamus (melanops, G. O. Sars) is added to that of the genus, and in like manner Mr. Chilton’s specific descriptions are added to that of his genus, it becomes, I think, clear that Paramania cannot be separated from Gammaropsis.
The mouth-organs and pleon seem to be in minute agreement, while the antenna and gnathopods have a full generic correspondence.

_Corophium lewedenfeldi_, n. sp., pl. xx. fig. 1, is next described. This, however, cannot stand in the genus _Corophium_, since it has a secondary appendage on the upper antennae, the first gnathopods are not subchelate, the second gnathopods are without the characteristic prolongation of the third joint, and the third uropods are biramous. The species is, moreover, now recognised as identical with _Cambarus barbimanus_, G. M. Thomson, 1879, which no doubt belongs to Haswell's genus _Haplocheira_. _Panopyra transtvrcans_ n. s., pl. xxi. fig. 3, is next described, as closely related to, and taken in company with, _Panopyra debilis_, Thomson, for which see Note on Thomson, 1880.

The new genus _Birecena_ is thus defined:—“Body broad, coxae very shallow. Antennae subequal, upper without a secondary appendage. Mandibles without an appendage. Maxillipeds with well-developed plates on both bases and ischias. Gnathopods equal, not subchelate. Last segment of pleon and its appendages rudimentary. Telson simple, not divided.” The type species is _Birecena fideus_, n. s., pl. xxi. fig. 1 (Birecena fideus at p. 265). Mr. Chilton thinks it may come near _Philas_, but he is very uncertain.

1884. Chilton, Charles.


In this paper Mr. Chilton proposes the specific name "_Conoecus_" for a variety of _Allorchestes crassicorius_, Haswell, pl. 46. fig. 1. But this variety according to Haswell is not _Allorchestes_ crassicorius, but the female of _Edriophthalmus quadrirrinalis_, Dana. He describes _Glycerina affinis_, n. s., pl. 47. fig. 1., which "closely resembles G. [hasilicornis], Haswell"; _Miera festiva_, n. s., pl. 46. fig. 2., which, according to Mr. Haswell, belongs to _Miera rubromaculata_; gives notes on _Megamora (Miera) rubromaculata_, Haswell, to which he finds that _Miera petrii_, Thomson, is a synonym, and on _Amphithoe setosa_, Haswell; discusses the relations of _Microdeuteropus mortoni_, Haswell, _Microdeuteropus tenuipes_, Haswell, _Microdeuteropus maculatus_, Thomson, with one another and with _Aora typica_, and suggests the possibility that _Pararwsnia typica_, Chilton, is the same as _Miera appalachianus_, Haswell.

Mr. Chilton further suggests that the genera _Aora_ and _Microdeuteropus_ will eventually have to be combined.

He transfers _Montagna miersii_, Haswell, which he had previously renamed _Montagna miersii_, to Costa's genus _Probodanum_, but without saying whether it has or has not mandibular palps, so that it remains uncertain whether it should be placed in the genus _Stenothoe_, Dana, of which Costa's _Probodanum_ is a synonym, or in _Metopa_, Boeck.

1884. Chilton, Charles.


Arguing that similar variations may arise independently, where animals of the same family are separately subjected to new but similar conditions of life, Mr. Chilton says, "We know that this is true to a certain extent at any rate, for the terrestrial Amphipoda and Isopoda have without doubt arisen independently, and yet in both the inner antennae have become very small—rudimentary in the Isopoda, nearly so in Amphipoda,—and in both the mandible
has lost its palp.” He also remarks that “the Amphipoda appear to be only now developing terrestrial forms, and a splendid series could be made out of existing species, from *Neces*, living wholly in the water, through *Altorchestes*, etc., which live in rock-pools, but can walk and live (lap, MS. correction) on land with great agility, *Talorchestia*, etc., living just above high-water mark, and only occasionally splashed with salt water, to species of *Orchestia* and *Talitrus*, such as *O. Sylvecola*, which live far away from the sea.”

1884. Chilton, Charles.


This note identifies *Meca petrii*, G. M. Thomson, with *Megamorxa (Meca) subcarinata*, Haswell, the latter name having the priority.

1884. Claus, C.


At page 405, the Arthropoda are defined as “Laterally symmetrical animals with heteronomously segmented body and jointed segmental appendages; with brain (supraoesophageal ganglia) and ventral nerve cord (ganglionic chains).”

At page 411, Class I.—Crustacea are defined as “Aquatic Arthropoda, which breathe by means of gills. They have two pairs of antennae; numerous paired legs on the thorax, and usually also on the abdomen.” It is observed that “some forms, however, can live on land, and possess respiratory organs adapted for breathing air.” “The mandibles are simple but very rigid and hard masticating plates, which are usually toothed and correspond morphologically to the coxal joint of a limb, the following joints developing into a palp-like appendage (mandibular-palp).” “The delicate hairs and filaments of the anterior antenna are probably olfactory organs.” “The so-called shell glands of the lower Crustacea are regarded as urinary organs, as are also the glands opening at the base of the posterior antenna in the Malacostraca. In the Entomostraca the latter are only preserved during larval life. Short tubes, which correspond to the Malpighian tubes of the Tracheata, may also be present on the rectum (Amphipoda).” [This correspondence, however, is denied by P. Mayer, 1882, and W. B. Spencer, 1885.]

The Crustacea are divided into four groups, Entomostraca, Malacostraca (“the higher Crustacea characterised by a definite number of segments and appendages”), Leptostraca (for Nebatia), and Gigantostraca. The Malacostraca include the two orders, Arthrostraca (Amphipoda and Isopoda), and Thoracostraca.

At page 449, the Arthrocostraca are defined as “Malacostraca with lateral sessile eyes, usually with seven, more rarely with six or fewer separate thoracic segments, and the same number of pairs of legs. Without a reduplicature of the skin.” “The head bears four antennae, the two mandibles, four maxillae, and a pair of maxillipeds; in all six pairs of appendages. A small bilobed plate, distinguished as the underlip, behind the pair of mandibles, marks the boundary of the primary region of the head. The two pairs of maxillae as well as the maxillipeds are secondary cephalic appendages derived from the thoracic region of the body.” I do not know how this last statement is to be reconciled with the previous
description of the Malacostraca, p. 447, "the head includes in all cases, behind the mandibular segment on which two paragnathi form a kind of underlip, the segments of two pairs of maxillae. The latter preserve more or less the character of phyllopod feet. The head, therefore, consists of five segments, each with its pair of appendages, viz., two pairs of antennae, one pair of mandibles, and two pairs of maxillae. It is followed by the thorax, which is composed of eight segments." It may be noticed also that the eyes in some Amphipoda can scarcely be called lateral, and in others are apparently altogether wanting; nor is it quite accurate to say (p. 450) that "the two eyes are always sessile, compound," since in Amelesina they are simple.

At p. 451 the suborder Amphipoda are thus defined: — "Arthrostraca with laterally compressed body, with gills on the thoracic feet and an elongated abdomen, of which the three anterior segments bear the swimming feet, while the three posterior bear posteriorly directed feet adapted for springing."

The plates forming the brood-pouch are here called oostegites. "The eggs pass into the brood-pouch and there develop. The yolk sometimes (G. lucta and other marine species) undergoes a complete segmentation. Sometimes (G. pulicis), after a superficial segmentation, a peripheral cell-layer is separated, which develop into a delicate blastoderm beneath the egg membrane. A ventral primitive streak is then formed, and on the dorsal side, beneath a differentiation which has been erroneously taken for a mieropyle, a peculiar globular organ makes its appearance; this is the first rudiment of the cervical gland (dorsal organ), which is confined to embryonic life. The appendages are developed from before backwards on the ventrally flexed body of the embryo. The young animals usually possess at hatching all their appendages and in all essential points have the structure of the adult animal, but the number of joints of the antennae and the special form of the legs still present differences. In the Hyperina alone the just hatched young may be without abdominal feet, and differ so much in their form from the adult that they may be said to undergo a metamorphosis."

The following classification is made: —

"Tribe 1.—Lesmodipoda. Amphipoda with cervically placed anterior legs and rudimentary apodal abdomen." "The abdomen is small and reduced to a short protuberance destitute of appendages." This statement requires modification. Caprella linearis, L., and Cyamus ceti, L., are given as examples.

"Tribe 2.—Crevettina. Amphipoda with small head, small eyes, and multiarticulate pediform maxillipeds." "The coxal joints of the thoracic legs have the form of broad and large epimeral plates. The abdomen has always the full number of segments. The three posterior pairs of abdominal feet (uropoda) are well developed and often much elongated. The epimeral plates, however, are not always large, nor are all the uropoda always well developed. Three families are assigned to the Crevettina: the Corophiidae, in which "the coxal joints of the legs are frequently very small"; the Orchestidae, and the Gammaride.

"Tribe 3.—Hyperina. Amphipoda with large swollen head and large eyes, usually divided into frontal and lateral eyes. They have a pair of rudimentary maxillipeds functioning as underlip.

"The antennae are sometimes short and rudimentary, sometimes of considerable size, and in the male are elongated into a multiarticulate flagellum (Hyperidae). The posterior antennae may in the female be reduced to the basal joint enclosing the glandular tube (Phronimida); in the male, on the contrary, they are folded in a zigzag, after the manner of a carpenter's rule (Platysceliditae). A paired auditory vesicle may be present above the brain (Oxycephalus, Rhabdosauma)." Three families are assigned to this group, the Hyperide, the Phronimide and Platyscelide. In the description of the family Phronimide, the statement "Head large, with projecting rostrum and large divided eye" should rather be "Head large, with projecting snout or muzzle and large pair of divided eyes.

("Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
The parenthetic statement, on p. 453, that "the presence of Arctic species [of Amphipoda] in the Swedish and Norwegian seas is very interesting," loses its point by the introduction of the word "seas" through an oversight instead of "lakes."
The Isopoda are divided into two tribes, Anisopoda and Enisopoda. The Anisopoda are thus defined:—"Body more or less resembling that of an Amphipod. The abdomen with biramous swimming feet (Tanais), which do not function as gills, or with fin-like feet (Anceus)."

In the "General Part" of the volume, valuable information is to be found under various headings, in regard to organs of vision, nerves, &c.

1884. D'Urban, W. S. M.
The capture of half a dozen species of Amphipods, not new ones, is recorded.

1884. Faxon, Walter.
"It appears probable that the two forms of the crayfish are alternating periods in the life of the individual, the 'first form' being assumed during the pairing season, the 'second form' during the intervals between the pairing seasons." Mr. Faxon suggests that this curious discovery may explain the existence of two forms of the male in the genera Tanais and Orchestia pointed out by Fritz Müller (Für Darwin). It is obvious that, if the phenomenon in question should prove to be of frequent occurrence among the Crustacea, it may make necessary an extended revision of specific names.

1884. Hoek, P. P. C.
This paper, in Dutch and French, records from the locality mentioned in the title fifteen species of Amphipoda, none of them new. Among them was Atylus cellomensis, Ratz and Westwood; (also recorded from Guernsey, see Note on Kochler, 1885).

1884. Kingsley, John Sterling.
Crustacea are Class I. of the Arthropoda. The Ephiophthalmia are Subclass IV. of the Crustacea, and embrace two orders, Isopoda and Amphipoda. The Amphipoda, pages 72–77, include two suborders, Loxomopoda and Amphipoda genuina. The families assigned to the first suborder are the Caprellide and Cyamide, to the second, the Oxycophalidae, Phronimidae, Hyperidae, Cheluriidae, Corophidae, Gammaridae, Orchestidae.
Species are figured under the following names, but without names of the authors of the species; fig. 95. Caprella geometraca; fig. 97. Cyamus celt; fig. 98. Rhabdomonous batel; fig. 99.
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*Thamnops pellucida*; fig. 100. *Hyperia*; fig. 101. *Cyatosoma nepitum*; fig. 102. *Cerapus rubricornis*; fig. 103. *Unciola irrorata*; fig. 104. *Gammarius ornatus*; fig. 105. *Orchestia australis*, beach-flea; fig. 106. *Amphithoe maculata.*

Among the miscellaneous remarks it is observed that "Unciola does not build a tube, but takes any that it may find vacant." According to S. I. Smith's account, in 1880, "the animal apparently does not construct tubes for itself, though often found in the tubes of other Amphipoda, and in the tubes of Annelida. In the Bay of Fundy," he says, "I have found it abundantly in small holes in sandy mud near low-water mark."

1884. Martens, Eduard von.


1884. Miers, E. J.


A brief review is given of earlier writings dealing with the Crustaceans of Australia. "In regard to the Amphipoda," Mr. Miers says, "the affinity of the Australian with the European fauna is very remarkable; and among the few species included in the present Report instances (Leucothoe spinicarpa, Caprella aquilina) occur where I have identified Australian examples with well-known European types, while in several other instances, the distinctions are so slight as to be scarcely of specific importance; hence I must qualify the opinion I formerly expressed as to the improbability of the species of such widely distant regions ever being actually identical."

In the determination of the Amphipoda, pages 311–321, 567–569, Mr. Miers has used Spence Bate's classification rather than Boeck's, presuming that Boeck's, being concerned with North Temperate and Arctic, would not without much modification suit the southern fauna. *Ephylliphiphora kroyeri,* White, which Boeck doubtfully referred to his genus *Socarpes,* is here upheld. "In the specimens from the 'Alert' collection the terminal segment is elongated, narrowing slightly to the distal extremity, with the sides straight, and is divided by a narrow median fissure." White's type specimens from Tasmania are unfortunately dry and broken, so that his species must apparently remain in some obscurity, but the imperfect terminal segments seen, Mr. Miers says, to show a structure like that of the "Alert" specimens, differing in this particular from *Lysianassa nitens,* Haswell. *Lysianassa australiensis,* Haswell, is said to come very near to *Ephylliphiphora kroyeri,* but to be probably distinguished from it by the telson, which Haswell leaves undescribed, as though similar to that of *Lysianassa nitens.* Mr. G. M. Thomson recorded the species from New Zealand, as "Lysianassa Kröyeri," but without describing the telson, so that Mr. Miers could not express an opinion on its identity. To judge by a specimen which Mr. Thomson has sent me, the New Zealand form must be quite distinct, since its telson is neither elongate, nor divided.

Mr. Haswell in 1886 explains that the telson in his *Lysianassa nitens* is not, as he at first thought, simple, but deeply cleft, and in *Lysianassa australiensis* also "the telson is cleft to the base." *Leucothoe commensalis,* Haswell, is regarded as at most a variety of *Leucothoe spinicarpa,* Abildgaard, and in this Mr. Haswell appears to acquiesce. Kossmann's *Leucothoe euciniana* from the Red Sea is thought to be another synonym of the same species. A new species, *Leucothoe brevidigitata,* pl. 34. fig. A., is figured and described, which, it is said, may be regarded as in some sense intermediate between *Leucothoe nora-
hollandica, Haswell, on the one hand, and, on the other, Lencosthoei communis with the closely allied species or varieties Lencosthoei diemenensis, Haswell, and Lencosthoei gracilis, Haswell. Melita australis, Haswell, is said to be very nearly allied to the Melita setipes, Dana, from Singapore. Additional particulars are given to supplement the original description by Haswell of Mora ramsayi, but that species is now recognised by Mr. Haswell as a synonym of Mora rubronasculata, Stimpson, which is also here described, but from imperfect specimens. A specimen, from which the head was wanting, is described under the provisional name of Mora crossimana. Another imperfect specimen is described, but not named. "In the form of the anterior legs and in the coloration it resembles Amphithoe setosa, Haswell, from Botany Bay, but differs in the form of the palm of the second leg, and, I suppose, of the posterior uropoda." Megamora swensii, Haswell, i is very fully described, and this description Mr. Haswell accepts as applying to the ordinary form of his species, so that Mr. Miers' alternative name, Megamora haswelli, is not needed. Megamora thomsoni, pl. 34. fig. B, is described and figured as a new species, though near to, and possibly only a variety of, Megamora semiseriata, Sp. Bate, or Megamora breviculata, Sp. Bate, which are British species. Its points of distinction from Megamora maderata, Haswell, are pointed out, but nevertheless Mr. Haswell in his latest revision considers it a synonym of that species. Podoecras australis, Haswell, is briefly discussed. Notes are given upon Caprella aequalis, Say, and a specimen, pl. 34. fig. C, is doubtfully referred to Caprella attenuata, Dana, of which Mr. Haswell has since observed, "the species figured by Miers is very different from the adult C. attenuata, but may be an immature form."

From the Seychelles a new species is described (p. 557) and figured under the name Mora diversimana, pl. 52. fig. D. It is compared with Mora truncatipes (Spinola) from the Mediterranean, and with Mora ramsayi, Haswell, already noticed, and it is suggested as possible that more specimens might offer transitional characters serving to unite the two forms.

1884. SCHNEIDER, J. SPARRE.

Undersøgelser af dyrelivet i de arktiske fjorde. II. Crustacea og Pycnogonida indsamlede i Kvennafjorden 1881. (Aftryk af Tromsø Museums aarshefter VII.) Tromsø. 1884. pp. 56-134. PL I-V.

A new species is figured (Tab. I. & II.) and described under the title Menigrates (Oreomone?) arcticus. Complaint is made, as has been done by several authors, of the minute and over subtle distinctions on which Boeck has founded some of his numerous genera in his subfamily Lysianassinse, the result often being, as in this instance, that the author of a new species cannot decide in which of the genera he ought to place it. Another new species, Metopa spilberyi (Tab. III. & IV.), here figured and described, is said to be akin to Metopa longicornis, A. Boeck. A species described and figured in 1883 as Monoculodes norvegicus is here separated from that species and recognised as a new one under the name Monoculodes tessellatus, Schneider, agreeing in part with Ædiceros affinis, Goës, the last-named author being supposed to have confused two species together, one of them being Monoculodes tessellatus, the other Monoculodes borealis, A. Boeck.

Besides the description of new species, many important observations are given in regard to species already known. Among others, Pardalisca cuspidata, Kroyer, is discussed. Schneider, comparing his own drawings with Boeck's, finds that the maxillipeds differ somewhat, and that the second maxillae assigned in Boeck's plate to Pardalisca in fact belong to Syrtribo crenulata. In some points he finds that his drawings correspond far better with Boeck's description of Pardalisca abyssi than with that of Pardalisca cuspidata. In the full
description which follows, however, Schneider describes the finger of the gnathopods as oval, which will not suit _Paralatia abyssi_, Boeck. He then speaks of the finger being two-jointed, inasmuch as it possesses a curved nail, which is obviously movable, thus making the number of joints to the limb in all seven. It may however be questioned whether this nail is anything more than a (possibly) movable spine. Were Buchholz and Schneider both right in their views as to the gnathopods of _Paralatia eupindata_, these limbs would have eight joints instead of the usual six.

A single damaged example of a _Melphilippa_ is referred provisionally to _Melphilippa borealis_, Boeck. Figures (Tab. V) and as full a description as circumstances would permit are given of it.

In the account of _Amphicera eschrichtii_, Kroyer, notice is taken of the spine-bearing incision in the side of the outer branch of the second uropods, and the author remarks that he has found this peculiarity also in several species of _Oenestus_, _Trygona_, _Scarcus_ and _Aonyx_. It occurs also in _Ichnopus_. The objection to Boeck's description of _Hippomedon hoffelli_, Kroyer, that it makes the hand of the first gnathopod longer than the wrist, instead of the reverse, does not apply to the Latin account, and the error is evidently due only to the accidental omission of a word in the printing.

1884. Smith, S. I.


He records the capture of _Eurytides gryllus_, Mandt, over 4½ inches long, in deep water off the middle Atlantic Coast of the United States, thus explaining the apparent anomaly of "its occurrence in the extreme arctic and antarctic seas" discussed by Lilljeborg.


_Andania pentonitis_, Sars, 1882, is described and figured (Taf. 7, figs. 1-12). Of the four characters by which Boeck distinguishes _Andania_ from _Stegecephalus_, Aurivillius observes that this species has only two. In regard to the two-jointed palp of the first maxille, and the undivided telson, it agrees with Boeck's description of _Andania_, but in regard to the mandibles and the palp of the second maxille it agrees with _Stegecephalus_. Unless a new genus were formed to receive it, Aurivillius inclines to leave it in the genus _Andania_, but its mandibles, in my opinion, decisively separate it from _Andania_, and assign it at any rate provisionally to _Stegecephalus_.

Variations are noticed in specimens of "_Aristias tumidus_ Kroyer," from different localities.

1885. Boavallius, Carl.


In this acute and ingenious paper Boavallius vindicates the genus _Lanerotta_, Say, 1818, as distinct from _Hyppria_, Latreille, and _Vibilia_, Milne-Edwards, and gives preliminary descriptions of the
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following new species, "Lanciola Lovisi," "Lanciola Sayana" (Fig. 1. 1a and 1b), Lanciola felina, Lanciola serrata, Lanciola curtipes, "Lanciola Clausii." He considers that the genus Dauro, Milne-Edwards, 1830, is either identical with or very near to Paraphronina, Claus, and that Dairinia, Dana, is quite distinct, synonymous with Thamyrus, Spence Bate, and belonging to Claus' family Lyceideae. Dairinia [or rather Dairilidæ] was substituted by Dana for Dauro, the latter being preoccupied. Bovallius describes the new species Paraphronina cloepeta (Fig. 2), Paraphronina californica, "Paraphronina Edwardsii," and, for the sake of comparison, Paraphronina gracilis, Claus, and Paraphronina crassipes, Claus. He argues that Tyro, Milne-Edwards, 1840, is the same as Clydonia, Dana, which the latter author placed among the Cerophidæ instead of the Hyperidæ. It may be noted that G. O. Sars had already, in 1882, transferred Clydonia to the Hyperidæ, but without recognising its identity with Tyro. Bovallius gives preliminary descriptions of the new species, "Tyro Clausii," Tyro atlantica, Tyro marginala, "Tyro Sarsi" (Fig. 3 and 3a), "Tyro Tullbergii." Lastly he upholds the genus Tauria, Dana, 1853, as distinct both from Hyperia, Latreille, and Metoecus, Kroyer; he gives figures copied from Dana of the type species, Tauria macrocephala, and concludes with the following observation:—

"The Tauria medusarum O. F. Fabr. [A. Boeck] is to be united with the genus Hyperia, because the development of the carpal process is gradual through the species and no generic character. But as the name H. medusarum has been already given by O. F. Müller to another Hyperia, I propose for it the name Hyperia Kroeyeri, the diagnosis being the same as that given by Boeck l. c. pag. 83. Tauria abyssorum, A. Boeck, must be named Hyperia abyssorum, A. Boeck." As already observed, if G. O. Sars is right in identifying Tauria abyssorum, Boeck, with Tauria medusarum, Boeck, then Hyperia abyssorum will take precedence of Bovallius's Hyperia Kroeyeri. The remark is scarcely accurate that Spence Bate "has been deceived into transferring Hyperids with totally opposite characters to Dana's genus," since Hyperia tauriformis, Latre and Westwood, the species referred to, is not transferred to Dana's genus at all, but I think that Bovallius is justified in dropping the specific name tauriformis on the ground of its misleading character, though otherwise (see Note on Norman, 1869, in Appendix) it would take precedence of the name Kroeyeri which Bovallius proposes, as well as of Boeck's abyssorum.

1885. BOVALLIUS, CARL.

Mimonectes, a remarkable genus of Amphipoda Hyperidea. With 3 Plates. (Presented to the Royal Society of Sciences of Upsala the 10th October 1885.) Upsala, 1885.

The name refers to the "mimicry" presented by these Amphipods; the creature offering "a striking resemblance to a little jelly-fish." A new family is constituted as follows:—

"Mimonectidae. Hyperids with the head and a part or the whole of the pereion developed into an enormous balloon-shaped globe. Ocelli not united but dispersed on each side of the head. The upper antennæ long, more or less straight. The lower small, four-jointed. The maxillipeds without pulp. The maxillipeds well developed."

The new genus Mimonectes is thus defined:—"Caput magnum, Istum, valde inflatum, simul cum pereio spharam formans. Ocelli parvi, dispersi. Antennas superiores longae, rectae, flagello articulato. Antennas inferiores parvae. Pleon compressum non inflatum. Pedes ursi duos ramos gerentes." "The genus Mimonectes is easily distinguished from other Hyperids by its globular shape, with all the legs, branchial sacks, ovigerous lamellæ, and the urus hanging down, similar to the filaments of a Medusa. But it differs also by some anatomical and morphological characteristics from all or most of the other Hyperids.
As important points I mention the structure of the eyes and of the nervous system, and that the interior of the pereon forms a bladder containing a fluid. With the genus Lanceola, Say, it agrees in the strong development of the maxillipeds, with Cyneosoma, Guérin, and Tyro, Milne-Edwards, in the form of the upper antennae, with the true Hyperia in the shape of the urus and its appendages.

The type species, "Mimonectes Lovii," is very minutely described. The two other new species are called Mimonectes sphelicus and "Mimonectes Stenstrupii." They all three come from the Atlantic, and give the impression of being specifically very closely allied. The fact that the bell or globe in the first and largest is formed by five segments, in the second by six, and in the third and smallest by seven segments of the pereon, though producing a striking difference to the eye, may well be due to age or sex, and would naturally carry with it some differences in the proportions of other parts of the animal.

1885. Carrière, Just.


According to the Zool. Jahresbericht für 1885, this paper discusses among others the eyes of Gammarus, Hyperia, and Phronima.

1885. Carus, Julius Victor.


Pages 386 to 428 embrace the Amphipoda. These are classified as follows:—


It does not seem consistent, in the definition of the Lemodipoda to give "abdomen rudimentare asque appendicibus," and to follow this by a definition of Proto, including "abdomen triarticulatum, pedum paribus duoibus biarticularibus rudimentibus." The epithet triarticulatum is not in agreement with Mayer's account of Proto, "die Anhänge des eingliedrigen Abdomens sind in beiden Geschlechtern 2 Paare zwei- oder dreigliedriger Fussstummel."

Caprella granulimana, Mayer, is here made a synonym of "Caprella Dolomii," Heller. Cyamus erratius, Roussel de Vauzéme, is given as a synonym of Cyamus ceti, contrary to Lütken's view. The genus Cyamus is attributed to Lamarck, instead of Latreille, the actual author.

In the "Subfam. Corophinæ (Dana) Cls.," are given "Cratiphus pusillus Hell. (Colomastix pusilla Grube)," and Cratiphus crassicornis, Heller, but Colomastix, Grube, has priority over Cratiphus, Sp. Date. To Corophium acherusianum. A. Costa, is attached the synonym, "C. crassicornis Bruz. To Corophium crassicornis, Bruzelius, is attached the synonym "C. Bowellii Sp. B. et W.,?" In the "Subfam. Podocerina Cls.," to the genus Cerapus, Say, "Eridithionium et Cerapedina M.-Edw., Pyetilus Dana," are given as synonyms, but the definition does not
say whether the second uropods are biramous or uniramous. Ericthonius bidens, A. Costa, is named Cerapus bidens, V. Crs. (nee Czern.). Of Pyctilus macroactylus, Dana, and Pyctilus paganax, Dana, referred to Cerapus by Czerniavski, Carus remarks, "The species due maris orientalis (insula Selo) a Czerniavski in Ponto Euxino repertus forsan etiam in Mediteranneo occurrent." Elasmopus rupax, A. Costa, is here named Podocerus rupax, V. Crs. Grabia, Czern., is placed between Podocerus and Amphithoe. "Amphithoe Saleskii," V. Crs., is thus described:"Caput rotundatum, sine rostro; antennae I. inferioribus duplo longeris, stipite biarticulato et flagello 16-articulato, antennae II. stipite triarticulato, flagello 5–6-articulato; dorsum leviter rotundatum, absque spinis; ocelli ferc orbiculares; pedes I. secundis multo robustiores, ungue magno terminati; pedes VII. omnium longissimi; pedum caudalium pars anterioria multo longiora; telson trigonale. Hab.: Napoli (Salensky)." By the biarticulate stipes of the upper antennae it is presumably meant that the third joint of the peduncle is indistinguishable in size from the succeeding joints of the flagellum. The first gnathopods stouter than the second, and the elongate fifth pereopods seem to point in the direction rather of Micropleontus than of Amphithoe, but nothing is said of a secondary flagellum.

In the family Orchestidae, Dana. Allorchestes, Dana, is given, with Hyale, Rathke, for a synonym, and thus defined, "Antennae I. acque longae ac stipites inferiores articulis basalis superiort cuncta equales, spina effectoria ramificata; mandibula palpo carinata; maxillipedia uncino terminali acuminato; pedes I. et II. subcheliformes." The tenth species assigned to this genus is Allorchestes punctatus, Sp. B. (Eunoe punctata, Risso). Risso's definition of his genus is quoted. The name should be Eunoe, not Eunoe. This is followed by "Nicca Nicolet (Hyale Rathyke, Amphithoe M. Edw. p., Allorchestes Dana p.). Antennae I. et II. subquadratae, vix capito longiores; telson profunde divixum (aut duplex); pedes pars I. et II. subchelati; relicus notu uti in Allorchestes." Thirteen species are assigned to Nicca, ending with "N. pontica Costa (Hyale pontica Rathyke)."

In the family Gammaridae (M. Edw.), Sp. B., "subfam. Atylinea Cla.," to Pherusa, Leach, is given the synonymy, "Amphithoe M. Edw., Titanellina Schiödtte, Paramphithoe Bruz. p." Titanellina, Schiödtte, however, is the name of an Isopod, given in place of Pherusa, Koch, preoccupied. Probolomus, A. Costa, is retained, with five species, but as the definition given of it includes "mandibula sine palpo," this suffices to show that the species in question, polygonum, Costa, marina, Sp. Bate, longimanus, Sp. Bate, megacheles, Heller, tergestina, Nebeski, belong to Stenothoë, Dana, if in each case the character of the mandibles has been ascertained. The third of these three species is entered as "Pr. longimanum V. Crs. (Montagu longimanus Sp. B.)." Amphithoeus, Costa, is given, with Tritypia, Boeck, for a synonym. Among the species is included "A. Bobretzkii Costa. Nondum descripta. (Corpus omnino inernae.) Hab.: Malmk, Caluque de Podesta (Catta)."

In the second subfam. Ampheliscinae, Lilljeb. (Sp. B.), "A. Gaimardi Kr.," has the synonymy, "Tetromatus typicus Sp. B., Araneops diadema Costa, Elphias Gaimardi Boeck." "A. brevicornis Marion," has the synonymy "Araneops brevicornis A. Costa, A. Belliana Sp. B., A. lavaigata Lilljeb." In the third subfam. Lencothoeina, Dana, under Lencothoe, Leach, is given as the second species, "L. Richardili Lesson. A L. furina differt parieti pedum spuriarum projicientem uti in L. furina, sed in chelam bidigitalem terminato. Thorax, antennae et par pedum chelatum rubra, abdomen maculis rubris. Hab.: Genova, sinus (Lessona)." It is not said whether the peculiarity has been observed in more than one individual, and the description is the more puzzling, as the words "projicientem uti in L. furina" seem to contradict what is said in the account given of that species, "par ultimum pedum caudalium extremitatem precedentem non supennis." The account given of "Seba A. Costa" and of its species, "S. inomnimata A. Costa," agrees exactly with that given in the Brit. Mus.
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Catal. by Spence Bate, except that to the generic account is added the fact that the upper antennae are without accessory flagellum, and from the specific account is omitted the statement that the pereopods are subequal.

In the fourth subfam. Phoxinae, Sp. B., is given "Phoxus cryphrophthalmus" Catta. A. Ph. Holboëllii different ocasio perfecto in utroque latero. (Descripsum plenior nonulam existat.)

Habit.: Marseille, Montredon (Catta)"; to Pontocrates, Boeck, is attached the synonym "Krgeria Sp. B.," which should be "Krgera. Acanthomatus, Owen, is retained in preference to "Lysiana, Costa, which, however, rightly superseded "Arachnomatus, preoccupied long before Owen used it. Here also Carus places "Lillobrorites Sp. B," and Guerinia, Hope.

In the fifth subfam. Gammarinae (Dana), Cls., the habitat of "Macro Blanckardii Sp. B.," is given as "Capo S. Viti, Sicilia (Mifne-Edwards)," but the Brit. Mus., Catal., p. 190, gives for this species "Hab. Cape of Santo Viti, Sicily (M. Blanckard)," and ascribes to M. Blanchard "the description as well as the figure." To "Macro cryphrophthalmus," Heller, "Eurythlceus cryphrophthalmus Sp. B," is assigned as a synonym, although the latter species has the telson tubular, while Heller's species has "telson in partes duas triangulares, invicem imbriicas divisum." Ceralocus, A. Costa, is given as a synonym for "Melita, Leach, as well as for "Macro, Leach, Ceradocus, A. Costa, being assigned under the latter as a synonym to "Macro oristipes," Heller. "Melita oriscus, Catta, is thus described:"—"Stipitis antennarum I. articul. 1. in extremitate spina fortai arnatus; segmenta caudalia margine postero-inferiori fortier ducticato; stili caudales posteriores graciles breves. Habit: Marseille, Ratonneau, 10–13 org. prof. (Catta)." To "Protothelia, A. Kn., the synonym "Leptocheirus Zadd.," "Ptilochirus Stimpson," is assigned. Zaddach's genus "Leptocheirus" has, however, been shown by Boeck to be distinct from "Protothelis, A."

Some rearrangement therefore is necessary of the species assigned to this genus, viz. 1. "Protothelis hirciniana, Sp. B. 2. "Habit: Marseille (var. massiliensis)" Catta," which should be "Leptocheirus hircinianus;" 2. Pr. pilosa Sp. B. ("Leptocheirus pilosus Zadd.)," which should be "Leptocheirus pilosus, Zaddach;" 3. Pr. guttata Gr. 2,; "4. Pr. fasciata A. Costa." The name "Protothelis fasciata," was used by Krüyer for the briefly described type species of his genus. Stimpson's genus is not "Ptilochirus," but "Ptilocheirus.

In the sixth subfam. Lysianassinae, Dana, for the eighth species, "Lysianassa ciliata," Grube, the synonym "L. Achniinae ciliata, Sp. B," is suggested, but whereas in "Lysianassa ciliata, the central tail-piece is simple, squamiform, concave above, and rounded at the apex," which agrees with the definition of "Lysianassa here given (telson squamiformis)," "Lysianassa ciliata," Grube, on the contrary, has the telson "nasque ultra medium fissum." Egidia, A. Costa, has been identified by Boeck with "Urodus, Dana, 1852. Ichnotopus calceolatus, Heller, 1867, is identified by Boeck with his own "Ichnotopus spinicornis, 1860. Callisoma Bartholomewy Hope," entered as "non descripta," has been both described and figured. See Note on Costa, 1853.

In the third tribe Hyperina, M.-Edw., in the first fam. Vibillidae (Dana) Cls., to "Vibilia Jeangerardi Luc., are suggested as synonyms, "V. speciosa A. Costa, "V. mediterranea Cls." In the second fam. Hyperidae (M.-Edw.), Sp. B., for "Lestrigonous mediterranea, A. Costa, is substituted "Hyperia mediterranea, V. Cls." In the fourth fam. Platyceridae, Cls., and its first subfam. Typhilde, Cls., the name "Entypis, Cls., is adopted with the synonym "Typhis Risse, Thytopus Dana, Ditylurus Dana et Platycerus Sp. B. 2," of which, however, "Ditylurus, Dana, has the claim of priority over "Entypis. In the third subfam. Lacycidae, Cls., to "Lycera robusta, Cls., a synonym is suggested in "L. puler, Marion. In the fourth subfam. Oxycephalidae, Cls., "Oxycephalus, M.-Edw., has the synonym "Natalius A. Costa, "Oxycephalus De Nat.," and the species "Oxycephalus similis, Claus, is accompanied by the synonym, "Natalius candidissimus A. Costa." In

(zool. Chall. Exp.—part LXVII.—1887.)
this subfamily are also placed, with notes of interrogation, the genera Carcinornis, A.
Costa; Orio, Coeco; Chiropristis, Coeco; "Ornithorhampus," de Natale.
It would have added to the usefulness of this exceedingly useful work, had there been an
Index to this Part, in which the Latin descriptions of so large a number of genera and
species are brought together. In regard to the arrangement of the group here adopted, it is
not easy to see why some authors should place the Lernodipoda at the head or in the
fore-front of the Amphipoda, since their structure, however well adapted to their modes
of life, points very obviously to degradation, and seems as little as possible typical or
representative.

1885. Chilton, Charles.

On an Example of Polymorphism in the Amphipoda. The Annals and
pp. 368–376. Pl. X.

Mr. Chilton gives as the synonymy of Aora typica, Kröyer, the following names, Lataria
longitarsis, Niclet, Microdeuteropus mortoni, Haswell, Microdeuteropus tenules, Haswell,
Microdeuteropus maculatus, G. M. Thomson. He supports his view by minute details and
figures of various specimens, and while giving one description for the female, he describes
the other sex thus:—"Male. Three forms, all differing from the female in the character
of the first gnathopod, which in each has the meros produced into a long spine reaching
about to the end of the carpus.

"The forms may be distinguished as follows:—
1. (Aora typica, Kröyer)—Basos with a tooth projecting forwards on the anterior margin;
carpus longer than the propodos, but of about the same breadth.
2. (Microdeuteropus maculatus, Chilton.)—Carpus longer and broader than propodos;
meros with small tuft of setae on posterior margin.
3. (Microdeuteropus Mortoni, Haswell.)—Carpus longer and broader than the propodos;
meros hollowed anteriorly and with each lateral margin densely fringed with setae; dactylos
as long as propodos and with two or three tufts of setae on concave border."
He repeats an opinion previously expressed that the name Microdeuteropus will have to become
a synonym of Aora.

1885. Filhol, H.

Observations relatives aux espèces du genre Paramithrax, vivant en Nouvelle

Contains notes on Allorchestes stewarti, n. s., and Allorchestes campbellica, n. s., p. 54. (G.
H. Fowler, Zool. Record for 1885.)

1885. Frenzel, Joh.

Über den Darmcanal der Crustaceen nebst Bemerkungen zur Epithelregeneration.

According to the Zool. Jahresbericht für 1885, Phronima is one of the animals investigated in
regard to the subject of this paper.
1885. GIESEBRECHT, W.


1885. GILES, G. M.


The careful description and figures of this new species “found in the surface-net about the Palmyras shoal and the mouth of the Dhamra river on the Orissa Coast,” show that it is not a Cyrtophium, but a Cerapiis. Templeton’s notes on Cerapus abditus will be recalled by the remark made upon this species, that “when alive and at ease, it would frequently turn itself inside its tube, and protrude its head from the opposite extremity.” Observations made on the structure of the tube are here recorded. In this paper the appendages of the thorax are reckoned as eight pairs, the first gnathopods being called the “2nd pair of appendages” as an alternative title, and the fifth peraeopods being spoken of only as the 8th pair of appendages.

1885. GILES, G. M.


Two specimens, a male and female, were available for the description of the new species, named Melita megacheles. They were “brought up by the hempen tangles from 12½ fathoms near the Mutla Light Ship.” The species is figured on pl. iii.

1885. GILSON, G.

La Cellule: Recueil de Cytologie et d’Histologie générale. Lierre, 1885.

“Spermatogénese chez les Arthropodes (188 pp., 8 pls.) by G. Gilson; Oniscus, Asellus, Gammarus, p. 140 et seq.” (G. H. Fowler, in Zool. Rec. for 1885.)

1885. GUERNE, JULES DE, born August 20, 1855 (J. de G.).


M. de Guerne, in discussing the fauna of the buoys, says (p. 327) that upon them “au milieu des hydrides grouille une innombrable quantité d’amphipodes (Podocerus pulchellus).”
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

"Ces petits crustacés construisent des cellules où la vase entre pour une grande part." He combat the view expressed in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea, i. 438, that in rough weather they withdraw to the depths, by the following arguments; neither the Podoceri nor their nests are ever dredged in the neighbourhood of the buoys, although other Amphipods of similar size and agility are so procured; the whole Podocerus family is found on the buoy, showing that multiplication takes place there, and implying a permanent residence; other creatures less well endowed than the Podoceri, as to means of adhesion and locomotion, pass their lives on the buoys and lay their eggs there.

1885. Haswell, W. A.


This paper is a commencement of the revision to which Mr. Haswell proposes to subject his earlier work, now that attention has been so much drawn to the Amphipod fauna of the south, as well by Mr. Haswell’s own writings, as by those of the zealous naturalists of New Zealand, Mr. G. M. Thomson, Mr. Charles Chilton, and Mr. T. W. Kirk. The paper describes and figures parts of two new species, Proto cylindrica and Proto spinosa. It gives additional figures and particulars relating to Protella australis, Haswell, and states that “it is a very well-marked species and quite distinct from Protella gracilis of Dana, to which Mayer is inclined to unite it, both in the form of the head and of the gnathopoda.” The description is quoted which Mayer gives of “Protella Haswelliana,” a species which has the two last segments of the pronotae coalesced. Cuprolina corniger, Haswell, = ? Proto corniger, Mayer, is transferred to a new genus, Hirscola, somewhat prematurely, on the supposition that the three anterior pairs of peraeopods are rudimentary. Mayer proposed the new genus if it should prove that the appendages mentioned are in the supposed condition, but Mr. Haswell does not say whether he has or has not had an opportunity of determining this point.

1885. Haswell, W. A.


To Talitrus syphaticus, Haswell, pl. x, fig. 1, Talitrus affinis, Haswell, is assigned as a synonym, affinis being evidently a mistake for affinitis.

Remarks are made on some of the Australian species of Allorchestes instituted by Dana and by Mr. Haswell respectively. Under Neobole algicola, pl. xi., figs. 4–6, it is suggested that the genus Neobole, Haswell, may be the same as Hyale, Rathke. Of Aspidophoreta, Haswell, it is said:—“This genus stands between Allorchestes and Nicea, differing from both in the large size of the anterior coxae, from Allorchestes also in the character of the telson, and from Nicea in the large size of both upper and lower antennae, and in having the lower pair much larger than the upper.

Additional details are given as to Stenopephalus latus, Haswell, pl. xi., figs. 7–12, and Ampelisca australis, Haswell, pl. xii., figs. 7–16, and pl. xiii., figs. 1–4.

Mr. Haswell here refers Lysianassa nitens, pl. xii., figs. 1, 2, to the genus Ancyz. He would keep Lysianassa australicenis and Lysianassa affinis as distinct species, but I still think that the distinctions he mentions are insufficient to keep them separate from Ancyz nitens. He mentions that the telson is deeply cleft in all, a character inconsistent with the received
definition of *Lysianassa*. To *Eusirus dubius*, Haswell, he adds the account of a variety, pl. xiv., fig. 1, and a new species, *Eusirus affinis*, pl. xiv., figs. 2-4. From the information given I am inclined to group all three forms with one described in this Report under the name *Liljeborgia haswellii*. It would not, I think, be reasonable to transfer the specific title *dubius*, which was applicable enough in connection with the generic name *Eusirus*, to the undoubted position of the new species in the genus *Liljeborgia*. In the British Museum Catalogue by some accident the telson in this genus is said to be entire, a mistake corrected in Bate and Westwood's subsequent work. Probably Mr. Haswell's attention was diverted from the genus *Liljeborgia*, when he found the telson in his own species went almost to the root. He accepts the view of Miers that *Lencellothrix commenalis* is a variety of *Lencellothrix spinicarpa*, and states that *Lencellothrix gracilis* and *Lencellothrix diemenensis* are to be regarded as marked varieties of the same. He describes a new species under the name *ATius hounchir*, pl. xiii., figs. 5-7, which will also be found described and figured among those brought home by the Challenger. "*Dexamine Miersii*," n. s., pl. xiii., figs. 8-12, is described. Figures, pl. xv., figs. 1-4, and description are given of "a species from Port Stephens which is very nearly related to *Meganora suensis*, and yet differs from it in several particulars." "This species bears a considerable general resemblance also to *Mina hemigera*, but the modification of the left posterior gnathopod in this latter species is so special as to distinguish it very clearly. *Meganora Miersii*, Miers, is identified with *Meganora mastersii*, Haswell. *Mina spinosa*, Haswell, *Mina ramaygi*, Haswell, and *Mina festiva*, Chilton, are identified with *Mina rubromaculata*, Stimpson. To this list of synonyms must no doubt be added *Meganora serrata*, Specker Bate. Mr. Haswell speaks of "the form figured by Stimpson," but without saying where the figure is to be found. Fresh figures are given of *Neoscheira fasciata*, Haswell, pl. xvi., figs. 1-3, with the remark that "in most of its characteristics this species shows evident relationships with *Micro- denteceraus*. In fact it is only the form and proportions of the gnathopods (figs. 1 and 2) that separate it from the normal members of that genus, with which it is connected through the European *M. versiculatus*, Specker Bate." Of *Haplocheira typica*, pl. xvi., figs. 4-8, Mr. Haswell writes that its relations are rather with the Podoceridae than with the Gammaridae, "the last pair of pleopods being short, with slightly hooked spines on the outer rami, and a very short inner rami with a simple pointed spine, and the telson (fig. 8), being a small undivided plate with a strong hook at each of its posterior-lateral angles." He says further, "the superior antenna have small two-jointed appendages—a feature which I overlooked in my first examination. The flagellum of the inferior antenna has three distinct joints. The anterior gnathopods (fig. 4) might be described as very imperfectly subcheliform—the propus having a small lobe at the base of the dactylus. The nearest ally of the genus seems to be *Corophium*, and C. Lendenfeldi of Chilton (Trans. N. Z. Inst. etc.) is probably this species." *Gammarus barbinanus*, Thomson, 1879, takes precedence as *Haplocheira barbinanus*. Of *Harmonia crassipes*, Haswell, pl. xvi., fig. 9, he writes, "The relations of this species were not correctly expressed by the position in which it was placed in the 'Catalogue of Australian Crustacea.' It is a member of the family *Corophidae*, distinguished from *Amphithoe*, *Sunaephyllus* and *Nenius*, among other points, by the presence of an appendage on the superior antenna, from *Cerapus* by the biramous character of the posterior pleopoda, and from *Podocerus* by the multi-articulate flagella of both pairs of antenna. The genus may be defined as follows:—Coxa not so deep as the corresponding segment; antenna both with multi-articulate flagella, the superior pair with an appendage. Mandibles paliporous. Maxillipeds unguiculate, sub-pediform, with a squamiform process on the basos only. Gnathopods sub-chelate, unequal, posterior pair very large. Posterior pleopods biramous, the outer rami with slightly hooked spines and straight hairs, the inner with straight hairs only. Telson single, long, pointed." From
this description it seems possible that *Harmonia* may be a synonym of *Grobia*, Czerniavski, 1868, but for that genus the mouth-organs have not been described.

*Cyrtophium dentatum*, Haswell, pl. xvii., figs. 8-12, is transferred to a new genus, *Dexiocerella*, described as differing from Dana’s genus *Cyrtophium* as defined by Spence Bate, by “the superior antennae having a short, multi-articulate flagellum and a well-developed secondary appendage.” This is obviously the same as Dana’s *Plataphium*. See Note on Dana, 1892. *Dexiocerella lobata*, pl. xviii., figs. 6-8, and *Dexiocerella larvae*, pl. xviii., figs. 10-12, are described and in part figured, as new species belonging to this genus. *Cyrtophium hystrix*, Haswell, is transferred to *Lxmatophilus*, Brazelius, since the superior antennae have no secondary appendage, and the second uropods are wanting. *Cyrtophium minutum*, pl. xviii., figs. 1-5 and fig. 9, remains as satisfying the requirements of Spence Bate’s definition of *Cyrtophium*, while *Cyrtophium parasilicicum*, pl. xvii., figs. 1-7, is stated to be a connecting link between the new genus *Dexiocerella* and the old *Cyrtophium*, since it “has the flagellum of the lower antennae well-developed and indistinctly multi-articulate, but has no appendage to the superior antennae.” The genus of Brazelius is given as *Lxmatophilus*, but there cannot be any doubt about the true spelling, as Brazelius derives it from λαύρια and φλόος. Some additional figures and particulars are given for *Proto nove-hollandiae*, pl. xviii., figs. 13-16.

1885. Koehler, René.


Extract from the Bulletin de la Société des Sciences de Nancy.

Among the 126 species of Crustacea which Dr. Koehler took in the Channel Islands, and principally in Jersey, were several Amphipods, which he enumerates. At Sark he took several specimens of *Aorla gracilis*, which, however, is not, as he supposes it, rare.

A species of *Gammarella*, closely allied to *Gammarella brevicornata*, he proposes to name *Gammarella longicormis*, from the length of the antennae, but this is too variable a character to be any criterion of a distinct species, and the specimens, as Dr. Koehler informs me, had accidentally been dried up, before he could submit them to detailed examination. He mentions, among other common Amphipods at Jersey, *Eurythoeus erythrophthalmus*, Sp. B., which is in all probability a slip of the pen for *Eurythoeus erythropthalmus*. Thirty-two species of Amphipoda were observed. From Guernsey Dr. Koehler has since sent me a specimen of *Atylus vellomensis*, Bate and Westwood.

1885. Martens, E. von.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1884; being Volume the twenty-first of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXXV.

In the “Biological Observations,” the recorder mentions “Several new Gregarinides found in *Portheus*, Carcinus, Pelekypagaeus, Dromia, Nicella [? Nissa], Pharonida, and Caprella; J. Fraenkel, Arch. mikr. Anat. xxiv. pp. 545-579, pl. i. figs. 1-69.”

Under “Geographical Distribution,” he mentions, from papers which I have not seen, the occurrence in Limfjord, Jutland, of two Caprellidae, on the authority of “J. Collin, Limfjordens marine Fauna, pp. 21 & 22,” and in the Baltic of eleven Amphipods, including the fresh-water *Gammarsus pulex*, on the authority of “M. Braun, Arch. Nat. Liv. (2) x. pp. 98-102, 114, & 112.”
1885. Murdoch, J.


Acanthoeone pulpantha, n. s., Melita formosa, n. s., Melita leonis, n. s. (G. H. Fowler, in Zool. Record for 1885.)

1885. Packard, A. S.


The investigation appears to refer almost exclusively to Isopods, but in the section headed "Morphology of the Brain," Packard says, "the brain of the Isopods and Amphipods is a synencephalon, though far less complicated than in the Decapods. It will be remembered that Professor Lankester, in his memoir on Apus, designates the simple brain of that crustacean as an archencephalon, while the composite brain of 'all crustacea, excepting Apus, and possibly some other Phyllopods,' he denominates a synencephalon. "As seen in Fig. 1, the brain or suprarenaophaegal ganglion is a composite mass or group of four pairs of ganglia, i.e. (1) the brain proper or procerebral lobes, (2) the optic ganglia, (3) the first antennal, and (4) the second antennal lobes. These lobes are quite separate from each other in the Isopoda and Amphipoda as compared with the Decapoda."

On "the histological elements of the ganglia," he remarks that "there are in the Asellidae, as in insects and Decapods, three kinds of elements in the brain and other ganglia, viz.: (1) ganglion cells; (2) nerve fibers; and (3) Leydig's punktsubstanz (mark-substanz of Leydig and Rabel-Rückhard, and especially Dietl), which might be called the myeloid tissue or substance." "This is the central finely granular part of the brain, in which granules have short irregular fibers passing through them."

Pages 10 to 13 contain a "Bibliography of works on the nervous system of Crustacea."

1885. Sars, G. O.


Not only is the title-page of this fine work given in English as well as in Norwegian, but the two languages are employed throughout in parallel columns. The description of the Amphipoda extends from page 139 to page 233, with supplementary notes on page 270. They are figured on Plates 12 to 18, and Plate 20, Fig. 21, in this author's usual masterly manner. He reminds his readers on page 1 that the new forms to be discussed in the present work have already been briefly characterised in earlier papers, the Prodromus descriptionis of 1876, and the Crustacea et Pycnogonida of 1879. Hence, of the species here called new all belong in fact to one or other of those dates, with the exception of the very remarkable Hyperiopoda Viringii.

In Tribus I. Gammarina, the genera and species are distributed and numbered as follows:—
Fam. I. Lysianassidae. Gen. I. Scearce, Boeck, 1870, with the note, "I retain for the
present the generic subdivision proposed by Boeck, though, in my judgment, a closer revision of the family will show the need of slightly reducing the number of genera."  
31. Secernue bidenticulatus, Sp. Bate, with the synonymy, "Lysianassa bidenticulata, Sp. Bate, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 3, Vol. 1, p. 362. Lysianassa vulgar, Sp. Bate, Cat. Amphip. Brit. Mus. p. 65, Pl. x. fig. 3 (non Phipps). Lysianassa Vahl, Gen. Crust. Amphip. Spitsb. No. 2 (ex parte). Anonyx bidenticulatus, Miens, Spitsb. Crust. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1877. p. 136," distinguished from the closely allied Anonyx vahlii, to which Goës has referred it, by the bidenticulate lateral plates of the third abdominal segment; Gen. 2. Hippomenes, Boeck, 1870. 32. Hippomenes holboelli (Krøyer), var., with the synonymy, "Hippomenes abyssi, G. O. Sars, Prodromus descriptionis Crust., etc., No. 94 (non Goës)," a variety without eyes. Gen. 3. Anonyx, Krøyer, 1883 [1838]. 33. Anonyx calcarius, "Anonyx (Hippomenes) calcarius, G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnogonida nova etc., No. 16." "Of the previously known Anonyx species, it unquestionably approximates closest A. paullus Lilljeborg, but is easily recognized by the much more produced posterior lateral corners on the 3rd abdominal segment, as also the peculiar spur-like projection on the basal joint of the last pair of legs, a character that suggested the specific designation. In the imperfect subcheliform structure of the 1st pair of legs, it differs from all other known species of the genus, agreeing in this respect rather with the genera Lysianassa and Secernue." 34. Anonyx typhlops, carinate on the fourth abdominal segment, totally devoid of eyes. Gen. 1. Otidinmus, Boeck, 1870, in the table of contents and index spelt Otidinmus. 35. Otidinmus turgiis, "Otidinmus torgiis, G. O. Sars, Crust. et Pycnogonida nova etc., No. 13," "approximates closest O. Eldwensii Krøyer, from which however it may at once be distinguished by the remarkably clumsy and inflated form of body, a character that gives the animal greater resemblance to O. planus Krøyer, which, in other respects, however, differs very decidedly." 36. Otidinmus brevis, "Otidinmus brevis, G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnogonida nova etc., No. 14," distinguished by "the imperfect development of the eyes and the shape of the telson," which is "very faintly emarginate at extremity." Gen. 3. Tryphosa, Boeck, 1870. 37. Tryphosa paullia, "Anonyx (Tryphosa) paullia, G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnogonida nova etc., No. 15." "The present species I refer here to Boeck's genus Tryphosa. In my judgment, however, both this genus and the genera Otidinmus and Oreohomone should, perhaps, more properly be eliminated and their species ranged under the genus Anonyx. From the other forms referred by Boeck to the genus Tryphosa, the present species may be recognised by the total absence of eyes, the remarkably slender secondary flagellum on the 1st pair of antennae, and the form of the head." Gen. 6. Acidostoma, Lilljeborg, 1865. 38. Acidostoma laticeps, "from the only hitherto known species of this genus, viz. A. obscura Sp. Bate, the present is easily distinguished by the total absence of eyes, the prodigiously developed 1st pair of antennae, and the remarkably robust 3 posterior pairs of legs. Moreover, in the rudimentary character of the last pair of caudal styles, as also the posteriorly non-incised telson, this species differs essentially from the typical form."  
Fam. 2. Phoxidae. Gen. 1. Phorus, Krøyer, 1842. 39. Phorus oculatus, distinguished by the well-developed, darkly pigmented eyes, and from Phorus holboelli, Krøyer, "by the more thickset form of body, the shorter and more obtuse frontal plate, as also by a somewhat different shape characterizing the basal joint of the last pair of legs." Gen. 2. Harpiniur, Boeck, 1870. 40. Harpiniur alatus, distinguished by its size, reaching 13 mm., peculiar form of basal joint of last pair of legs, "by the obtusely rounded lateral plates on the 3rd abdominal segment, and finally by the hunched projection formed above by the succeeding segment." 41. Harpiniur carinata, possibly males of preceding species, but differing in structure of antennae, and also in "the distinctly keeled posterior division of
the body, the form of the 2 posterior pairs of legs and of the telson.” 42. Harpina macronota, “distinguished by the strong, hook-shaped point formed posteriorly by the lateral plates of the 3rd abdominal segment, as also by the very peculiar form characterizing the basal joint of the last pair of legs.” 43. Harpina serrata, very near to Harpina plumosa, Kröyer, but distinguished by “the anterior abdominal segments being densely pubescent above,” and by the serrate basal joint of the last pair of legs. Gen. 3. Urothoe, Dana, 1852. 44. Urothoe abbreviata, length, 3 mm., “easily recognizable by its remarkably short and thickset body, the peculiar form distinguishing the first pair of antennae, the absence of eyes, and by the short last pair of caudal styles.”

Fam. 3. Epimeridae. Gen. 1. Epimeria, Costa, 1851. 45. Epimeria loricata, “Colour a gorgeous red. Length reaching 40 mm., distinguished from Epimeria coriacea, Fabr., by “size, remarkably firm integuments, and the deviating armature of the body. Gen. 2. Paramphithoe, Bruzelius, 1859. 46. Paramphithoe eucanatha, “Pleustes eucanatus [eucanith], G. O. Sars, Prodomus Crust. et Pycnog. etc., No. 110,” “approximates very closely P. pulchella Kröyer, but is easily recognized by the thoracic segments, including the 3 anterior ones, being all of them keeled and running out as dorsal projections, whereas in the former species this is the case with the posterior ones only. Moreover, the form of the 2 anterior pairs of legs differs somewhat. The genus Paramphithoe is referred by Boeck to the family Oedicerinae. In my judgment it should rather be classed among the Epimeridae. Furthermore, I have seen fit to retain Sp. Boeck’s genus Pleustes for P. panura, Kröyer, and the species nearest related to that form.” Sars is here referring to Boeck’s work of 1870, for in his posthumous volume, 1876, Paramphithoe, as limited by Boeck, is made a synonym of Pleustes, Sp. Boeck, included indeed among the Oedicerinae, but with the remark, “Genus Pleustes ad subfamiliam Oedicerinae vix referendum est.”

Fam. 4. Oediceridae. Gen. Oedicerus, Kröyer, 1842. 47. Oedicerus macrocheir, to be “recognized by the remarkably small and non-inspissated frontal projection, the absence of eyes, and the prodigious development characterizing the 2 anterior pairs of legs.”

Fam. 5. Atylidae. Gen. Halirynes, Boeck, 1870. 48. Halirynes quadridentatus, very near Halirynes fulcoivicatus, M. Sars, but distinguished by size, length 24 mm., “greater number of dorsal spines, and the deviating form and armature of the lateral plates of the 3rd abdominal segment.” Gen. 2. Cleippides, Boeck, 1870. 49. Cleippides quadriruncipes, Heller, total length of specimens reaching 52 mm., the antennae not included. Gen. 3. Amphithoeis, Boeck, 1860. 50. Amphithoeis pulchella, nearest Amphithoeis latipes, M. Sars, but “distinguished by a less thickset body, the absence of a dorsal keel, less robust ambulatory legs, as also by its colour. Moreover, the form of the 2 anterior pairs of legs is rather different.”

Fam. Gammaridae. Gen. 1. Maera, Leach, 1813. 51. Maera tenera, “Maera tenera, G. O. Sars, Prodomus descriptionis Crust. etc., No. 119 (non Stimpson),” distinguished by its remarkably slender body, the evenly rounded 1st pair of epimera, the total absence of eyes, and the linear form of the basal joint of the 3 posterior pairs of legs.” Gen. 2. Melita, Leach, 1813. 52. Melita pallida, “posterior margin of all abdominal segments, with exception of last, jutting out above as 2 flat, appressed spines, from between which rise two or three considerably smaller one. Lateral plates of 3rd segment produced posteriorly to a sharp point. No eyes.” Gen. 3. Amathillopes, Heller, 1875. 53. Amathillopes spiniger, Heller, “length of largest specimens reaching 50 mm.”

Fam. Syrphoidae. Gen. Brunzia, Boeck, 1870. 54. Brunzia serrata, distinguished from Brunzia typica, Boeck, “by the sharply-marked dorsal keel, with its high, compressed projections, as also by the posteriorly serrate lateral plates on the 3rd abdominal segment.”

14 mm,” very near to Metopa alderi, Sp. Bate, but “let alone the far greater size, it can
immediately be recognized by the very unequal development of the 2 pairs of antennae—
perfectly uniform in both sexes; whereas the antennae (in the female of M. Alderi at least)
are about equal in length; moreover, by the armature characterizing the hand of the 2nd
pair of legs; and finally, by the 3rd joint of the hindmost pair of legs being less dilated
posteriorly.” Sars notes that he has well-marked specimens from Hammerfest, “which are
indeed a good deal smaller.” 56. Metopa qyvicornis, “length 7½ mm,” distinguished from
Metopa spectabilis “by its inferior size, as also by the greatly elongated and equally
developed antennae. From M. longicornis, Boeck, which, in the appearance of the antennae,
approximates closest the present species, it differs by the greater elongation of the 2nd joint
of the 1st pair of antennae, as also by the different form and armature of the hand of the
2nd pair of legs.” Gen. 2. Danaia, Sp. Bate, 1882, with Cressa, Boeck, for a synonym.
57. Danaia abyssicola, differs from Danaia dubia, Sp. Bate, and Danaia minuta, Boeck,
“by the total want of eyes, the remarkably elongated first pair of antennae, and by the
form of the first pair of legs.” As the oral appendages could not be examined, it remains
uncertain whether this species agrees with Bate’s account of Danaia or Boeck’s of Cressa.
“by its want of distinctly developed eyes, by the presence of only one dorsal spine, by the
uniform development of the antennae, and finally by the peculiar structure of the first pair
of legs in the male.” The generic name is properly Liljeborgia. Gen. 2. Tritrops, Boeck,
1870. 59. Tritrops appendiculata, “the form treated of here exhibits in some respects a
rather striking deviation from the other species referred to the genus Tritrops, and may
possibly be found to constitute a separate genus.” See Note on G. O. Sars, 1880. No. 27.
24 mm.” distinguished “by its total want of eyes and the peculiar dentiform projection on
each of the three anterior pairs of epimera, a character that suggested the specific
designation,” “presenting in its outer habitus closest resemblance to A. spinipes, Boeck.”
61. Ampelisca minuta, “length 8 mm.” to be recognised “by the unusually small antennae, its want of eyes, as also the considerable size of the expansion distinguishing the
basal joint of the last pair of legs posteriorly.” Gen. 2. Byblis, Boeck, 1870. 62. Byblis
abyssi, “differs from the typical species, B. Gaimardi Kroyer, by the total want of eyes
and the much less elongate head,” and is distinguished from Byblis crassicornis, Metzger,
“by the somewhat different structure of the antennae and the caudal stylets,” which “are
all uniform in structure, with simple lanceolate and naked branches. They diminish
successively in length backwards, and reach therefore, when stretched back, to about the
same transverse line.”
from the other two Norwegian species by its total want of eyes, the greatly elongated basal
joint of the 1st pair of antennae, and the structure characterizing the 1st, and in part too,
the 3rd and 4th pairs of legs, as also by their far less dense armature of bristles.”
Fam. Podoceridae. Gen. 1. Podocerus, Leach, 1815. 64. Podocerus assimilis, nearest Podocerus
megacheir, Boeck, “but differs from that animal in having a somewhat robust form of
body, larger epimera, the rudimentary character distinguishing the secondary flagellum of its
1st pair of antennae, as also in the lateral plates of the 3rd abdominal segment not being
angular, but obtuse; rounded posteriorly.” 65. Podocerus brevicornis, somewhat resembles
Podocerus latipes, Kroeyer, but differs “in its want of eyes, the pointed lateral corners of the
head, the shorter and less abundantly bristle-covered antennae, as also in some way deviating
form distinguishing the 2 foremost pairs of legs.” 66. Podocerus tenuicornis, “Podocerus
longicornis, G. O. Sars. Crust. & Fycog. nova etc., No. 38 (non Heller),” “length 3 mm.,”
a species “distinguished from the 2 preceding ones by its remarkably elongate and slender
antennae, furnished posteriorly with long fascicles of bristles,—by the greatly produced lateral corners of the head, and also by the comparatively feeble structure characterising the foremost pair of legs." Gen. 2. *Erichthonius*, Edw., 1850. 67. *Erichthonius megaplos*, "Caprella megalops", G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnog. nov. etc., No. 39," distinguished "by its unusually large and dark-coloured eyes, greatly elongated antennae, and the form of the 2nd pair of legs in the male. The genus *Corynus*, Say, of which *C. tubularis* is the type, differs essentially, as shown by Sidney Smith, from the genus *Erichthonius* Edw., belonging, as it does, to the family *Corophiidae*. The only Northern species of this genus is *C. crassicornis* (Siphonocrates) Sp. Bate, also met with on the coasts of Norway."

Fam. Corophiidae. Gen. *Unciola*, Say, 1818. "Syn: Glaucome, Kröyer, 1845." 68. *Unciola petalocea*, "Glaucome petalocea", G. O. Sars. Crust. & Pycnog. nova etc., No. 40," "length 10 mm." "The present species bears closest resemblance to *U. planipes* Norman, but it is easily recognized by its greater size and the peculiar lamellar form of the 3rd and 4th joints of the 2nd pair of antennae in the male, as also by the structure of the 1st pair of legs. The 2nd pair of legs differs in the two sexes from those of *U. planipes*, the hand occurring vertically truncate at the extremity and with a well-defined palmar margin."" 69. *Unciola septentrionalis*, G. O. Sars. Crust. et Pycnog. nova etc., No. 41." 70. *Unciola triticornis*, distinguished from earlier species "by its remarkably clumsy form of body, comparatively robust and densely hisute antennae, and small whitish-yellow eyes." 71. *Unciola macera*, "distinguished by its slim form of body and greatly produced limbs, rudimentary eyes, as also the peculiar form characterising the 2nd pair of legs in the male." "

Tribe 3. Caprellina. Fam. Caprellidae. Gen. *Caprella*, Lamk. 1818 [1801]. 72. *Caprella microtuberculata*, "of the previously known species, this approximates closest *C. linearis* Lin., but admits at once of being distinguished by the much more produced 1st pair of antennae, the form of the 2nd pair of legs, and the different colouring." The last of those distinctions must be noted as of very doubtful specific value. 73. *Caprella spinosissima*, Norman, "Caprella spinosissima*, Wyville Thomson, The Depths of the Sea, p. 126. *Caprella horrida*, G. O. Sars, Prodromus descript. Crust. & Pycnog. etc., No. 137. "On a former occasion," Sars observes, "I recorded this characteristic species under a new name, viz., *horrida*, to prevent its being confounded with Stimpson's *Egina spinosissima*. Meanwhile, as the latter is identical with the form *Caprella spinifera*, described somewhat earlier by Bell, and must, therefore, bear the last-mentioned specific designation, I see no reason for suggesting any change in the name proposed by Norman for the species treated of here; wherefore it is now retained." As, however, the name *Caprella spinosissima* has been used by Spencer Bate for the species named *Egina spinosissima* by Stimpson in 1854 and *Caprella spinifera* by Bell in 1855, it becomes a synonym of the former, and cannot be used again for Norman's species, which will therefore revert to the name *Caprella horrida*, G. O. Sars. See also Note on C. Wyville Thomson, 1873. Gen. 2. *Egina*, Kröyer, 1843. 74. *Egina spinifera*, Bell, the synonymy given being *Caprella spinifera*, Bell, 1855, *Egina spinosissima*, Stimpson, 1857. *Egina spinosissima*, G. O. Sars, Prodromus descript. Crust. & Pycnog. No. 135. "Böeck's *Egina echinata* differs obviously alike in the armature of the body and the structure of the 2nd pair of legs." The species is therefore, as just observed, *Egina spinosissima*, Stimpson, 1854. Indeed, as to Stimpson's priority, I may here mention that a separate copy of Stimpson's Synopsis, which I have recently obtained, shows the following dates; on the cover, "Washington City: published by the Smithsonian Institution, January 1853."; on the title-page, "[accepted for publication January, 1853.]; the introduction signed "William Stimpson. Smithsonian Institution, February, 1853."; on the page containing "references to the figures," "published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. March, 1853."
Tribe 4. Hyperiina. Fam. Hyperiidae. Gen. Hyperiopsis, n. "Generic Character.—Body of the usual form in Hyperidians, tumid anteriorly, with back broad and small epinera. Head large, with upper part prominently arcuate. Eyes incompletely developed. First pair of antennae larger than 2nd, with peduncle short and a well-developed accessory flagellum. Mandibles furnished with distinctly developed palps. The 2 foremost pairs of legs feeble in structure, simple, non-subechelform; the 2 succeeding pairs with 3rd joint very large, compressed, lamelliform; the 3 posterior pairs slender, almost filiform, with basal joint but slightly expanded; last joint longest. Pleopods powerfully developed. The 2 foremost pairs of caudal stylets simple, two-jointed; last pair biramous. Telson rudimentary." "It is far from improbable that a closer examination will show the necessity of selecting it [Hyperiopsis Vöringii] as the type of a distinct group within the tribe Hyperiina. The most striking peculiarity in the present form is the distinct and rather large secondary flagellum on the 1st pair of antennae, a character quite alien to Hyperidians in general." 75. "Hyperiopsis Vöringii," n. sp. "The specimen examined would appear, judging from the structure of the antennae, to be a female," length 11 mm., taken off the Norwegian coast at a depth of 600 fathoms. [The fifth and sixth pleon-segments are not condesced.]

In the Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, 1882, Sars divides the Amphipoda into Tribe 1. Hyperina, Tribe 2. Gammarina, Tribe 3. Caprellina. In the present work we find Tribe 3. Caprellina, but Tribe 1. Gammarina, and Tribe 4. Hyperina, without any Tribe 2. It may be presumed that the change of order was intentional, and that the numbers would have been consecutive but for an oversight.

The appendix, p. 376, mentions that Socarnes ovalis, Hoek, is a synonym of Socarnes bidenticulatus (Sp. Bate), and that in regard to the shallow-water specimen from north of Spitzbergen referred by Hoek to Onesimus leucoptis, G. O. Sars, the correctness of the determination is very questionable.

1885. Schneider, J. Sparre.


Pontocrates norvegicus, Boeck, is described and figured in much detail, distinguished from Pontocrates (Kroyera) arenarius, Sp. Bate, and identified with Kroyera altamarina, Bate and Westwood. The genus Pontocrates, as defined by Boeck, is considered to be scarcely if at all distinguishable from Monoculodes. A very striking relationship is pointed out between Monoculodes carinatus, Sp. Bate, and Pontocrates norvegicus. Since Monoculodes carinatus was originally instituted as the type-species of Kroyera, Sp. Bate, Schneider’s investigations seem to tend either to the restoration of the name Kroyera, with the species carinata, arenaria and norvegica, or to the merging of Kroyera and Pontocrates alike in Monoculodes. [The form Kroyera, instead of the earlier and more correct Kroyera, is uniformly used in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea.]

Dexamine then, Boeck, is fully described and figured. On the first maxille Schneider observes, "A want of symmetry in the mouth-organs is found in most Amphipoda, especially in the mandibles, but so irregular a pair of first maxillae I have hitherto found only in Dexamine." It is apparently very like Dexamine kelbergi, Boeck. "In regard to the telson, Boeck speaks of it as split to the root; I remarked to be sure," Schneider says, "a suture along the whole telson, but even under strong pressure could only make the points dehiscent. The third segment of the pleon is, just as in many Lysianasside, drawn out into a pointed, somewhat upward curved, hook, whereas Boeck expressly affirms the contrary."
Schneider prefers to retain the Dexamines († Dexaminiidae), with the palpsless mandibles, peculiarly unsymmetrical first maxilla, and exudivate palpe of the maxillipeds, as a separate family for the genera Dexamines and Tritexa, in contradistinction to the Atylidae, with the genera Atylus, Halysages, Calliopius, Amphileptus and Loophos, "which in these respects are tolerably normal."

1885. SCHNEIDER, ROBERT.

Der unterirdische Gammarus von Clausthal. (G. pulex var. subterraneus.)


Dr. Schneider refers to an earlier essay on "subterrane Organismen" (Abhandlung zum Programm des Königl. Real-Gymnasiums zu Berlin. Ostern 1885), in which he had already mentioned this *Gammarus*. The summary of the present paper says that the subterranean *Gammarus* from Clausthal differs from the common form of *Gammarus pulex* and approaches the blind cavern-form in the following points:—"1. in der absoluten Bleichheit des Körpers; 2. in der beginnenden Verkürzung des Auges; 3. in der Form des fünften Gliedes des zweiten Greiffüusses; 4. event. in der Streckung der Vorder-Antennen." "Dazu kommen noch die Eigenthümlichkeiten der verstärkten Kalk- und Eisenaufnahme." It is not, he says, strictly a "Mittelform," but at any rate a "Vermittlungsf orm." The special interest of the form lies in its occurrence in the waters of mines of which the age can be more or less definitely ascertained. "Zwischen ihr und jenem Extrem, welches der völlig blinde *G. pulex* in seinen verschiedenen Variationen darstellt, liegt unbetrüchtliche ungleichere Kluft, als zwischen eben derselben und unseren einheimischen oberirdisch lebenden Formen. Noch für menschliche Begriffe unerreich langer Zeiträume müssen erforderlich sein und gewesen sein, um jene vollkommen subterrane modifizierte Form aus einer unserem Clausthaler Vorkommen entsprechenden Anpassungsstufe entstehen zu lassen, wenn wir bedenken, dass letztere von Normalzustande noch nicht allzu weit differirende immerhin ein bis zwei Jahrhunderte (und vielleicht darüber) bis zu ihrem jetzigen Standpunkte gebraucht haben wird."

1885. SIMON, EUGÈNE.


On page 6, besides a note on *Gammarus pulex*, there is given the following description of *Gammarus truncatus*, n. s.

"Long, 8 mm. *Gammarus pulex* valde affinis, differt tegumentis corporis parceis et minutissime punctatis, capite paulo longiore et antice paululum attenuato, oculis longius remotioribus supra basin antennarum paululum superantibus (in *G. pulex* brevius ovatis et supra basin antennarum non attingesistentibus), antennarum superiorum ramo flagelli longiore articulum flagelli 6° attingente sexarticulato, articulis 3, 4 et 5 reliquis paulo longioribus et inter se brevioris sequis (in *G. pulex* ramo semper triarticulato, articulo ultimo longiore setiformi, articulum flagelli 3° vix aequante), antennis inferioribus flagello breviore octoarticulato articulis

"Gammarus locusta valde affinis, oculis antennis et superioribus fere similibus, sed antennarum inferiorum flagello minus breviore articularibus et fere terciis differt (in G. locusta flagello robustiore paulum depresso 15–20-articulato, articularis saltem 2–5 latioribus quam longioribus)."


The views of earlier writers on these organs are stated. Mr. Spencer has investigated them specially in Talitrus locusta, in which the two tubes in question open at a considerable distance from the anus and run backwards instead of forwards, as in Gammarus, to end blindly in the last segment. Their openings into the gut are lateral, not dorsal as in Gammarus. In certain specimens these tubes were found to contain very definite concretions, of which Mr. Spencer says, "distilled water does not dissolve them, nor is there any uric acid present, but I have been able to clearly detect phosphoric acid, and hence they seem to differ from those found by Nebeski in Orchestia caximana, where he states that they consist of carbonate of lime." The general result agrees with Mayer's view of these organs, which Mr. Spencer gives as follows:—

"Mayer has also described them in the Caprellide, where he states that they are well developed in Caprella, and absent, or only very feebly developed, in Protella, Proto, and Pedalirius, but when present he has never found in them characteristic concretions, and is very decided in asserting that throughout the Amphipoda these diverticula, whatever may be their function and whether they contain excretory products or not, belong morphologically to the mid and not to the hind gut, and that hence they cannot be considered as analogous to the Malpighian tubes of insects. He states that there is always present a sharp break in the epithelium where the mid and hind gut meet, and that the chitin lining of the latter is not continued into the tubes whose epithelium resembles that of the mid, and not that of the hind gut."

1885. Stebbing, T. R. R.


Cyprodelia damnoniensis, n. sp. is here described and figured, and the correspondence pointed out between the genus Cyprodelia, Haswell, 1880, and the genus Stegoplos, G. O. Sars, 1882. Both may have been anticipated by Pellocera, Catta. See Note on Catta, 1875.

1885. Stebbing, T. R. R.


Figures are given of Andania gigantea and Acanthosoma tricarinata, the latter of which is now transferred to a new genus, Acanthocheilus. In this part of the Narrative also the figure by
1886. AURIVILLIUS, C. W. S.


At page 41 it is mentioned that Amphithopsis longinaudata, A. Boeck, is found, as well as Aristias tunichis, Kroyer, and Amblyoa pediculata, G. O. Sars, in the branchial sac of Ascidians. A specimen, 8 mm. long, the antennae not included, was found in Phallusia obliqua, Heller. On Megapora hoops many specimens of Cyana boaepi, Litken, were found, principally on the sides of the head, a few on the fins, and one further back on the whole's body. Curiously, out of 102 individuals only 12 were females. The largest of the male specimens was 12 mm. long, of the females 9 mm., antennae not included.

1886. BOVALLIUS, CARL.


Bovallius considers that Guérin's Cystisoma must be corrected into Cystosoma, and then remarks that "as the name Cystosoma or Cystisoma has been previously given to a genus of Coleoptera by Westwood, it must be rejected and consequently the name of WILLEMOES-SUHUM Thaumatops be substituted." But in fact Westwood's genus is Cystosoma, and Guérin's name ought neither to be corrected nor rejected. Thaumatops is itself a correction of Thaumops, a correction already suggested in the Zoological Record for 1873, but these corrections only multiply synonyms needlessly, and are in my opinion very unjust to the founders of genera. If the niceties of classical philology must be attended to in the invention of new names, it would be better for authors to beware of Greek and Latin altogether and adopt Leach's device of throwing letters together into chance names like Rocinella, at the composition of which no scholar will be able to carp.

The family called by Willemoes-Suhm Cystisomidae is renamed by Bovallius Thaumatopsidae. This, he says, "is to be ranged between the families Mimonectidae and Thronimidæ. It also shows some relations to the family formed by the genus Tyro, MILNE-EDWARDS." He has elsewhere shown that Tyro is the same as the later Clydonia, Dana. To Thaumatops he assigns four species; 1. Thaumatos neptunus, Guérin, 1842, under which he doubtfully includes Thaumatos pellucida (the male), Willemoes Suhm, 1874, "Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond. vol. 163, part 3, p. 637, (the male)."; 2. Thaumatos pellucida, Willemoes Suhm, 1874, "Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. vol. 163, p. i. p. 629 (non p. 538), pl. 49–50, fig. 1–9a;" 3. "Thaumatos Lovinii," n. s., Fig. 1–14, in which "the two first pectoral segments are free, not coalesced," and "on the under-side of the head there is no shorter row of spines as in Th. Neptunus and Th. pellucida;" the single known specimen, in "length, 105 mm., was taken in the Indian Ocean; 4. Thaumatos longipes, n. s., Fig. 15–23, in which also "the two first pectoral segments are free, not coalesced;" the
single specimen, in "length, 57 mm., was taken off the west coast of Australia;" "through the long and coarsely denticulated legs this species," Bovallius says, "is easily distinguished from the others." Detailed descriptions are given of all the four species.

Of the species described by J. C. Fabricius in 1775, under the name *Oniscus spinosus*, mention is not made.

1886. Bovallius, Carl.

Amphipoda Synopidea. With 3 Plates. (Presented to the Royal Society of Sciences of Upsala the 10th May 1886.) Upsala, 1886.

Bovallius here divides the Amphipoda into five tribes, distinguished as I. Tanaidea; II. Gammaridea; III. Synopidea; IV. Hyperiidea; V. Caprellidea. In the diagnosis the distinction between the Amphipoda Gammaridea, and the Amphipoda Synopidea, is made to depend upon the eyes and the maxillipeds; in the former the eyes are described as "oculi mediocres, sessiles," in the latter as "oculi grandis, maximam partem capitis occupantes, sessiles;" but when we compare the size of the eyes in such a species as that which has been named *Calliopus grandoculis*, with the size of the eyes in the various species assigned to *Synopia*, this distinction seems untenable; the maxillipeds of the Gammaridea are said to be "non coaliti, palpum quattuor-articulatum gerentes," while those of the Synopidea are described as "plus minusve coaliti, palpum quattuor-articulatum gerentes," but surely in both tribes the maxillipeds are coalesced at the base, and in the Gammaridea the fourth joint of the palp is occasionally wanting, as in *Normania*, Böeck, and occasionally both the third and fourth joints are absent, as in *Lafyptius*, Kröyer. The further character assigned to the Gammaridea, "urus mediocre, triarticulatum," is not universally applicable, since in the family Dalichidae, Dana, the uropod-bearing portion (urus) of the pleon has only two joints; and lastly, the character "telson supissime fissum," seems out of place when in so many genera the telson is not cleft.

His tribe Synopidea Bovallius divides into three families; 1. Synopidea; 2. Trischizostominatide; 3. Hyperiopside. He admits that the Synopidea "resemble the true Gammarids in more points than those of the two following families do." In the diagnosis of this family, he says that "the eyes occupy the upper median part of the head, and are distinctly faceted." To the genus *Synopia*, Dana, he assigns six species, of which he gives descriptions, and, of all but the last, figures; all the species, he says, "are closely allied and seem rather to deserve the name of varieties than of species," but, "as their differences seem to be constant," he keeps them distinct under the following names; 1. *Synopia ultramarina*, Dana; 2. *Synopia carabidens*, n. s.; 3. *Synopia angulifrons*, Dana; 4. *Synopia Schollei*, n. s.; 5. *Synopia gracilis*, Dana; 6. *Synopia orientalis*, Kossmann. Of these *Synopia Schollei*, had long ago been figured for this Report, having been taken by the Challenger at the surface in the Pacific and elsewhere. One or two minute differences between the description by Bovallius and my own are noticed in the account of the species.

To the family Trischizostomatide, Sars, the genus *Trischizostoma*, Böeck, is assigned without companions, and with the single species *Trischizostoma raschi*, Böeck. New descriptions and figures are given of the adult female and young male. For my opinion on the proper name for this genus, see Note on A. Costa, 1853.

The third family Hyperiopside has the single genus *Hyperiopsis*, Sars, and the one species "Hyperiopsis Voertiauëi, Sars," the figures and details being borrowed from G. O. Sars' recent work on the Crustacea of the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition 1870–1878.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

1886. Forstrand, Carl.

Det arktiska hafsområdets djurgeografiska begränsning med ledning af skal-kräftornas (crustacea malacostraca) utbredning. Upsala, 1886. 55 pages and map.

It is mentioned in a note, p. 4, that L. K. Schumardt, in Die geographische Verbreitung der Thiere, Wien, 1853, calls the Arctic maritime region "Reich der Meersungeheire und Amphipoden." The circumpolar realm is thus divided, starting eastward from Behring Strait; 1. Americana iskaf, from Behring Strait to Smith Sound and Baffin Bay; 2. Vestgrönlandiska hafet, the tract of sea between the American Archipelago and mainland and Greenland; 3. Europeiska Nordhafet, between East Greenland, West Finnmarken and Spitzbergen; 4. Barentz haf, between East Spitzbergen, Franz Joseph Land, Nova Zembla, Northern Russia and East Finnmarken; 5. Karikiis hafet, from the east coast of Nova Zembla to Cape Chelyuskin; 6. Siberiens iskaf, from Cape Chelyuskin to Behring Strait; 7. Beaufort's haf, the sea immediately north of Behring Strait and south of it to the Aleutian Islands and Sea of Ochotok.

Referring to the Royal Society Manual of the Natural History, etc. of Greenland, London, 1873, containing the "Crustacea of Greenland by Chr. Lütken," he says that the West Greenland Sea has eighty species of Amphipoda, of which the following are not yet known from other seas, "Igina longicornis Kr., Cercops Holboelli Kr., Cephalopodes tricuspid (Kr.), Cyprinus monodon L. var. mystici L. var. odosus L., Cyprinocaris annus L., Monocathodes affinis (Braun) och Parathemisto compost (Goës)." At page 36 he remarks that many species, especially pelagic and surface-living animals, such as Themisto, Hyperia, and many Copepoda, may be subject to a passive distribution, due to marine currents. He finishes by giving a list of 304 Crustacea, of which those numbered 133 to 304 are Amphipoda, showing their distribution in the regions above-mentioned, of which he subdivides the third into "O. Grönland, Ishafsdjupet, Spetsbergen." He adds for comparison two other regions, Great Britain and the Baltic. To the list of species an addendum gives "Lanceola Chausi I. Bovall," from West Greenland. Hock's new species, 1882, are not included in the list.

1886. Fowler, George Herbert, born September 4, 1861 (G. H. F.).


Forty-five species of Amphipoda are enumerated, with here and there a synonym and occasional notes by Mr. Fowler and Mr. A. O. Walker. "Bathyporeia pelagica, var. roberstoni, Sp. Fals," is separated from Bathyporeia pilosa, Lindström, by an accidental misapprehension. On Dexamine spinosa, Leach, the remark is made that "two very small specimens lack the characteristic tooth on the first antenna, = D. leucocermis?; on Gammarus locusta, Linn., "a black form is common; the red spots on the abdominal segments are not always present;" on Gammarus marinus, Leach, "some specimens dredged from Welshman's Gut are apparently a variety between G. locusta and G. marinus, having the first two abdominal segments rounded off, but still not agreeing with G. campylurus in the form of the last pair (Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.) \textsuperscript{XXX 73}
of feet." Podocerus falcatus, Montagn, Podocerus pelagicus, Leach, and Podocerus pulchellus, Leach, are given as three species, but with the statement that "the last two species may be varieties of P. falcatus. Figure 1 on Plate IV. is an outline of "Protella phasna, Dana (young)," of which Mr. Fowler observes that "none of the characteristic spines on the back are developed except that on the head; and the palm of the second cheliped is much simpler than that of the adult, exhibiting only one, not very strong, tooth."

1886. Fowler, G. Herbert.

The Zoological Record for 1885; being Volume the twenty-second of the Record of zoological literature. London, m.dccc.lxxxvi. Crustacea by G. Herbert Fowler, B.A., Ph.D. 29 pages.

1886. Gerstaecker, A.


In this part is finished the discussion of the variety of colouring found among the Amphipoda, and mention made of the correspondence in some species between the colour of the animal and its surroundings. A section, number 3, follows on habitat, in which the remark is made that hitherto only a single species, Orchestia cavimana, Holter, has been proved (by Graeffe's experiments) to have entirely given up the water and become an air-breather like the terrestrial Isopods. It is further said that of the Gammarid group hitherto only a single species, Pherusa fucicola, Leach, has been observed as an inhabitant of the wrack thrown up by the sea. But surely the common Gammaris, locusta and marinus, are much more frequently found in such circumstances than Pherusa fucicola, which along with many other species, haunts the woods between tide marks. Section 4 describes some of the contrivances by which Amphipoda provide themselves with dwellings, giving an account, among other matters, of the investigation by which P. Mayer discovered that Phronima sedentaria makes use of other animals for a residence besides Pygospio. In Section 5, on the means of boring, it is suggested that the large lower antennae of Chelura teredora may be of use in removing the gnawed-off particles of wood from the passages. Section 6 is on the period of appearance of some of the Amphipoda. Section 7, on motion, describes Gerstaecker's own observations on Gammarus pales. This, he says, swims never on its side except when the shallowness of the water compels it, but otherwise almost always with the back uppermost, only occasionally and for a short time back downwards. It always swims straight forward, with the last three pairs of pereopods turned upwards, the first two pairs by their movements assisting the pleopods, the gnathopods held perfectly quiet, the antennae for the most part kept in motion. In reference to "Talitrus saltator," Gerstaecker makes the suggestion that the second gnathopod may be employed in digging the hole in the sand for the creature to bury itself, though the small size and fineness of the integument of the hand of this limb are recognised as out of harmony with the suggestion. The first gnathopod would seem to be a more efficient instrument for the purpose in question. Gerstaecker suspects that the swimming movements of "Lepidactylis (Sculcator) arenaria" must be especially
peculiar. In fact they very much agree with those of the thin and delicate *Niphargus aquilon.* Both species are to all appearance unwilling swimmers, struggling often in a more or less upright position, then swimming back downwards, and soon sinking to the bottom. Section 8, on nourishment, gives reasons for the opinion that the Amphipoda principally if not exclusively feed on animal substances, whether dead or living. Section 9, on commensalism and parasitism, distinguishes the species which have been noticed as respectively inhabitants of Sponges, of Hydrozoa, of Echinoderms, of Tunicata, of Mollusca, of Crustacea, of Fishes, of Reptilia, of Cetacea; those on Reptilia probably belonging rather to the surface growth of sea-weeds than to the animals on which the sea-weed happens to grow. Section 10 discusses the good and harm which the Amphipoda are supposed to do, the good consisting in their constituting the food of various animals of more directly obvious importance, the harm inculpating only two species, *Chatura terebrans,* which bores into submarine timber, and *Gammarus locusta,* which is supposed to destroy fishing-nets. Section 11, on parasites, mentions as internal parasites *Echinorhynchus polycentrus,* Breus, *Echinorhynchus proteus,* Westr., *Distomum sp.,* *Gregaria longissima,* Sieb., *Zygopeltis putana,* Laehmann, *Gregaria clausi,* Frenzel, *Calyxthelamys phronia,* Frenzel, *Gregaria nicae,* Frenzel, *Gregaria caprella,* Frenzel, and as external parasites "Epistyli Steini,* Wress., and *Carchesium sp.,* on *Gammarus pulex; Podobrya cybotermus,* Clap., and *Dendrocomaetes paradoxus,* Stein, on *Gammarus pulex; Voginaea crystallina,* on *Gammarus marinus; Vorticella sp. on Darreina compressa* and on *Lepidactylis arenaria; Carchesium sp. and Podobrya crustascorum* on *Coprella equilis.*"

Chapter V. is on classification, and begins by describing successively the systems of Milne-Edwards, Dana, Spence Bate (1857 and 1862), Lillieberg, Boeck, Nebelski and (for the *Hyperina*) Clap., but without recognising the important service rendered by Axel Boeck in laying stress upon the mouth-organs in addition to other important parts of the structure. An interesting discussion follows bearing largely upon the Tanaides, which it seems to be a point of honour with Gerstaecker to include under the Amphipoda. The order Amphipoda itself, as distinguished from the Isopoda, he characterizes "als annähernd homonom segmentirte Malacostraca mit in der Regel selbstständigem, seltener (Laemolipoda, Tanaides) mit dem ersten Mittelleibring verschmolzenem Kopftheil, zwei über einander eingelenkten Fühlerpaaren, nicht facettirtem Augen-Integument, im Mittelteil gelegenen Herzenschlauch und lediglich der Ortsbewegung (nicht der Athmung) dienenden Hinterleibsbeinen."

He makes three suborders, thus defined:—


A conspectus follows, which is not completed in this part, giving definitions of the divisions, tribes, families and most of the genera which Gerstaecker accepts. Division I. *Hyperina,* is
subdivided into two tribes, of which the first “Hyperina anomala, M.-Edw. (Platycheiria Claus),” follows Claus’ arrangement of 1879, adding, however, Phoroco, M.-Edw., as a fourth genus in Fam. 3. Pronotidae, Claus, whereas Claus, who omitted it in 1879, places it, in 1887, in the family Lysidae. Tribus II. Hyperina normalis, M.-Edw., is divided into three families. Fam. 1. Phoronimidae, Dana, is divided into two groups, Phoroniina and Phorominina (see Note on Claus, 1879), with the suggestion that Tryphosa, Boeck, should be included in the family Phoronimidae, the fact escaping notice that this genus had been identified by Sars with Lycosa, Dana, a genus belonging to the preceding tribe. Fam. 2. Hyperididae, Dana, receives the following genera, 1. “Thermia Guér. (Parathermia Boeck),” 2. “Clytopus Dana,” 3. “Clytoma Guér. (Thaumops Willemoes),” 4. “Tyro M.-Edw.,” 5. “Hyperia, Lutr. (Hiella Straus, mas: Lestrigonus M.-Edw., fem: Metoecus Kroyer, Tourin Dana),” 6. “Daira M.-Edw. (Dairia Dana),” 7. “Mimonectes Boeck,” with the concluding remark “hierher ferner: Gatt. Lanceola Say.” Clytoma should be written Cystosoma, and Lestrigonus is commonly regarded as the male of Hyperia. Fam. 3. Vibiliae, Dana (Hyperina Guimarariae M.-Edw.), contains only the genus Vibilia, M.-Edw.

Division II. Gammarina, begins with “Tribus I. Corophiina (Marchena M.-Edw.).” This has five families, thus arranged:—

Fam. 1. Cheluridae, Ailm. Genus Chelura, Phil. (Nemertes, White, Linnorn, Hesse).


Fam. 5. Clydonine, Dana. Genus Clydonia, Dana.

Tribus II. Gammarina genuina (Sauter, M.-Edw.); begins with Fam. 6. Gammaridae. (The branchial vesicles in subfamilies 1–5 normally developed.)


The above classification suggests the following comments:

The definition of Fam. 2. Dulichidae, Dana, includes the statements, “Das vierte und fiente Hinterleibsegment mit einander verschmolzen; von den drei hinteren griffelförmigen Spaltbeimparen eines fehelen.” But in Phatophium, Dana, here given as a synonym of Coryphkins, Dana, the fourth and fifth pleon-segments are not coalesced, and there are third uropods, though small and without rami.

In Fam. 3. Corophiidae, Dana, Cerapus, Say, is identified with Erichthornites, M.-Edw., from which S. I. Smith has shown it to be an acid, and is included in the group which have pairs of rami on the first and second uropods, whereas the second uropods in Cerapus have single rami. Dercothoe, Dana, is probably the female of Erichthornites, certainly not the female of Cerapus, Say. Holoc, Bocck, being preoccupied, has been changed into Neohela.
In the second group of the Corophiidae, Elasmopus, Costa, is given as a synonym of Podocerus, Leach, but afterwards in the fifth subfamily of the Gammaridae as a synonym of Mero, Leach, to which it comes in fact much nearer. It is not easy to see why Microdendrops, Costa, and Autonoe, Braz., should become synonyms of Aera, Kroyer, while Stimpsonia, Sp. Bate, is retained as an independent genus. Gratippus, Sp. Bate, is of later date than Collonastix, Grube. The preoccupied name Anisopus, Templet., should rather be assigned as a synonym to Swanamphitoe, Sp. Bate, than to Amphitoe, Leach. The same may be said of Pleonexes, Sp. Bate, since its type species, Pleonexes gammaroides, is almost undoubtedly a Swanamphitoe. Leptocheirus, Zaddach, should not be made a synonym of Protomedeia, Kroyer; Boeck even put the two genera in different subfamilies.

In Fam. 4. Ilcinus, Dana, it should not be given as a generic character of Ilcina that the second uropods are longer than the third; they are not so represented by Dana in the type species. If Ilcina, Grube, is the same as Percionotus, Bate and Westwood, as most probably is the case, the latter name has priority. In the definition of the family, the expression "die beiden vorderen Reinsporen von den folgenden nicht formell abweichend" is inaccurate, since, at least in Ilcina, the gnathopods have the third joint under-riding the wrist.

In Fam. 5. Clydenina, Dana, Clydonia, Dana, has recently been identified by Bovallius with Tyg, M.-Edw.

In Fam. 6. Gammaridae, Subfam. 1. Lysianassina (et Stegocephalina), Dana, an attempt, with which most students will sympathise, is heroically made to reduce the number of genera, by grouping several that Boeck has established, under earlier names and comprehensive definitions. But it seems hardly just to set aside without argument results at which Boeck arrived by patient and laborious investigation. Moreover, rejected genera are very apt to make their reappearance, when fresh research and the discovery of new species makes the want of them felt, and then the earlier rejection has only the effect of complicating the synonymy. Many of Leach’s genera were at one time thought superfluous, but are now firmly established. On the other hand, comprehensive definitions such as that of Paramphitoe by Boeckius, are apt to introduce a confusion which it almost needs a General Council to disentangle. The preoccupied Opis, Kroyer, has been altered by Boeck into Opica; the definition here given does not suit Normania, Boeck, which is made synonymous with it. Eglia, Costa, here given among the Lysianassina, is no doubt synonymous with Urothoe, Dana, given later on among the Phoxina, Sp. Bate. Glyceria, Haswell, being preoccupied, has been altered to Glyceria.

In the second group of this subfamily, Andania, Boeck, is made a synonym of Stegocephalus, Kroyer, but I venture to think that a comparison of the mandibles shows such a combination to be impossible; on what grounds Priscilla and Arpesia, Boeck, are made synonyms of Pontoporeia, Kroyer, I can still less understand, since the type species of these three genera are strikingly different in outward form.

In Subfam. 2. Phoxina, Sp. Bate, the definition begins with the words, “Kopf niedrig, schnabelförmig ausgezogen, den Ursprung der oberen Fühler kappenförmig überlappend.” But the first genus assigned to the subfamily is Lepidactylis, in which there is no such hook-like prolongation of the head, the small acute rostrum being between the antennae. A similar remark will apply to Urothoe, of which indeed Gerstacker himself says, “Kopf nur kurz schnabelförmig ausgezogen,” as well as to Cheirocratus, Norman, which is here given as a synonym of Liljaborgia [rather Liljeborgia] Sp. Bate, although in fact it cannot in classification be placed even beside it, if any attention be paid to the mouth-organs. Acanthonotus, Owen, being preoccupied, has been altered by Boeck into Acanthonomatia.

In Subfam. 5. Gammarina, Cressa, Boeck, which is given as a synonym of genus 37, Stenothoe, Dana, has been identified by G. O. Sars with Danaita, Sp. Bate. Metopa, Boeck, a genus in which there is a mandibular palp, is also given as a synonym of Stenothoe, in which the
mandible has no palp. The genus Calliopeus, Stebbing, is a synonym of Amphilochus, Sp. Bate. Calliope, Leach, being preoccupied, must yield to Calliopeus, Liljeborg. Of the genera Mucronia and Polychara, Haswell, named as genera related to Isaac, M.-Edw., the former is a synonym of Weyllea (see Notes on Haswell, 1889), the latter is synonymous with Tribunca, Boeck. Cerothoe, Costa, in which the third uropods have both rami elongate, is here given as a synonym of Melitta, Leach, although in regard to the third uropods of that genus it is rightly said, "ihre Innemannelle stark verkürzt." Goplana, Wrzesien, is made a synonym of Gammarus, without notice of the curious coalescence of segments which distinguishes the former genus from the latter. Anathilla, Rathke, being preoccupied, must give place to Anathilla, Sp. Bate, and not vice versa.

1886. Giesbrecht, W.


In an "aperçu de la faune actuelle de l’estuaire," the Crustacea are said to number about sixty-five species, and "parmi les plus intéressantes" are included six species of Amphipods, none of them new. Two other species are named in the following observation, "deux espèces très affines, les Gammarus locusta, L. et Gam. pulcher, L. = Gam. fluviatilis, H. Milne-Edwards, sont très abondantes dans la Seine et à son embouchure. La première de ces deux espèces, le Gammarus locusta, se tient constamment dans l’eau salée, tandis que le Gammarus pulcher, très difficile à distinguer du précédent, vit à la fois, d’après mes observations, dans les eaux salées, saumâtres et douces."

1886. Koehler, R.

This is practically the same paper as that already noticed in the Note on Koehler, 1885, p. 566. For "Erystheus ebrighthalanus Sp. B.," "Erystheus erythropthalmus Sp. B." is here read, so that Erystheus erythropthalmus is clearly intended. Some other obvious corrections of nomenclature are requisite in the lists given.

1886. Koelbel, Carl.

Out of thirty-four species of Crustacea in the collection, seventeen were Amphipods, among which the following were conspicuous for the very large number of specimens met with:—
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

"Amphithulla Sabineii" the largest example measured, without the antenna, 37 mm. "The
young, 6 mm. long, show considerable differences from the adult, especially in regard to
the antenna, telson and uropods. The antennae are still short and comparatively thick;
the flagellum of the upper antennae with only 6 or 7 joints, of the lower with 8 or 9; the
accessory flagellum with 2. The telson is shorter than the preceding segment; the two
rami of the last uropods are strikingly unequal, the inner scarcely more than a third the
length of the outer. On the other hand, there is already a clear indication of the dentate
dorsal carina; and on the first three pleon-segments the edges could be already perceived
running obliquely downwards to the hinder angle. In the two latter points, therefore,
compared with the young form described and figured by Buchholz [1874], notwithstanding the
nearly equal size of the specimens examined, there was here an advance in development."

On "Acanthone cuspidata" (Lepechin), Koelbel says, "For this curious species with its rows
and rows of spines, Hoek's criticism on the figure published by Buchholz (Die zweite
deutsche Nordpolfahrt, 1874, 2, B, Taf. XL), as well in regard to the equipment of the
first joint of the peduncle of the upper antennae as also in regard to the form of the first
joint in the three hinder pereopods and to the origin of the first medio-dorsal spine, are
confirmed by two very large and well-preserved specimens, which were taken at a depth
of 140 Metres. The first median dorsal spine arises from the front rim of the first
pereon-segment, and, running almost parallel with the longitudinal axis of the body, lies
with a gently undulating curve over the head, extending beyond it with the second half of
its length. Also I see the hinder end of the telson with a very shallow emargination, by
no means with an acute-angled slit, as figured by Buchholz." The possibility, however,
should be borne in mind, that Buchholz may have had another species or a variety under
examination.

1886. Norman, A. M.

Museum Normanianum, or a Catalogue of the Invertebrata of Europe, and the
Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans, which are contained in the collection of the

Four tables give the numbers of Crustacea under the following heads: "I. Total Crustacea
described from the World in Milne-Edwards' Histoire des Crustacés," including Amphipoda
130, "II. Species in Milne-Edwards from the Area of this Catalogue," Amphipoda 95,
"III. Species now described from the Area of this Catalogue," Amphipoda 663, "IV.
Species in the collection of A. M. N.," Amphipoda 272. A preliminary remark is made
that "while, on the one hand, it is certain that very many of the forms in Column III.
will hereafter prove spurious or synonymous with others; on the other hand, we know
little of the Amphipoda of the Western Atlantic, and nothing of the Ostracoda free living
Copepoda and other smaller Crustacea of that district, and very little of those of some
other parts of the area." The total number of species in Column III. is 3209, and Mr.
Norman remarks that "the Crustacea is the class which undoubtedly embraces more forms
than any other outside the Insecta." The species of Amphipoda referred to in Table IV.
are named on pages 13–18, and numbered from 528 to 799; though this is only a list of names, with synonyms occasionally given, it has its value for the student as showing the names preferred by an accomplished carcinologist.

1886. PERRIER, EDMOND.


On pages 194, 195, a brief popular account is given of the Amphipoda. In "Fig. 103.—Caprella,—Grossie deux fois," the two antennae are represented of equal length. It is stated that "l'Eurytenea magnellanica, proche parent de la Crevette des ruisseaux, atteint sur les côtes de la Terre de Feu plus de quatre centimètres de long." But Milne-Edwards, see Note, 1848, p. 223, gives this Amphipod a length of nine centimetres by a depth of three.

On pages 288, 289, in illustration of "formes antiques [arctiques] d'Amphipodes dans les grands fonds," the figures of "Encaus cepidatus, Kroyer," and "Caprella spinosissima, Norman," from Wyville-Thomson's Depths of the Sea are reproduced. The rarity of deep-sea Amphipods is discussed, and in connection with the "Talisman" expedition, the remark is made that "une seule fois, sur les côtes du Soudan, le chalut est revenu de 655 mètres avec un filet presque entièrement couvert de Caprelles."

The contents of the concluding chapter embrace the following headings:—"La population de la mer s'appauvrit à mesure que la profondeur augmente.—Distinction entre la zone paléozoïque et la zone abyssale.—Hypothèse de Louis Agassiz.—Prétendue origine polaire de la faune des grands fonds.—Théorie de Fuchs: la faune de la lumière et la faune de l'obscurité.—Arguments en faveur de l'origine litorale de la faune profonde.—Tous les rivages ont pris part à sa formation."

1886. POUCHET, G., et GUERNE, J. de.


In the stomach of Thalassochelys caretta, Linné, were found among other animals "plusieurs Crustacés amphipodes (Hyperia medusarum), absorbés sans doute avec la Méduse dont ils étaient parasites."

1886. ROBERTSON, DAVID, born 1806 (D. R.).


Experiments made with Talitrus locustus appear to show that with this species "a few hours close confinement in fresh water is destructive to life." In sea-water they lived for days, and when kept for many days without food they never attacked one another. Eighteen enclosed in a thin muslin bag made no attempt to perforate. Mr. Robertson therefore questions the statements of Mr. Swain quoted by Bate and Westwood, i. p. 21, as to the Talitri lying piled together in cartloads, yet hopping and leaping about, devouring each other as if for very wantonness, and reducing a lady's handkerchief to a piece of open-work, apparently before it could be rescued from them.

Preliminary descriptions are given of *Bathyrella balliheraeus*, n. s., from Singapore, and of *Talitrus tumida*, n. s., and *Pharion carvalus*, n. s., the two latter so named by Mr. G. M. Thomson, who discovered them in New Zealand. The suggestion that Mr. Thomson’s "Pharion?" should be referred to the genus *Amphithoe*, Bosc, is withdrawn in the full report on the species, 1887.

1886. Thomson and Chilton.


To *Tribe I. Lémomolopoda*, four species are assigned, of which the fourth is given as:


"Hab. Parasitic on whales (Virgula breviceps), C. C. It appears to be common on various whales (and sharks). I have it from several localities in the New Zealand seas, G. M. T. On small hump-backed whale, Napier, A. Hamilton."

*Tribe II. Crebiterina*. has sixty-five species divided between three families:—

**Fam. I. Corophiidae**, begins with species 5–17, beginning with *Corophium contractum*, Stimpson, and ending with *Iphigenia typica*, Thomson. A note on "Corophium crus(ecocaerum, Bruzelius," says, "This species is taken along with *C. contractum*, and it is probable that they are only male and female of the same species. C. Rouselli (Milne-Edwards) is probably the same as *C. contractum*.—C. C."

**Fam. II. Orchestidiidae**, begins with species 18, *Nicca neozelanicus*, and ends with species 32, *Teilurus breviceps*, M.-Edw. "Following Professor von Martens' suggestion," the authors say, "the specific name *nicca neozelanicus* has been adopted in place of all the various forms of the word meaning 'of' or 'from New Zealand.'" Accordingly they change *Allorchestes neozelanicus*, Dana, into *Allochrestes neozelanicus*, and *Nicca neozelanicus*, Thomson, into *Nicca neozelanicus*. But these changes in my opinion are neither lawful nor expedient.


"61–63. *Lysianassa sp.*


"The above identification is extremely doubtful; the species referred to it has been found at Dunedin Harbour and Stewart Island, G. M. T. I have at least three species of the genus from Lyttelton and elsewhere, none of them referable to *L. krügeri* without considerable doubt, C. C. [Descriptions of these are not published pending the publication of the *Challenger* report on the Amphipoda.]"
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"[In the 'Zool. Coll. of H.M.S. Alert,' p. 312, Mr. Miers refers to this genus and species as Ephippiphora krygeri (White), the original designation. Meanwhile the limits of the genus and the characters of the species require complete revision]." Compare Note on Miers, 1884. To Tribe III. Hyperiina, two families are assigned, embracing between them five species.

**Fam. I. Phronimidae.** Contains *Phronima nova-zealandica*, altered from *Phronima nova-zealandia*, Powell, and *Thomisio antarctica*, Dana, for which see Note on Thomson, 1879.

**Fam. II. Platyscelidae.** Contains the species *Platyscelus intermedius*, Thomson, *Oxycephalus olivaris*, Thomson, and *Phreatoicus typicus*, Chilton, with the following remarks upon the last:—"The systematic position of this singular crustacean is doubtful. In general appearance, I was inclined to place it among the Amphipoda, but from the fact of the first five pairs of pleopoda acting as branchial organs, and from the absence of any such organs attached to the pericranial, Mr. Chilton places it among the Isopoda.—G.M.T." The list continues with "Suborder II.—Isopoda. Tribe I. Anisopoda. Fam. I. Tanaidae," and probably the affinities of *Phreatoicus* will eventually prove to be rather with the Tanaidae than with the Hyperiina. I do not know what are the special reasons for classing it among the Platyscelidae.


Note sur quelques points de la morphologie des Orchesties suivie d'une liste succincte des amphipodes du Bouloinais. Lille, 1887. 20 pages, with plate.

The various forms assumed by the second gnathopods of *Orchestia deshayesi*, Andouin, are described and figured. The lower antennae in this species have calcareous, whereas in "Orchestia littorea Montagu," Blanc's observation that they are not to be found is confirmed. *Orchestia brevipedata*, Late and Westwood, is shown to be in all probability only a young, though somewhat abnormal, form of *Orchestia littorea*. The list of species includes three Orchestidae, eleven Gammaridae, nine Corophiidae, two Hyperidae, four "Lamodi-podes," but it is recognised that several of the names given are probably synonyms.

1887. Bovallius, C.


For the group Bovallius gives the following diagnosis:—

"Head free, not coalesced with the first pericranial segment.

"Eyes mostly large, often occupying the whole surface of the head.

"First pair of antennae without secondary flagellum.

"Maxillipeds coalesced into a kind of operculum, without palps.

"Uropoda more or less laminar, forming natatory organs.

"Telson undivided."

The expression "more or less laminar" applied to the uropoda will only be accurate if understood to include some forms that are narrowly elongate and some that are prismatic. The group is divided into sixteen families, thus:—

**Fam. I. Tyronidae.**

Fam. 2. Lanceolide.

Fam. 3. Vibilide, Claus, 1872.

Fam. 4. Cyllopiide.
Gen. 1. *Cyllops*, Dana, 1852, with six species, of which the first is *Cyllops magellanicus*, Dana, 1852, the second "Cyllops Batei," a new name for the *Cyllops magellanicus*, so called by Spence-Bate. *Cyllops armatus*, n. s., and *Cyllops levis*, n. s., are described. The genus *Cyllops* is followed by "1. Gen. 2. Cyllops, n. g. Type: Hyperia tricuspidata, Streets," thus defined:—

"Head large, irregularly quadrangular from a lateral view. Flagellum of first pair of antennae ovate, acute at the apex. Carpus of first pair of pereiopods dilated, twice as broad as metacarps. Carpus of second pair narrow, not produced into a process; metacarps slightly produced into a pointed process on either side of the dactylius. Dactylus of seventh pair!"

The single species is "C. tricuspidata, H. Streets, 1877."

Fam. 5. Paraphrinide.

"Fam. 6. Thaumatoide, C. Bovallius, 1886."

Fam. 7. Mimonectide, C. Bovallius, 1885.

Fam. 8. Hyperide, Dana, 1852.

Gen. 2. *Idolopis*, n. g., is thus defined:—


Gen. 3. *Hyperocche*, n. g., is thus defined:—


Gen. 5. *Hyperella*, n. g., is thus defined:—


Gen. 8. *Themistella*, n. g., is thus defined:—

“Body smooth. Head medio, deeper than long. First three joints of flagellum of first pair of antennae provided with olfactory processes. The second pair like that in *Hyperia.* First two pairs of pereiopods subcheliform, with narrow, gauge-shaped carpal processes. Carpi of third and fourth pairs not dilated. Fifth pair are the longest, the following decreasing in length. Metacarpi of last three pairs somewhat elongated. Epimerals not distinct. Uropods long and narrow. Telson medio.” This genus receives the single species, “*Th. Steenstrupi*, n. sp.”


Fam. 9. *Phorominidae*, Dana, 1852, is divided into two subfamilies.

“Subfamily 1. *Dairellinae*. *Diacius*. Head almost round. All the pereiopods are simple, walking legs. Epimerals marked but not articulated.”

“Gen. 1. *Dairella*, n. g.,” is thus defined:—


“Subfamily 2. *Phoromininae*. *Diacius*. Head conical. Fifth pair of pereiopods are transformed into a strong prehensile organ. Epimerals coalesced with the pereiopods segments.”


Family 10. *Anchyliomeridae*.


Fam. 11. “*Phoromina*, Spence Bate, 1860 [1862].”

Chaus, 1879, receives the species "1. L. themistoides, Claus, 1879;" "2. L. Lindbergi, n. sp."

Fam. 12. "Tryphanidae, A. Boeck, 1870."

"Gen. 1. Tryphon, A. Boeck, 1870," receives the species "1. T. Malai, A. Boeck, 1870;" "2. T. Nordestriobi, n. sp." It will be noticed that Boeck's family Tryphanidae and genus Tryphon are here altered in spelling evidently on philological grounds, an improvement which in my opinion is both malaflow and inconvenient, as multiplying synonyms and making the authority for the names uncertain. Sars' identification of Boeck's Tryphon with Lycxa, Dana, is tacitly rejected. Gen. 2. "Thamysis, Spence Bate, 1860," receives six species, "1. Th. tapaz, Claus, 1879;" "2. Th. globiceps, Claus, 1879;" "3. Th. cruciulum, Spence Bate, 1860;" "4. Th. antipodes, Spence Bate, 1860;" "5. Th. insquipes, Dana, 1852;" "6. Th. elegans, n. sp." But the position of Dana's Dairilia insquipes in this genus seems to warrant the transfer of all the six species to Dairilia, Dana, 1852, with the species insquipes for the type. In Dana's work, under Daira, M.-Edw., for which Dana further substituted Dairilia, the first species given is Daira insquipes, the second is Daira depressa, the third Daira insquipes. As apparently none of these belong to Milne-Edwards' genus, it is reasonable to take the species unmarked by a note of interrogation as the type of Dana's own genus.

"Gen. 3. Thamnus, n. g., is thus defined:—

"Head small, depressed. Body broad, depressed. First two pairs of pereiopoda similar to those in Thamysis. Femora of fifth and sixth pair small. Seventh pair perfectly developed, with claw-formed dactylus. Telson distinctly articulating with last urosomal segment." This has the species "1. Th. rostratus, n. sp.;" "2. Th. delibis, Dana, 1852," the reference being to Daira insquipes, Dana. Of Dana's Daira insquipes, Bovallius does not seem to take account. Gen. 4. Lycxa, Dana, 1852, has the following seven species, "1. L. ochracea, Dana, 1852;" "2. L. pulex, Marion, 1875;" "3. L. similis, Claus, 1879;" "4. L. robusta, Claus, 1879;" "5. L. nasuta, Claus, 1879;" "6. L. serrata, Claus, 1879;" "7. L. Stebbingi, n. sp." It is not explained why the Lycxa pulex of Marion and the Lycxa robusta of Claus are upheld as distinct species. Gen. 5. Paralycsea, Claus, 1879, has the species "1. P. gracilis, Claus, 1879;" "2. P. Neveoliana, n. sp.," definitions being given of both. Gen. 6. [5]. Porolycsea, Claus, 1879, has one species, "P. pachyopoda, Claus, 1879." Gen. 7. Simorhynchus, Claus, 1871, has the species, "1. S. antennaria, Claus, 1871;" "2. S. Lilljeborgi, n. sp."

Fam. 13. Oxycepheulidae, Spence Bate, 1862.

Gen. 1. Glossoccpheus, n. g., is thus defined:—"Head anteriorly produced into a thick, rounded, tongue-shaped rostrum. Tibia, carpus, and metacarpus of fifth pair of pereiopoda very dilated, not tumid. Uropoda short and broad." This receives the species, "1. G. Milne-Edwardsi, n. sp.;" "2. G. spiniger, n. sp."


Gen. 3. Leptocelis, Streets, 1877, has the species, "1. L. Lindströmi, n. sp.;" "2. L. tetramerostris, Claus, 1871."

Gen. 4. Talibera, n. g., is thus defined:—"Head anteriorly produced into a short, sharp, wedge-shaped rostrum. Body thick and broad. First two pairs of pereiopoda strongly chelate. Femora of fifth and sixth pairs broadly dilated. Seventh pair rudimentary. Urna and uropoda short; interior rami not coalesced with the peduncle." This has one species, "T. euspidata, n. sp."
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Gen. 5. Calamorhynchus, H. Streets, 1878, has the one species, "C. pellucidus, II. Streets, 1878."

"Gen. 6. Rhabdoleutes, n.," a name substituted for Rhabdosoma, preoccupied, is thus defined:—

"Body very elongated, rod-like. Head elongated, with a distinct neck, and a very long, needle-shaped rostrum. Tibiae and carpi are linear, but periodically intumesced in the female. Seventh pair rudimentary. Ovitectrices wanting. Peduncles of uropoda very elongated and narrow. Telson very long, needle-shaped."

The species assigned are "1. Rh. armatus, II. Milne-Edwards, 1840;" "2. Rh. Whitei, Spence Bate, 1862," the definitions given being inconsistent with Claus' view that the latter species is not distinct, but the male of the former. The name Macerocephalus, given to this genus by Spence Bate in 1858, had been used several times before, and therefore, like Rhabdosoma, must yield to Rhabdoleutes.


Fam. 15. Parascelida, Claus, 1879.

Gen. 1. Thyropus, Dana, 1852, is tacitly substituted for the genus Tanyscehis of Claus, and receives three species, "1. Th. diaphanus, Dana, 1852;" "2. Th. sphaeroma, Claus, 1879," [this being Claus' Tanyscehis sphaeroma (Thyropus diaphanus, Dana)]; 3. "Th. atlanticus, n. sp."


Gen. 4. Euryseclida, Claus, 1879, has one species, "E. robustus, Claus, 1879."

Fam. 16. Eutyphida, Dana, 1852."


"Gen. 2. Diathyris, Dana, 1852," which Claus makes a synonym of Eutypus, is here re-established as a separate genus, tacitly superseding Henetyphs, Claus, of which it is made to Include both the species; it receives in all four species, "1. D. fula, Dana, 1852;" "2. D. tenuminus, Claus, 1879;" "3. D. crustatum, Claus, 1879;" "4. D. stellatus, n. sp."

"Gen. 3. Paratyphus, Claus, 1879," has the spelling altered from Paratyphis, Claus. It receives the species "1. P. maculatus, Claus, 1879;" "2. P. Thiri, n. sp."

Gen. 4. Tetrahyphus, Claus, 1879, has three species, "1. T. forcellatus, Claus, 1879;" "2. T. rectangularis, n. sp.;" "3. T. inerte, n. sp."

Gen. 5. Amphithyphus, Claus, 1879; receives four species, the fourth being "A. inermis, n. sp."

The new genera here constituted are nine in number, independently of those re-established or named anew. Short descriptions are given of forty-five new species. The work contains diagnoses of the several families, which it will be more convenient to notice in the descriptive part of this Report.
1887. Bovallius, C.

Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids. With eight Plates. [Ur "Vega-expeditionens vetenskapliga inkttagelser," Bd. IV., Stockholm, 1887.] pp. 545-582.

In the introductory part Bovallius says, "In my opinion the limits of the zoogeographical regions must be taken more generally with regard to truly pelagic animals than regarding the inhabitants of the depths and the shores. Therefore I shall fix the southern limit of the Arctic region at Lat. 60° N., and the northern limit of the Antarctic region at Lat. 50° S. Certainly a part of the Gulf Stream will thus be included within the limits of the Arctic region, but this seems to do but little harm, as is shown by the diagram of the geographical distribution of the species given below." Then tracing the history of the discovery of Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, he says, "after reducing the various synonyms to the names, which in my opinion are the true ones, we find in the above cited literature altogether 15 species mentioned from the arctic region, viz., Tyro borealis G. O. Sars, Lanceola Lovaci C. Bovallius, Lanceola Clausi C. Bovallius, Hyperia mehshvarum O. F. Müller, Hyperia Latrellii H. Milne-Edwards. Hyperia galba Montagu. Hyperoche Kroeyeri C. Bovallius, Hyperoche abyssorum A. Boeck, Parathemisto oblicta Kroeyer. Parathemisto compressa A. Gies. Parathemisto abyssorum A. Boeck. Euthemisto libellula Mandt. Euthemisto bipinnata A. Boeck. Euthemisto Nordenskiöldi C. Bovallius. Tryphura Malus A. Boeck. From the antarctic region 10 species, viz., Cylopsus magellanicus Dana. Cylopsus Lucasii Spence Bate. Cylopsus Danae, Spence Bate. Thamnora maevocephala Dana. Parathemisto trigona, Dana. Euthemisto Gaudichaucli Guérin. Euthemisto antarctica, Guérin [Dana]. Anchlygemma abbreviata Spence Bate. Anchlygemma antipodes Spence Bate. Thaumastops antipodes Spence Bate." In this paper the number of the Arctic species is raised to twenty-two, and the Antarctic to thirteen.

In the descriptive part, Cylopsus borealis, Sars, 1882, becomes Tyro borealis. Brief descriptions are given of "Tyro Clausi," Pl. 40, figs. 1-3, "Syn. 1885. Tyro Clausi, C. Bovallius;" "Tyro Tullbergii," Pl. 40, figs. 4-10, "Syn. 1885. Tyro Tullbergii, C. Bovallius;" "Lanceola Clausi," Pl. 41, figs. 11-14, "Syn. 1885. Lanceola Clausi, C. Bovallius;" "Lanceola Lovaci, C. Bovallius," 1885; "Lanceola serrata, C. Bovallius, 1885;" "Fibulla Kroeyeri, C. Bovallius," 1887; "Cylopsus magellanicus, Dana. Cylopsus Lucasii, Spence Bate. Cylopsus Danae, Spence Bate, 1862. "Syn. 1862. Cylopsus Lucasci, Spence Bate;" "Cylopsus Danae, Spence Bate, 1862;" "Cylopsus armatus, C. Bovallius, 1887. Pl. 41, fig. 15-25;" "Thaumastops longipes, C. Bovallius, 1886;" on which Bovallius remarks, "One specimen taken just at the southern limit of the Arctic region, at Lat. 59° 38' N.; Long. 5° 24' W. The other known specimen is taken off the westerne shore of the Australian mainland. Indeed a wide distribution for the species," "Minomnetes steenstrupii, Pl. 47, figs. 111-115. "Syn. 1855. Minonnetes steenstrupii, C. Bovallius;" "Hyperia mehshvarum, O. F. Müller, 1776. Pl. 42, fig. 26-33;" "Hyperia Latrellii, H. Milne-Edwards, 1830. Pl. 42, fig. 34-39; Pl. 43, fig. 40-46; Hyperia galba, Montagu, 1813. Pl. 43, fig. 47-54;" "Hyperoche Kroeyeri, C. Bovallius, 1885," which would rather seem to be entitled to the name Hyperia mehshvarum, since Bovallius gives as its earliest synonym "Minonnetes steenstrupii, Kroeyer, 1838; "Hyperoche abyssorum, A. Boeck, 1870. Pl. 44, fig. 55-62," the opinion of Sars, 1882, that this is the same species as the preceding, not being noticed; "Hyperoche Latrellii, C. Bovallius, 1887. Pl. 44, fig. 63-71;" "Hyperiella antarctica, C. Bovallius, 1887. Pl. 45, fig. 72-80;" "Parathemisto abyssorum, A. Boeck, 1870. Pl. 45, fig. 81-89;" "Parathemisto compressa, A. Gies, 1865," transferred from Themisto by Boeck in 1870; "Parathemisto oblicta, Kroeyer, 1838," transferred from Hyperia by Bovallius in 1887; "Parathemisto trigona, Dana, 1852," in like manner transferred by

As far as Bovallius has himself observed, the Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids do not include species of the Paraphronimidae, Phoronimidae, Phoronidae, Oxychelidae, Proneida, Seacladidae, or Typhlidae. From his whole review he draws the conclusions, that:—

"1:o) the genus Euthemiostus (and possibly also Hyperia) is common to both the arctic and the Antarctic regions; as it has only few representatives in the Northern and Southern temperate regions and none in the tropical, its centre of development are most likely to be searched for in both the frigid zones;

"2:o) the genus Lanceola is a true arctic form with only a few emigrants in the Northern temperate region;

"3:o) the genera Hyperia and Paraltemiostus are cosmopolites, probably to be found in all the seas;

"4:o) the genus Cylopus is a true antarctic form with its centre in the American Antarctic Ocean;

"5:o) the genus Hyperiella is a connecting link between Hyperia and Euthemiostus, with same centre as Cylopus;

"6:o) the genus Hyperoche is an arctic form with its centre in the European Arctic Ocean;

"7:o) the genera Vibilia, Thaenatopis, Minomectes and Tryphana are occasional immigrants into the arctic region from the tropical and temperate regions, probably to be found occasionally also in the antarctic region (except Minomectes);

"8:o) the genera Anchyllomera and Thamyrus are occasional immigrants into the antarctic region, not likely to be found in the arctic realm."

The Challenger collection, I may observe, shows the genus Lanceola to have an immensely wider range than that given above. One specimen was obtained, along with a specimen of Phoronias, in lat. 50° 1'S.; another specimen was taken in lat. 8° 37'S. Bovallius himself records Lanceola curticeps from Cape Verde Islands and Lanceola felina from Tristan da Cunha. The genus Hyperiella is represented at the Cape of Good Hope.

For Hyperia mediocrum, O. F. Müller, the following synonymy is given:—Pulex cancriformis antennis brevissimis, H. Ström, 1762; Cancer mediocrum, O. F. Müller, 1776; Gammarus mediocrum [O. F. Müller], J. C. Fabricius, 1779; Pharonia, Latreille, 1818; Talitrus cyanus, Sabine, 1824; "Hyperia Lestricth, Latreille," in Desmaur, 1825, and in Milne-Edwards, 1849; Hyperia spinipes, A. Boeck, 1861 [1860] and 1872; Hyperia crevatus, var., A. Goës, 1866 [1863].

To Hyperia Latreille, M.-Edw., 1830, the synonyms assigned are Lestrigonous crevatus, Kroyer.

To Hyperia galba, Montagu, 1813, the synonyms given are "Hyperia galba, Montagu," 1813, (which should rather be Cancer Gammarus galba); "Lestrigonous crevatus, Kroyer, Spence Bate," 1862; "Hyperia mediocrum [O. Fabricius] Spence Bate," 1862; "Lestrigonous

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
exulans, [Kroyer], Spence Bate and Westwood,” 1868 [1863]; “Hyperia galba. Montagu. Spence Bate and Westwood,” 1868 [1863].

To “Hyperoche Kroyeri, C. Bovallius,” the synonyms are *Metocerus medusarum* Kroyer, 1838; *Hyperia medusarum* (O. Fabr.). Spence Bate, 1862; *Metocerus medusarum* (O. Fabr.), A. Boeck, 1870; *Tania medusarum* (O. Fabr.), A. Boeck, 1872; “Hyperia Kroyeri, C. Bovallius,” 1885. Thus Bate’s *Hyperia medusarum* is cited for two genera.

1887. Chevreux, Édouard.

Sur les Crustacés amphipodes de la côte ouest de Bretagne. 3 Janvier 1887. Paris. (“Communication faite à l’Academie de Paris, le 3 Janvier 1887.”)

A short account is given of Amphipods obtained on the coast or by dredging “entre la pointe de Penmarch et l’embouchure de la Loire,” an extent of about 100 marine miles. “La baie du Croisic” was specially examined, a locality prolific in forms in proportion to the varied nature of the ground which its waters cover. *Elaeomorpus latipes*, Boeck, was found by M. Chevreux to be a commensal of *Maia equinula*, together with *Ilex montagni*, M.-Edwards. Twenty other species, he says, are found more or less often on this crab. The total number of known species obtained in the region examined amounted to 115, to which are to be added three new forms, briefly described under the names *Ptilocheirus tricristatus*, *Microprotopus longimanus*, *Microdentopus armatus*. The last of these appears to come very near to *Stimpsonia splifera*, Sp. Bate; see Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. i. pl. v, 1878.

Incidentally “*Stenotheus monoculus* Mont., *Atylus Steammerdami* Milne-Edwards, *Achnathella Sabini* Leach” are recorded from the coast of Algeria.


Notes sur les Amphipodes des Côtes de France. (Extrait des Procès-verbaux des séances de la Société Zoologique de France, t. XI. séance du 28 décembre 1886.)

Fuller descriptions are here given by M. Chevreux of *Ptilocheirus tricristatus*, n. s., *Microprotopus longimanus*, n. s., and *Microdentopus armatus*, n. s., from the south-west of Brittany. M. de Guerne gives a list of thirty species of Amphipods from the north of France, but he notes that the *Podocerus fulcatus*, Montagu, and the *Jannasa rariogata*, Leach, which he includes in the number mentioned, are regarded by Nebeski as the male and female of a single species. In my opinion the *Amphilithoe podoceroides*, Rathke, and *Amphilithoe rubricata*, Montagu, are also a single species, though some specimens are green and others red. Probably also the species named in the list *Podocrasps rimapalmata*, Sp. Bate, and *Podoceras ps decurata*, Sp. Bate, are identical.

1887. Chevreux, E.


Among the weeds and Hydrozoan zoophytes which commonly grow on the carapace of *Maia equinula*, M. Chevreux has been able to discover no less than twenty-three species of
Amphipods, the list beginning with "Isca Montagni Edw." and "Laphystias sturiorum Kröy.," and ending with "Postalirius typhicus Kröy." Altogether the Catalogue enumerates 123 species, with notes principally on synonymy and locality. Bathyporea robertsoni, Spence Bate, is upheld as a distinct species, with the remark that "chez ce dernier type, et quelle que soit sa taille, les articles du fouet des antennes inférieures sont assez allongés, et garnis de volumineuses baguettes olfactives, tandis que chez les B. pelagica de toutes tailles, ils sont extrêmement courts et ne présentent pas de baguettes olfactives bien apparentes." This distinction between specimens, however interesting in itself, is not, I think, of specific importance apart from other distinguishing characters. On Urothoe marina, Sp. Bate, M. Chevreux observes, "c’est certainement à tort que Meinert considère U. marina comme le mâle d’U. brevicornis Sp. Bate; chez toutes les Urothoe, les mâles se distinguent des femelles par leurs longues antennes inférieures. M. le Professeur Giard a signalé, il y a longtemps déjà, ce caractère sexuel. J’ai trouvé du reste un certain nombre d’U. marina portant des œufs." Of Urothoe elegans, Sp. Bate, he says, "c’est très probablement la forme mâle d’U. marina."

Of Monocyathodes longimanus, Bate and Westwood, the antennæ are described and figured, Pl. V. figs. 1, 2, and the suggestion is made that this species ought perhaps to be placed in a new genus.

"Guernica, nov. gen." in place of Helleria, Norman, preoccupied, is thus defined:—"Antennæ superiores filamento appendiculato instructæ. Pedes 1° et 2° parvis maxim subcheliformi. Pedes 3° parvis setis longis plumosis instructi. Segmentum abdominis 5° et 6° conoida. Pedes saltatorii ultimi parvis 2 vamosi. Appendice caudalis laminiformis, profunde fusa." Of the type species, "Guernica rothii Norman," figures are given in the text on page 5, though referring to the description of the female on page 16.

Of Eusimops latipes, Boeck, found on Maia spinulosa, it is remarked, page 21, that the male differs from the female (which Boeck describes) in the hand of the second gnathopods, which is much larger, and carries two or three large obtuse teeth on the lower margin, while in the female it is smooth. The hand of the male is represented, fig. 3, on page 6.

Protomocera pectinata, Norman, and Protomocera hirsutimanus, Spence Bate, are here referred to the genus Pitolechirus, S impson.

Pitolechirus tricoloratus, n. s., is described at some length, parts of it being represented on page 6, fig. 4, and on Pl. V. figs. 3, 4.

Microprotopus longimanus, n. s., is likewise described, with illustrative figures on Pl. V. figs. 5–10, and fig. 5 on page 8 of the text.

Of Microrchestes armatus, n. s., the two sexes are described, and illustrated by fig. 6 and fig. 7 on page 9 of the text, and Pl. V. figs. 6, 7.

Boeck's Jawaes variegata, Leach, is here regarded as an independent species, with "? Podocerus capillatus Sp. Bate and Westwood," for a synonym.


But from Templeton's description of the tube and habits of his species, it is probable that he had in view a true species of Cerapus. On the other hand I believe that the forms named respectively Cerapus ablitis, Cerapus difforsus, and Dercothoe (Cerapus ?) punctatus, in the British Sessile-eyed Crustaceae, are all synonyms of Erichthonius difforsus, Milne-Edwards. I have found them all at Ilfracombe nesting together on tufts of Chondrus crispus in the same small rock-pool. There can be little doubt that the so-called Cerapus ablitis of this family group is the most fully developed male; Dercothoe punctatus is
certainly the female, and Ceropus diformis is probably the male in a less advanced stage, or possibly a form assumed between the pairing seasons. The account given by Gosse of the tubes of his "Ceropus Whitei" taken at Ilfracombe (see Notes on Gosse, 1853 and 1855, and Brit. Sess. Crust., i. p. 468) induces me to suppose that his species ought not to be referred to Siphonocrates but to be made an additional synonym of Erichthonius diformis.

Dryope irregularis, Sp. Bate, and Dryope renotipectus, Sp. Bate, are entered as separate species, but recognised as "deux formes très voisines." The fact that they were dredged together tends to confirm my opinion that they are forms of a single species.

In the Second Part, M. Chevreux gives, he says, "un résumé de tous les documents que j'ai pu réunir sur la répartition géographique des Amphipodes de nos côtes." In the notes he observes that Sp. Bate has not described any species of the name Meganaxa substricta, as in Grube's list from Saint-Vaast-la-Hougue, 1859. Grube no doubt intended the species Meganaxa semipectus, Sp. Bate. Of the existence of the true Microdontopus anomalous on the French coasts M. Chevreux is not certain; but in regard to the females of the genera Microdontopus, Aora, and Stimpsonia, he promises soon to publish differentiating characters, based on the examination of living specimens at the moment of reproduction.

In "la liste des Amphipodes recueillis sur le littoral des Alpes-Maritimes par M. Adrien Dollfus," two new species are included:—"Stenothoe Dollfus n. sp.," thus described:—"Antennae protractae, subterminalis; antiarum flagellum elongatum generis. Pedes 26 pars manus elongata, plus quam duplo longiore quam latum, palma valde excava, in parte anteriori dentibus duobus instructa (fig. 8)," on page 10 of the text.

"Guernia laxis n. sp," thus described:—"G. coalite valde aphanis, sol carina segmentorum adorinatis duorum posteriorum non denticulara differt." If there be no other distinction between the species than that here mentioned, I should be inclined to regard Guernia laxis as a synonym of Guernia coaliita.

The "relevé général de nos espèces de la Méditerranée" includes the names of 75 species, beginning with "Vibilia Jeangerardi Lucas" and ending with "Cyamus ceti."

The "Distribution géographique et bathyétrique" is given in a tabular form, the "liste des espèces marines signalées sur les côtes de France" in this table numbering 174. As to the bathyetric distribution M. Chevreux says, "Enfin, le fait le plus frappant est la capture par l'Expedition Norvégienne 1876-1878, de l'Hippomedon Holbo, dragué par 1215 brasses (2284 m.) de profondeur. Cette forme ne diffère de celle qui habite les fonds de 5 à 10 m. de la baie du Croisic que par l'absence des organes de vision." He remarks in a note that adult specimens of Podocerus fulcatus, Amphithoe rubricata, and Proto ventricosa coming from depths of 80 to 100 m. are much smaller than shore-specimens; but this observation cannot, I think, have any very general application.

The "Index bibliographique" contains sixty-six entries, beginning with Risso, 1816, and ending with J. de Guerne, 1887.

1887. Claus, C.

Die Platysceliden. Mit 26 lithographirten Tafeln. Wien, 1887.

The preface notices that hitherto sufficient attention has not been paid to sexual dimorphism and metamorphosis occurring in the Hyperina, and that accurate details in regard to the mouth-organs and inner structure of the Platysclidae have been entirely wanting.

The description of families, genera and species, pages 30 to 75, corresponds closely with that already published by Claus in 1879; see Note on Claus under that date. But the value of that description is here enormously increased by the addition of the beautifully executed and highly instructive plates.
The introduction, pages 3 to 29, comprises eight sections, as follows:—

1. Allgemeine Charaktere. Among these are noted the very striking differences presented by the antennae in the two sexes, the absence of palp-appendages from the maxillae as well as the maxillipeds, and the limitation of the triarticulate mandibular palp to the male sex.

2. Äussere Erscheinung und Körperform. Claus knows of no instance in this group in which the epimera or side-plates are absorbed in the segment as in the Phronima-group. The fifth and sixth pleon-segments are always coalesced, and sometimes the telson is united to them without suture.

3. Gliedmassen. The upper or front antennae never have an accessory flagellum; observers have been misled by the produced peduncle in Phorcos to regard the principal flagellum as accessory. The second or hinder antennae have the peduncle and flagellum not sharply defined the one from the other. In almost all cases the first or coxal joint is absorbed into the integument of the head. Claus notices that there are fine setae along all the joints except the first of the folding antennae of the male, but of their function he is not quite certain. The left mandible has a tooth-like process of considerable size, which is either absent or as a rule very weakly indicated on the right mandible. The first joint of the mandibular palp, which is generally small in the Gammarina, is generally large, and sometimes enormous, in the Platyscelida. For the terminal part of the gnathopods various expressions are used, Griffhand (Zange) for a subchelate, Scheere (fingers) for a chelate, hand and fingers, doppelse Scheere when the chelate hand and fingers are applied against an immovable process of the wrist, and zusammengesiefte Scheere when the chela is formed by a simple hand and finger applied against the process of the wrist. The marsupial plates of the female are generally lancolate, yet widening at the free end, and occasionally so much so as to be like a stalked leaf.

4. Integument und Hautdärse.

7. Herz, Gefass-system und Atemung. In the Platyscelidae the heart has only two pairs of venous ostia, the slits being wanting in the second person-segment; besides the two aortae it has three pairs of lateral arteries, occurring respectively in the third, fourth and fifth segments. Of the branchial vesicles Claus says, "mit Ausnahme der männlichen Rhabdocamens, welche nur zwei Paare von Kiemen am fünften und sechsten Beinpaares der Brust tragen, finde ich die Fünfzahl der Kiemenpaare überall eingehalten." Lycopsis, as Claus himself subsequently shows, is another exception, but whether that genus should hold a position among the Platyscelidae he is doubtful. Bovallius places it in the family Phorideae.

8. Geschlechtsorgane. Entwicklungen. Claus mentions by the way that he is unable to corroborate the statement of Fr. Müller that the young of Hyperia leave the egg-sheath without abdominal feet. From a comparison of young with adult forms he draws the conclusion that the Hyperidae have developed from the Gammarinae, and that from the Hyperidae have sprung the Platyscelidae as an aberrant offshoot.

1887. Hansen, H. J., and Holm, Th.


The account of the Amphipoda extends from page 210 to page 234, and is illustrated on Plates XXI. and XXII., of which the explicatio is given on pages 282, 283. Spence Bate's view is adopted that the so-called epimera are the first joints of the thoracic legs, the joints of which are accordingly in the descriptions numbered from one to seven, not, as many authors prefer, from one to six. Forty one species are mentioned. Onisimus caricos, n. s. (Tab. xxi, Fig. 6–6), is said to be very near to Onisimus edwardsi, Kroyer (Tab. xxi, Fig. 8, 8a), but distinguished from it by its superior size, and among other things especially by the second gnathopods, thus described, "in utroque sexu articulo sexto quan articulo quinto vix duplo breviore, sub triangulo, ad apicem versus nonnihil dilatato, dimidio longiore quam latior, marginie anteriore quam posteriori nonnulli longiore, apicem emarginato; unguis (e articulo septimo et ungue vero formato) sat robusto, valde curvato, ut intervalum inter unguem et articulum sextum praestet." Besides the differences of the antennae in the male, female, and young of the Lysianassidae, Dr. Hansen says that much difference may be found between the second gnathopod of the male and that of the female. This he illustrates by Onisimus brevirostratus, n. s. (Tab. xxi, Fig. 7–7c), in which the female has the second gnathopod nearly as in the closely allied Onisimus caricos, while in this limp of the male "articulus sextus allo modo formatus est, non triangulus, marginibus ad apicem versus subparallelis, apicem oblique truncato, ut margo anterior brevier quam margo posteriori evallat, 'ungue' brevior et gracilior in medio marginie apiculi sito." Onisimus afinity, n. s. (Tab. xxi, Fig. 9, 9c), is said to be very near to Onisimus edwardsi, the distinctions being apparently only drawn from measurements of.
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the second gnathopods and telson. "Eunysis Holmiit, n. s. (Tab. xxii, Fig. 1–15), is said to be very like Eunysis cuspidatus in respect to the carina and dentation of the back and in the form of the hands, while it much resembles Eunysis longipes by the length of its legs, which, however, are considerably longer than in the last-named species, but it is said to differ from both the species mentioned by its specially long upper antennae, by the size and form of the three first pairs of epimera, and in several other respects. The length of an adult female was 53 mm. Microcentopus arcticus, n. s. (Tab. xxii, Fig. 3), is also remarkable for its size, attaining a length of 29 mm. Dr. Hansen was under the impression moreover that none of his specimens were full grown.

A description and figures are given (Tab. xxii, Fig. 5–5e) of the maxille and maxillipeds of Stegocephalus bidenteculatus (Sp. Bate). Of "Stegocephalus ampulla" (Phipps) (Tab. xxii, Fig. 10–10c)" the mandibles and maxille are described and figured. In a footnote, however, Dr. Hansen says that, judging by the length in comparison with the depth of the fourth side-plate, and by the form of the widened second [first free] joint of the fifth pereopod in Phipps's figure, as well as by the size of the animal, Phipps's species must be the same as Stegocephalus koesleri, Stuxberg. His own specimens ought therefore, he says, to have been named Stegocephalus inflatus, Krøyer. Dr. Hansen also states that Stegocephalus koesleri, Stuxberg, is pretty certainly the same as Stegocephalus ampulla, forma altera, Goös.

Of "Arctostethuscheia Malagrenii" (Goös) (Tab. xxii, Fig. 11, 11a.)," the maxille are described and figured.

"? Ooelicerus micros G. O. Sars (Tab. xxii, Fig. 12.)" is thought to be possibly an intermediate form between Ooelicerus micros, Sars, and Ooelicerus macrorchis, Sars.

Boeck's Arcahionotomona is altered into Arcahionotomona for the three species, cristatum (Owen), serratum (O. Fabr.), and inflatum (Krøyer). Of the last species Hansen’s largest specimen was "18,5 mm" in length, and the postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments were acute, making it doubtful whether Boeck's Arcahionotomona inflatum, 6,5 mm long, and with these angles rounded, is really the same as Krøyer's species.

To Arcahionone cuspoidata (Lepechin) the synonyms assigned are "Ooelius cuspoidatus Lepechin," "Amphiloe Hyparix Krøyer," "Arcahionone cuspoidata Boeck," and the species is said to be easily distinguishable from all other Amphipods, without notice of the doubt thrown upon this point by E. J. Miers. See Note on Lepechin, 1789.

Of "Gammarus Locusta" (Lin.) (Tab. xxii, Fig. 2–2e.)" the maxille and maxillipeds are figured, with a view more particularly to show the basal joints.

Melita dentata (Kr.) is recorded, and "Gammarus dentatus forma altera Goös" is described as a new species "Melita Goësi n. s. (Tab. xxii, Fig. 13.)" It is a little singular, if the two forms are really distinct, that a single specimen of each should have been obtained at the same spot, the two specimens also closely agreeing in size; but the differences are said to be numerous.

"Melphilippa spinosa" (Goös) is identified with "Gammarus spinosus Goës," but doubtfully with Boeck's Melphilippa spinosa.

A female Podocerus is named "(f) Podocerus brevicornis G. O. Sars." Nine specimens of "Ejina epinosissima" Stimpson were obtained, and Dr. Hansen observes that the species from the "Vega" expedition named Ejina echinata is obviously this species.

Of "Caprella spinosissima" Norman (Tab. xxii, Fig. 4, 4a.)" the maxille are described and figured, and the statement made that on the second pair and three hindmost pairs of legs there is a short but well chitinized and movable first joint. This species should rather be called Caprella torrida, Sars. See p. 571, in Note on Sars, 1885.

The other species here recorded are named "Parathemisto abysorum A. Boeck;" "Searnes Vahlie (Kr.);" "Anonyx lapaza Kr.;" "Anonyx gulosus Kr.;" "Orchomenespectinus G. O. Sars;" "Harpinia plumosa" (Krøyer); "Halicreion latipes G. O. Sars;" "Aceros
The resume, pp. 508-511, mentions three other species, "Orechone minuta (Kr.);" "Aristias linius (Kr., non Boeck);" "Amphipnops glacialis n. sp.," to be described in a work on the Malacostraca of West Greenland. In discussing the second maxilla of the Malacostraca, Dr. Hansen says, "in the Amphipodæ, the elements of the maxilla are a few reduced: the fourth article is the only one which can be confused with the third one, which is prolonged into a large lobe." Of the first maxilla he says, "the first article, in the types that we have seen, is a prominent lobe, and the part basal of this lobe is inconstant, in the Boreophausia, Mysis, and Diastylis, in which the article is always small and elongated, directed from within to the face of the maxilla. The second article is always small and the third lobe is elongated and projects in a large lobe. The maxilla has a few more articles in the Isopodæ and the Mysis; in the Diastylis and the Boreophausia, there is a third article which is directed from within, and the Amphi t e p i d è not Amphipodes present a fourth and fifth article as a single bilaterally, directed in advance."

M. Th. Holm, who accompanied the expedition, gives at pp. 495, 496 interesting notes on the colours of the living Amphipodes. "Socarines bicentricatus" is "blancâtre with a coloration rouge foncé on the midrib and descending upon the backs of the corps." "Socarines injecting" is "the most often a deep bronze red, with a tinge of white on the membranes and on the epipods." "Acanthosoma injecting" is "attracts the attention at the base of the colour carmin, with a, or without, the colour transverse, more obvious. "Ganitomas longis" is "white, with green tumescent, "Acanthosoma cupulata" "se distingue . . . par . . . sa couleur bigarrée, blanchâtre with the colour transverse of a deep fonce, and the other white, yeux d'un rouge chair." "Acanthosoma serratum" is "white, with bands transverse of a rouge jaunâtre, "Halirages falcicinctus," of a blonde of snow with a large centre transverse of a rouge vif on the midrib of the thorax." "Acanthostegaria Malmgreni, gris." "Eusirus Holmi," d'un rose pale, presque diaphane. Their abundance in the region explored (about lat. 71° N., long. 62° E.) may be estimated from the fact which he mentions that, "quand on descendait, jusqu'au fond, des chiens morts et qu'on les remontait au bout de vingt-quatre heures, non seulement ces derniers, mais encore le grand sac de toile à voiles où ils étaient placés, étaient garnis de Socarines bicentricatus and de deux ou trois espèces d'Onisimus si bien qu'on ne pouvait, littéralement parlant, distinguer ni chien, ni sac."

[A few papers which have not been described in their proper places will be found recorded in the Appendix.]
DESCRIPTION OF GENERA AND SPECIES.

Class CRUSTACEA.

Subclass MALACOSTRACA.

Thoracipoda, H. Woodward.

Order EDRIOPHTHALMA, Leach, 1815.

Tetradecapodes, de Blainville, 1816.

Arthrostraca, Burmeister, 1837.

Choristopoda, Dana, 1846.

Suborder AMPHIPODA, Latreille, 1816.

Tribe I. AMPHIPODA GAMMARINA.

Head not coalesced with the first segment of the person.

Person of seven distinct segments, very rarely reduced to six (Dulichia) by the coalescence of the last two.

Pleon of six distinct segments bearing appendages, and the telson; rarely with two (Atylus), or with three (Gopland), of the segments coalesced, or with only five distinct segments and five pairs of appendages (Dulichidae); the telson (probably) never absent.¹

Eyes generally two, sometimes four (Ampelisca) or none (Byblis abyssi, Sars, &c.), seldom very large or projecting much above the surface of the head; generally with many component ocelli, sometimes simple (Ampeliscidae).

Antennæ, two pairs; the proportions not constant; the upper often having a secondary flagellum, well-developed or rudimentary, but very rarely (Gammarus sarmatus, Dybowski) of great length.

Maxillipeds generally with two pairs of plates, neither pair coalesced, and a four-jointed palp; the palp rarely with only three joints (Normania), or only two (Lafystius).

¹ For definitions, see Glossary, and Notes on Latreille, 1816 (p. 95), 1817 (p. 95), 1829 (p. 137); Burmeister, 1837 (p. 170); Milne-Edwards, 1840 (p. 184); Dana, 1852 (p. 256); Claus, 1880 (p. 508); Gerstaecker, 1886 (p. 570).

² But see, in Bibliography, Notes on Isidium, Grube, 1864 (p. 345), Ichthyomyzocus, Hesse, 1875 (p. 417, and in Appendix), the Orchestidea, Zaddach, 1878 (p. 489).

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.)
The side-plates of the person varying greatly in size, but those of the sixth and seventh segments never very large.

Pleopods generally having the inner angle of the peduncle armed with two or more small coupling spines, and the first joint of the inner ramus furnished with some apically-cleft spine-like setae.

Family Orchestidae, Leach, 1814.

The following is the definition of the family by Boeck, 1872:

"Upper Lip strong, rounded at the apex.
"Mandibles very strong, curved, much dentate at the apex, carrying a row of plumose spines; inner appendage strongly dentate; molar tubercle very prominent; palp wanting.
"First Maxillae armed with strong pectinate teeth; inner plate elongate, narrow, with two plumose setae at the apex; palp small or wanting.
"Second Maxillae with broad plates.
"Maxillipeds with the outer plate small, broad, ovate, having on the margin slender spines or setae; the inner plate elongate, broad, apically truncate, armed with three strong teeth; palp strong and broad, the last joint sometimes wanting.
"Body compressed; back rounded; side plates well developed.
"Upper Antennae more or less shorter than the lower, without accessory flagellum.
"Lower Antennae with the two anterior joints very short but pretty broad.
"Uropods short and strong; the first and second biramous, the last pair one-branched.
"Telson short and thick."

Genus Orchestia, Leach, 1813.

Leach, in 1813, in the first division of his family Gammarini, defines Talitrus as having "Anterior pair of feet larger than the second pair; no hands," and Orchestia as having "Two anterior pair furnished with a movable thumb, which is capable of being bent on the edge of the hand; second pair largest, having a compressed hand." For further definitions, see Notes on Leach, 1815 (p. 90), Friedrich Müller, 1848 (p. 226), J. F. Brandt, 1851 (p. 244), Dana, 1852 (p. 257). Boeck's definition, 1872, includes "Maxillae Imi paris palpo destitutae," but some species of Orchestia, if not all, have a rudimentary palp on the first maxillae; it also includes "pedes maxillares palpis per-brevibus latis; articulo palpi 2do sursum dilatato, 4to absenti," in which statement it would probably be more accurate to substitute rudimentari or tuberculiformi in the place of the word absenti.
Orchestia selkirkii, n. sp. (Pls. I., II.).

The Head is somewhat longer than the first segment of the pleon; rostrum rudimentary. Peraeon moderately dilated; beyond its fourth segment the body tapers rather rapidly to the telson. Segments not greatly differing in length; first of the pleon the longest. The first three pleon-segments are posterolaterally squared, the angles very slightly outdrawn, and the margins above them serrate upwards.

Eyes roundish to oval, conspicuously black in the spirit specimens; distance between the two equal to the smaller diameter of one.

Upper Antennæ.—Three joints of peduncle small, successively decreasing much in thickness. Flagellum shorter than peduncle. In the male specimen figured the flagellum on one side had nine joints, that on the other only eight. In the female the flagellum had only six joints.

Lower Antennæ.—Last two joints of peduncle long and stout, the last thinner than the preceding. The tapering flagellum consists of about twenty-eight joints, all except the last one or two distally widened.

Upper Lip with rounded distal border minutely furred, the hairs on either side inclining towards the centre of the margin.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge of each mandible ends in a strong double tooth, preceded in the left-hand mandible by four, in the right-hand by three or four smaller teeth; the secondary plate, on the left mandible, resembles the cutting edge, except that it ends in a single tooth and is less powerful; on the right mandible it has a bidentate termination, the ridges of the double tooth being minutely denticulate, and preceded by three inconspicuous teeth. The spine-row consists of four sinuous plumose bristles, two stout and two thinner ones. The prominent molar tubercle has the oval face set with numerous rows of denticles. There is a long plumose bristle at one corner, and a sort of hairy tuft at the opposite corner. I can find no trace of any rudimentary articulated palp, such as is figured by Saviugy for Orchestia montagui and Guérin for "Orchestia gammarella." There is a prominent lobe rising just above the base of the molar tubercle, obviously connected with the articulation and movement of the mandible, which has perhaps in other species suggested the presence of a palp.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes very slightly dehiscent; the mandibular processes broadly rounded, not projecting far.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate narrow, tipped with two plumose bristles, its inner edge nearly straight, the other edge sinuous; the broad outer plate is distally edged with nine denticulate teeth in a double row. Just below the broadest part of the plate, within the outer rim, springs a minute palp consisting of one slender joint, at the tip of which a little pimple may be the rudiment of a second joint or of a spine.

1 See Note on Schisde, 1873 (p. 449).
Second Maxille.—Outer plate longer and slightly broader than the inner one, distally fringed with a mass of slender curved spines, the outer ones the longer; the inner plate has the distal fringe of short spines passing in an even curve some way down the inner margin to a plumose bristle much longer and stouter than the spines; below this there are some hairs, as there are also on the other margins of both plates.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates rather long, with plumose bristles passing up the inner margin, within the distal, and down part of the outer margin; three short, strong teeth on the distal margin, and one having its insertion just below the inner angle of the plate. Outer plates short, not reaching beyond first joint of palp, short spines within distal margin and upper part of inner margin; other spines, of various sizes, but none large, singly or in groups, on the outer side of this and the preceding joint. First joint of palp with outer border much longer than the inner; second joint distally lobed on the inner side; inner margin of this and the next joint fringed with short spines; all three joints with small rows of spines on the outer sides; the fourth joint rudimentary, a tubercle, tipped with spines.

In the so-called triturating organ at the anterior end of the stomach a row of twenty-eight spines is found, becoming longer and thinner at both ends of the row.

First Gnathopod.—The side-plate almost concealed by that of the second segment; spines on its lower border, and on the inner side, and on an inner lobe where the first free joint articulates. In the male, first joint broad except at its origin; fourth joint postero-distally lobed, much longer than fifth; hand with a conspicuous postero-distal lobe; finger short, closing over the slightly concave palm so as to reach the inside of this lobe; distributed over all the joints on margins and surfaces are spines with subterminal accessory threads; a row of minute straight hairs on the palm; and a stronger spine where the tip of the finger closes down; some fine spines on the finger at the origin of the nail, where also the inner margin of the finger slightly projects. In the female, the first joint almost parallel-sided, the fourth joint a long narrow triangle, with hinder (especially the distal) spines prominent; hand widening a little distally, the finger projecting beyond the slightly convex palm.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plate fringed below with spinules; the hinder margin in this and the next two pairs of side-plates having a projecting process for purposes of articulation; branchial vesicle much broader than long, upper border very sinuous; in the male first joint shorter than hand, broadest near its origin, lower edge slightly lobed; second joint antero-distally lobed on the outside and medio-distally on the inside; third joint squared; wrist a small cup, almost lost in the outswelling of the hand beyond it; the immensely powerful hand broadest near its origin; palm sinuous, bordered with spines of various sizes, and forming a groove on the inner side into which the point of the finger closes down; the finger itself strong, inner margin fringed with spinules, and forming a double concavity, that near the tip leaving an open space between finger
and hand, even when the two are tightly closed together. The spines on this limb, except on the palm of the hand, are few and small. In the female, the first joint is more narrowed distally than in the male, the second joint is lobed on the front margin; the third and fourth joints much resemble in form the corresponding joints in the first gnathopod of the male, but the hinder margin of the fourth joint is here thin and without spines; the hand, narrow at its origin, swells out to a postero-distal lobe beyond the palm, without spines on the thin, curved hinder, or nearly straight front, margin; a row of spines along each side, a group close to the hinge of the feeble finger, spinules along the palm, over which the finger closes tightly; fur on the thin lobe which projects beyond the palm. Wrist rather longer than hand and shorter than first joint.

First Peraeopods longer than second; spines on both edges of all joints but the second; third joint longer than any but the first, fourth not much, sometimes not at all, longer than fifth, both spinous; finger short, with curved nail; branchial vesicle with a large basal, and a narrow terminal, lobe.

Second Peraeopods very similar to first, but dimensions smaller in regard to length, the side-plate somewhat broader, the fourth and fifth joints equal in length; the finger in both sexes differing from that of the first peraeopod in having its hinder margin sinuous. There is a corresponding irregularity of outline in this margin in the second peraeopods of Talitrus locusta, of Orchestia gammarellus, and in an exaggerated form in Talorchestia tumida, G. M. Thomson; but not, so far as I know, in Hyale or Hyalella.

Third Peraeopods very much shorter than the two following, though more than half the length of the fifth peraeopod; front lobe of the side-plate nearly as deep as that of the fourth segment; branchial vesicle with a small basal, and a large oval terminal, lobe; first joint oval, with spines on front, and spinules on hinder, margin; third, fourth, and fifth joints spined on both edges, not differing greatly in length, decreasing successively in breadth; finger small, with curved nail.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Hinder lobe of side-plate larger than the front one; branchial vesicle with a short narrow basal and a long narrow terminal lobe, the latter curving first backwards and then downwards; first joint a long oval, third and fourth joints subequal, fifth rather longer and considerably thinner; finger slender, longer than that in the third peraeopods.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plate not bilobed, deeper behind than in front; first joint broader than that of the fourth peraeopods, which in most respects these closely resemble, but with the third, fourth, and fifth joints longer.

Pleopods.—Peduncles long and slender, longer than the rami, wide apart at the base, curving in towards one another, armed with a few small spines; the joints of the rami numbering from seven to eleven; the setae very finely plumose; I cannot perceive any cleft spines on the long first joint of the inner ramus, such as are commonly found in other families, nor even a single short one, such as occurs in Talitrus locusta; the
coupling-spines at the distal end on the inner side of each peduncle are two in number, and something like those of *Talitrus locusta*; the shafts are a little bent and exceedingly short, while the heads by comparison are very broad, showing a retroverted tooth on either side.

**Uropods.**—The first have the peduncle longer than the subequal rami; both peduncle and rami spined on the edges, a group of spines at the tip of each ramus, one of predominant size. In one of the specimens examined the rami on one side were much shorter than those on the other. The second uropods similar to the first in armature, but shorter, the peduncle subequal in length to the rami. The third uropods with short peduncle and short ramus spined on the outer edges; the peduncle tapering distally, broad below, from above looking as if cylindrically folded over.

**Telson.**—Broad at origin, tapering to two small distal lobes, these and the lateral margins runs along with spines; a median suture runs from the base some way towards the meeting point of the distal lobes. The sixth segment of the pleon scarcely visible from above folds beneath the whole length of the telson.

**Length** about half an inch, sometimes reaching seven-tenths, without counting the antennae.

**Locality.**—Fifty-two specimens were taken on the shore at Juan Fernandez. The species is named after Alexander Selkirk, whose romantic story is connected with that island.

**Remarks.**—*Orchestia serrulata*, Dana, from New Zealand, seems to be its nearest ally, but the two species are separated by numerous differences in detail, among which may be noticed the first gnathopods in the female, the palm of the second gnathopods in the male, the relative lengths of the pereopods.

**Family Lysianassidae,** G. O. Sars, 1882.

For the original definition of the subfamily Lysianassinae, Dana, see Note on Dana, 1849 (p. 229). The subfamily Lysianassinae, Boeck, 1870, is changed by Sars into the family Lysianassidae, without further definition. Boeck’s definition of it in 1872 is as follows:

"*Upper Lip* and *Epistome* more or less prominent.

*Mandibles* elongate; cutting edge broad, not dentate or only furnished with very few teeth on the inner margin; an inner plate on the left mandible; molar tubercle small, more or less prominent; spine-row furnished with few blunt and often very small teeth; palp elongate, triradiate.

"*Lower Lip* elongate; inner plates little, near the apex [1 generally absent].

"*First Maxillae* with two-jointed palp; rarely without palp.

"*Second Maxillae* more or less elongate.

1 For Schiodte's *Trochalegnathia,* see Note on Schiodte, 1875 (p. 440).
"Maxillipeds robust; plates more or less elongate; last joint of the palp unguiform, rarely tubercle-shaped or obsolete.

"Body deep; back thick, generally rounded; very rarely carinate.

"Side-plates deep, narrow.

"Upper Antennae with the peduncle very short, thick; the second and third joints very small; flagellum more or less elongate; first joint more or less elongate, always longer than the following joints, and on the inner side furnished with two brush-like rows of setae.

"Lower Antennae with the flagellum elongate in the male, shorter in the female.

"First Gnathopods more or less elongate, generally with a small subchelate hand; rarely with the hand large or not subchelate.

"Second Gnathopods elongate, filiform, with a small hand; rarely without a nail.

"Pereopods of the last three pairs successively longer; the first joint posteriorly laminar, dilated."

In the new genus *Sophrosyne* the maxillipeds are rather to be described as slender than robust; the epithet "narrow" is by no means universally applicable to the side-plates in this family, the fourth pair generally, and sometimes others, being of considerable breadth; occasionally the fourth pereopods are longer than the fifth. *Amaryllis*, Haswell, is an aberrant genus in regard to the upper antennae.

Genus *Anonyx*, Kroyer, 1838.

For the original definition see Note on Kroyer, 1838 (p. 178). Bocck in 1872 defines the genus as follows:—

"Epistome helmet-shaped.

"Mandibles with the palp fixed nearer the apex than the very prominent molar tubercle.

"First Maxillae with the inner plate ovate, small, furnished with two plumose setæ on the apex.

"Second Maxillae with the plates broad and short; the inner plate much shorter than the outer.

"Maxillipeds with the outer plate small, not reaching the distal end of the second joint of the palp, nodulous on the inner margin; palp robust; last joint unguiform.

"First Gnathopods more or less elongate, robust; hand quadrangular, obliquely truncate at the apex.

"Telson longer than the peduncle of the last uropods.

"Third Uropods with the branches longer than the peduncles, setose.

"Body not deep. Side-plates not deep; fourth not much excavate, not deeper than broad. Postero-lateral angle of the third pleon-segment produced, upturned, acute."
Aponyx ampulloides, Spence Bate (Stimpson, MS.) (Pl. III.).


Rostrum rudimentary; lateral lobes of the head rounded; the head as long as the first pereon-segment; first pereon-segment longer than the second. Peraeon dorsally rounded. First four segments of pleon dorsally acute, the third segment deeply excavate above the much upturned, slightly produced postero-lateral angles, the lower margin being as it were bent up so as to form a piece of the hinder margin. The fourth segment with a dorsal depression, the sixth laterally ridged above on each side of the telson.

Eyes reuniform, occupying a great part of the surface of the head, and nearly meeting at the top of it, therefore very large. The component ocelli short and small, numbering certainly more than three hundred.

Of the somewhat projecting connate epistome and upper lip a lateral view is given in the Plate.

Upper Antennae.—First joint large and tumid, second and third very small; flagellum incomplete, eleven joints remaining, of which the first, bearing a brush, equals in length some six or seven together of those which follow; the secondary flagellum, of seven or eight joints, has the first of equal length with the first of the primary and partially sheathed in a fold of that joint; its terminal joints are narrow.

Lower Antennae.—Gland-cone seemingly very obtuse; third joint narrow proximally, widened distally, with spines on the upper distal margin; fourth joint longer and much stouter than the fifth, furled on the upper margin, carrying a row of feathered cilia on the lower, and on its prominent apex a group of long setae; the fifth joint furled on its upper margin. Of the flagellum there remained only ten joints, the first of these being equal in length to the two following combined.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge smoothly convex, with a denticle at the top; the lower rim in front is cut into four spine-shaped teeth, the margin of the mandible behind these being straight and smooth; the secondary plate on the left mandible high up on the primary, ligulate or spiniform, very small; the spine-row consists of four spines followed by nine branching spiniform setae; the molar tubercle long, produced backwards, strongly furled with cilia, but not dentate; the palp set far forward, level with the front of the molar tubercle, the second joint considerably longer than the third, on its outer side a long row of spines or setae curving round the upper half of inner margin to the outer apex, three on the upper part of the outer margin; third joint widening for rather more than a quarter of its length, and from that point carrying a row of eighteen spines along the inner margin to the apex; this joint has also five setae in three sets on the inner side near the outer margin.

Lower Lip.—Strongly ciliated on the inner and apical borders; the distal portion of
the front lobes narrow, strongly dehiscent, suddenly widening and therefore coming nearer together about half-way down the long eleft that separates them.

First Maxillae.—Inner plate small, oval, with two plumose setae on the apex, the outer larger; outer plate with the very oblique apical margin densely ciliated, especially on the lower part; its eleven spines strikingly different from one another in their dentation; of the two which stand apart from the rest at the lower end one is slender with many small teeth, the other stout with three large ones; of those set round the upper end some are peculiar by their distal widenings. The large second joint of the palp widens distally, the distal border being cut into six teeth, the tip of each except the minute inner one having a small spine-tooth inserted in it; between the outermost marginal tooth and the next is an additional small prominenence, and again between the second and third teeth is a small cilium.

Second Maxillae.—The plates are similar to one another in general shape, the convex margins meeting in a pointed apex, the outer plate considerably longer than the inner. From the apex down half the inner margin the inner plate has plumose setse ending in one larger than the rest, and along the same part it has spines shorter than the sete, the spines being armed midway with straight spine-like cilia. The spines which in like manner arm the outer plate have these cilia, seemingly limited to four in number, except on the lowest spines, which become more seta-like.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates small, not reaching nearly so far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, apical margin with three tiny teeth inserted on little prominences, the plumose sete of the inner margin very long, passing over to quite small ones at the outer angle of the apex; the outer plates large and long, still not reaching the apex of the second joint of the palp, the inner border showing some six and twenty minute prominences as if for teeth, but with no appearance of teeth upon or within them, the same description applying to two on the rounded apical border; the second joint of the palp more slender and somewhat longer than the first; the third joint widening from a narrow neck, with sete on both borders, distally furred; finger long, with adpressed cilia on the surface, a dorsal cilium nearer to the aente point than to the base.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates a little excavate in front, much wider below than above, with the usual little cilium-bearing indent at the lower end of the hinder margin. First joint broad, about as long as the third, fourth, and fifth together, with setae on both margins; third joint with no free front margin, its hinder margin furred, apically carrying geniculate spines and setae; wrist equal in length to the hand, dilated below, furred on the free part of the hinder margin, with spines round the distal part both before and behind; hand less wide than the wrist, widest at the base, but preserving most of its width all along to the by no means sublute palm, which is bordered with minute cilia, and defined by two spines, between which the finger closes down, the nail overlapping the palm. There are various spines and setae, singly, in rows, and in groups. 

(Zool. chall. exp.—part lvii.—1887.)
on the two borders and the sides of the hand. The finger has a denticle on the inner margin.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates widened below, the front, hind, and lower margins almost straight; the first joint fringed with setae behind, parallel-sided, distally bending backwards; second joint as long as the wrist, third with the anterior margin short, the posterior much rounded, furred, with several long setae near the rounded apex; the wrist a good deal longer than the hand, the front margin distally furred, and carrying long setae near and at the apex; the hinder margin furred nearer to the third joint, and carrying eleven groups of setae increasing in length successively to the apex; the hand much longer than broad, much furred, armed with the usual spines, narrowing a little distally, the finger comparatively long, occupying almost all the apical margin, its terminal portion not much crooked.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding segment, but larger. First joint strong, carrying setae on the hind margin; third joint large, nearly as long as the first joint, having groups of setae, short mixed with long, on the hinder border; fourth joint somewhat shorter, much narrower, armed with spines and setae, narrowing distally; fifth joint as long as fourth, slender, a little curved, on the hind margin carrying short spines and long ones, and close to the hinge of the finger a minute one with a hook at the tip, bent toward the comparatively short finger.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates with front and lower margins straight, hinder lunatey excavate; a small smooth ovigerous plate. The rest of the limb missing.

Third Peraeopods.—First joint much contracted below, at the upper part almost as broad as the side-plate, though not appearing so in the full figure on the Plate, because the side-plate is seen full, while the first joint is not quite full-face to the spectator; its hind margin is nearly straight, shallowly serrated, slightly concave below, while the front margin is convex and spined all round; third joint dilated, a little produced behind, with spines on hinder rim; both second and third joints have spines and setae on the front rim; fourth joint as long as the two preceding united, broader above than below, the front margin with five pairs of short spines, each of the upper four pairs with a long seta between the two spines, the fifth pair without a seta, a sixth apical pair with a long spine intervening; the fifth joint thinner than the fourth, equal in length, straight, with five pairs of spines on the front margin; finger rather short.

Fourth Peraeopods.—First joint oval, contracted below, closely spined on more than half the front margin which is smooth above, the lower margin behind forming a narrow lobe instead of a broad one as in the third pereopods; setae and spines on the front rim of the short second joint; the remaining joints similar to those of the preceding pair, but each longer than the corresponding one in that pair; the finger missing.

Fifth Peraeopods.—First joint of uniform breadth all along, front margin slightly concave, spines increasing in size towards the lower end, and the serrations of the hind margin
doing the same; the third joint not dilated, armed in front with four or five pairs of spines, behind with one at the apex, and another a little way from the apex. The rest of the limb missing on one side, on the other side represented by a somewhat tapering stump as long as the third joint and destitute of armature.

Pleopods.—In the third pair the two blunt-headed coupling spines on the peduncle were observed to have two or more retroverted teeth, and the rami to consist of twenty-one joints, the large first joint of the outer ramus having a fringe of thirteen plumose setae.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair considerably longer than the rami, carrying numerous spines on both the upper edges, those on the outer edge being smaller than those on the inner; the outer ramus slightly longer than the inner; on its upper edge the outer has eight spines, the three approaching the tip being much stouter than the earlier five; on the inner edge is a row of three very fine spines; the inner ramus also has spines on both edges, and proximally has a little pocket on the under side into which the projecting edge of the other ramus can insert itself. Peduncles of the second pair equal in length to the rami, spined on both the upper edges, the outer edge having twenty-seven nearly uniform spines, the smallest not far from the base, the largest close to the apex, the intermediate not regularly graduated; the outer ramus is bordered with nine spines increasing gradually towards the apex, but stopping far short of it; the last is inserted in a sort of little pocket, as is the ease with the last three on the outer ramus of the first uropods. The inner branch is subequal in length to the outer; it has six or seven small spines on the border, followed by a long one inserted in the curved margin which abruptly terminates the broadest part of the branch, the remainder forming a finger-like termination without spines and apparently without any cilium in the angle. The lower border of this branch is much bent. The peduncles of the third pair are shorter than the rami; the rami are subequal, lanceolate, with spines on both borders. That which I take to be the outer ramus is represented in the lateral view of the pleon (fig. Pl. L.), without its companion; it terminates in a nail; the other ramus has on its margin a row of setae. In the other member of the pair, as the figure shows, the ramus with a nail seemed to be the inner one.

Telson.—Its upper lateral margins much overlapped by the folds of the sixth pleon-segment; the sides straight, only in a very slight degree convergent; eft for three-quarters of its length, the plates becoming gradually disheesent by the curving away of the inner sides towards the distal end; each outer apical corner a little produced, with a small spine between the angle and the adjoining inner curve.

Length from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment, in the bent position represented, about nine-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 236, off Japan, June 3, 1875; lat. 34° 58’ N., long. 139° 29’ E.; depth, 775 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, 37°-6. One specimen, female. Trowled.
Remarks.—This species bears a close resemblance to that which Kroyer described as *Anonyx lagena*, *Anonyx appendiculosa* and *Anonyx ampulla*, and which Phipps had already described as *Cancer mugax*. Kroyer gave the name *ampulla* under the erroneous impression that his species was identical with Phipps’ *Cancer ampulla*, and described it with exact detail in his Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift, 2. R. i. 578–599. Though the name *ampulla* is untenable for Kroyer’s species, attention is well called to his admirable description of it by the name given to the present kindred species. *Anonyx ampulloides* differs from *Anonyx mugax* in that the eyes are not lageniform, flask-shaped; the apical border of the palp in the first maxille is peculiarly divided; the inner ramus of the second uropods is not stiliform, but bent on one side and abruptly narrowed on the other; and in other small details.

In the British Museum Catalogue of Amphipodous Crustacea, it is represented on pl. xii. fig. 8, and the following account is given:—

"Anonyx ampulloides, Stimpson, MS.

"In general aspect this species resembles *Anonyx lagena*; but close examination shows the following distinctions:—

"The inferior antennæ are much longer than the superior. The first pair of gnathopoda have the palm fringed with fine hairs, but not a comb-like margin. The second pair of gnathopoda have the carpus slight, and much longer than the propodos; the dactylos quite rudimentary. Telson deeply divided, becoming almost a double appendage.

"Length half an inch.

"I am indebted for this specimen to the kindness of the author, who brought it from Japan."

As I had myself chosen the name *ampulloides* for this Japanese species, before observing its resemblance to the figures, in Mr. Spence Bate’s Catalogue, of the species so called by Stimpson, the identification seems fairly to be depended upon.

*Anonyx cicadoides*, n. sp. (Pls. IV., V.).

*Rostral Margin* forming an obtuse but definite angle; the lobe of the head between the upper and lower antennæ rounded above and straight below. The three hinder pereon-segments longer than those which precede, but much shorter than the three segments of the pleon which follow them; the fourth segment of the pleon with a dorsal depression near its origin; the fifth and sixth segments very small, the sixth with a dorsal ridge or fold along either side of the back; the infero-posterior angle of the third pleon-segment much produced upwards.

*Eyes* not made out; in one of the specimens appearances suggest that they have been present, of a long oval shape, near the front of the head.
Upper Antennæ.—First joint stout, cylindrical, longer than the combined length of the two following joints, which are very short, and the long first joint of the flagellum. Flagellum tapering, in the female consisting of twenty joints, of which the first is longer than the four following united; besides the usual brush it has two large, slightly curved, distal spines; the second joint has two similar spines, and the fourth joint a similar but much smaller spine; the secondary flagellum is of nine joints, the first very long, the last minute. In the male the primary flagellum has calceoli on most of the joints.

Lower Antennæ.—First joint broad; the gland-cone with a conspicuous orifice, not spiniform; third joint with lower and distal margins lobed, fourth and fifth joints furred above, and with various groups of setæ below, one group in the fourth joint being on a little prominence near the base; the fifth joint somewhat longer than the fourth; flagellum in the female of about thirty joints, of which the first is much longer than the second. In the male the flagellum has about fifty joints, and is furnished with calceoli.

Mandibles with the palp far forward, just over the narrow interval between the molar tubercle and the spine-row; cutting edge smoothly convex, but with a small projection at the top, and an emargination in the return of the curve below. The secondary plate in the left mandible is short and narrowly ligulate. The spine-row consists of three curved spines. The molar tubercle is large and prominent, the crown of it minutely dentate and ciliate, pointing away from the cutting edge, the articular condyle pointing towards that edge. The first joint of the palp very short, the second very long, with a row of pectinate spines on the distal part of its margin. The third joint, about half the length of the first and second united, has two long spines near the outer angle of its base, and along almost the whole of its inner margin a row of pectinate spines, of which those at a little distance from the apex are the shortest, those at and close to the apex the longest.

Lower Lip deeply cleft, much ciliated round the margins of the forward lobes, which are rather abruptly contracted near their extremities, thus making the inner margins very sinuous; the ovate mandibular processes almost smooth.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, oval, ciliated along the inner edge, and with two unequal plumose bristles at the apex; outer plate much ciliated on the surface and distal part of inner margin; at its apex five long spines, this row continued inwards on the outer side by two more, while a row of four, rather smaller, descend the sinuous inner margin; all are dentate on their edges some way short of the curved tip, the end one on the outer side having but one tooth, the end one on the inner side having several denticles. The two-jointed palp overtops the spines of the inner plate. The second joint is very much expanded distally, the curve of the outer margin ending in two microscopic teeth at the point of greatest expansion, the margin then running obliquely to meet the great distal curve set with nine teeth and a spine, the spine being outermost, with a short, spiny seta not far off.
Second Maxilla.—Inner plate much shorter and narrower than outer, fringed from the apex half-way down the inner margin with spines decreasing in size as they recede from the apex, and with plumose seta the longest of which are beyond the shortest of the spines; outer plate fringed with rows of long and short spines from the apex far down the inner margin, the longer spines curved at the tips. Both plates have their inner edges comparatively straight, the outer much curved, their surfaces and inner edges much ciliated; the outer plate has also a row of small spines from the apex down a small portion of the outer margin.

Maxillipeds narrow. The inner plates not reaching the distal end of the first joint of the palp, widening distally, apical border much excavated and forming a projection at the inner corner, which is set with three broad scarcely prominent teeth, just below which on the outer side of the inner margin are two small spines; long plumose setae occupy the inner margins, passing over into shorter ones on the distal margins. The outer plates are long, reaching just to the distal end of the second joint of the palp; the lower part of the joint to which they belong is fringed with spines on the inner margin, but this margin of the plate itself is clear of spines, being indented and in each indent carrying an almost rounded tooth, which scarcely projects beyond the margin; some way within the border are small spines, rather less numerous than the teeth. It would not be unnatural to suppose that the marginal teeth had been rounded by wear; but those of the new joint, not yet exposed to wear and tear, exhibit the same shape and position. On the apical portion of the rounded outer margin there is a row of five small spines, almost adpressed to the margin. The second joint of the palp is considerably the longest; like the first and third it is at the outer apex and along the inner edge fringed with long spines or setae, which, except for the terminal accessory thread, seem to be quite smooth. The fourth joint or finger is not of any unusual length.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates dilated below and curving forwards, broader though less deep than those of the following segment. First joint not reaching beyond the side-plate, fringed in front and on the lower hinder angle; second joint subequal in length to third, with some fine setae on the hinder margin; third joint produced to a sharp point below, furled behind, carrying groups of setae on both sides near the apex; wrist furled behind, scarcely broader distally than the hand at its base, setae in groups at both the lower angles, and a small group near the middle of the front margin; hand narrowing distally, so as at the extreme apex to be scarcely broader than the finger, furled on upper part of hinder margin, with groups of setae along both sides of the front, and along the hinder margin and palm; that which may be considered the palm is slightly sinuous, minutely pectinate, a region shorter than the finger, determined by a short blunt spine; finger curved, with inner edge smooth, but for a tooth near the base of the nail; a spiniform ciliation arises in the neighbourhood of this tooth.

Second Gnathopods.—First joint long, a little dilated below, much more lightly
fringed than the corresponding joint of the first gnathopods; second joint longer than third, fringed in front and at the lower hinder angle; third joint rather densely furred behind, clasping the next joint closely with its dilated distal part, the hinder angle of which carries numerous long setiform spines, distally pectinate; the wrist elongate, much longer than the hand, densely furred on both sides, carrying spines similar to those of the preceding joint at the front apical angle and along the distal part of the hinder margin; the hand narrow, densely furred, surrounded on both margins with pectinate spines of various lengths, many both long and short at the point where the minute finger hinges.

Second Periopods.—Side-plates a little deeper than the preceding, as those of the third segment are, compared with those of the second. The branchial vesicles are not pleated. The marsupial plates are long and narrow, with a row of small cilia on one border, the usual long smooth setae on the other and round the apex. First joint tolerably stout and long, with a bunch of setae at each apical angle, and very little other furniture; second joint short, with some setae on the hinder margin, chiefly the group at the lower hinder angle; third joint longer and very much stouter than the following, a little produced downwards in front, fringed behind with several small groups of setae; fourth and fifth joints narrow, the latter the longer, narrowing a little distally, both bordered behind with numerous setae, the fourth joint showing also two spines near the base, the fifth joint having twelve or thirteen in a series extending along its whole margin; the finger short and much curved.

Third Periopods.—Side-plates rather broader below than above, and front margin slightly more convex than the hinder. First joint subequal in extent of surface to the side-plate, narrower below than above, front margin fringed with spines, hind margin serrate, the rounded distal portion overlapping the short second joint; two or three short spines and one long one on the front margin of the second joint; the same number on the hind margin of the third joint, which is short, dilated, slightly produced downwards behind, and has a row of spines and fine setae on its front margin; fourth joint somewhat dilated, narrower and longer than third; fifth joint much narrower and rather longer than fourth, both with spines on front margin. Finger small, curved.

Fourth Periopods.—First joint longer and more oval than that of preceding pair, rather narrower below than above; third joint much longer than in preceding pair, broader and shorter than the fourth joint, which in its turn is a little broader and shorter than the narrow fifth joint; armature of the various joints, and the finger, as in the preceding pair.

Fifth Periopods like the fourth pair, not longer.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, which are narrow, curving at the tips; the outer a little longer than the inner, with a row of seven spines on the inner margin, ceasing some distance from the apex; the inner with a similar row of ten spines. Peduncles of the second pair (Pl. V. uv. 2.) shorter than those of the first pair, subequal in length to the longer ramus; outer ramus considerably longer than inner, a
little curved at the tip, bordered within with eleven spines; inner ramus rather like a
tadpole, attached by a narrow neck to the peduncle, a broad oval portion following with
a row of six spines on the inner margin, a narrow rather sinuous piece forming the
termination, a minute cillum occurring where the ovate portion meets the linear. This
peculiar form of ramus has been noticed in *Ichnopus*, Costa, and some other genera.
Peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the lanceolate sharply pointed rami, which
stretch further back than either of the other pairs; outer ramus having a nail at the tip,
spines along the borders, some of them in groups on the outer margin, and plumose setae
on the inner margin; inner ramus shorter than the outer, with spines and plumose setae
on both margins, terminal nail minute.

*Telson* reaching further back than the peduncles of the third pair of uropods, narrowing
a little towards the apex, outer edges straight, cleft for three-fourths of its length, the
laminae not deliscent except where each curves away from the other to form the apical
margin, the outer end of which is produced into a little tooth. At this tooth commences
a row of three spines, diminishing in size from the tooth inwards, and followed by two
minute cilia. Along the outer edges there is a row of three spines on each side, the
largest a little lower down than the top of the cleft, the middle one the smallest.

*Length.*—The pair of specimens, male and female, to which the above description and the
figures of Pl. V. refer, measured each three-quarters of an inch, exclusive of the antennæ.

*Locality.*—Station 149d, Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, January 20, 1874; depth,
28 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Three specimens, which were especially noticeable
as being of a deep brown colour in spirits. Dredged.

Station 149, Accessible Bay, Kerguelen Island, January 9, 1874; depth, 20 fathoms;
bottom, volcanic mud. Several specimens. Dredged.

Station 149h, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Island, January 29, 1874; depth,
127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

*Remarks.*—The specimens from Stations 149 and 149h were of various sizes, one
reaching as much as nine-tenths of an inch; they showed the light creamy colour so common
in spirit-specimens, and this difference in colouring, combined with other variations,
made me long hesitate as to whether the species of Pl. IV. was the same as that of Pl. V.
There were differences in the relative proportions of the joints of the antennæ, in the
shapes of the spines on the outer plate of the first maxillæ, in the proportions of the
second gnathopods, in the armature of the uropods, and especially the inner ramus of
the second pair of uropods, though exhibiting the sudden contraction above described,
was otherwise more regularly stiliform. I have, however, convinced myself that none of
these differences are of specific value. Among the light-coloured specimens the relative
proportions of the antennary joints are not constant; for example, in the upper antennæ
the first joint varies much in the peduncle, the primary flagellum and the secondary
flagellum; in the lower antennae the fifth joint of the peduncle may be a little longer or a little shorter than the fourth; the spines of the first maxillae vary much in general appearance, in this as in other species, according as they are fresh or worn with long use. To the ramus of the second uropods I should have attached more importance had I not found in a small light-coloured specimen the ramus shaped just as in the large dark-coloured specimens.

This species, in respect of the antenna, mouth-organs, second gnathopods, percepods, and general structure of the pleon, closely resembles Anonyx gudosus, Kroyer, the Anonyx cicada (O. Fabricius) of this Report (see pp. 46, 47). It differs from it in respect of the first gnathopods and the second uropods, in these two respects agreeing with Ichnopus, Costa, as defined by Boeck, but from that genus it differs in regard to the maxillipeds and the branchial vesicles, which are pointed below, but without the pectinate folds considered characteristic in Ichnopus. Since, by the omission of the epithet "quadrangular," as applied to the hand of the first gnathopod, in Boeck's definition of Anonyx, that definition will include the present species, it seems advisable by that expedient to save the creation of a new genus. To point to its agreement with the older species, I have therefore named the new one Anonyx cicadoides. Anonyx puninus, Lillieborg, is retained by Boeck himself in the genus Anonyx, although the hand of the first gnathopods is not quadrangular.

Genus Tryphosa, Boeck, 1870.

For the original definition, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 399). The genus is so near to Anonyx, Kroyer, as defined by Boeck himself, that they ought perhaps to be reunited, as suggested both by G. O. Sars and Gerstaecker.

Tryphosa antennipotens, n. sp. (Pl. VI.).

Rostrum obsolete, lateral angles of the head acutely produced; back well-rounded, most dilated at the fifth segment of the pereon; postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment not acute or upturned; fourth pleon-segment with a dorsal depression, distally carinate, tip-tilted, the lateral margin continuous with the curve of the lower margin of the third segment; the sixth segment ridged on each side of the telson.

Eyes indistinct, but apparently large, set back from the front margin, reniform, meeting at the top of the head.

Upper Antennae.—First joint long and tumid, second and third joints short, narrowing distally, the distal borders sinuous; first joint of the flagellum short, equal to the four following, calceoli large and crowded, there being one on each of the fifty-two joints of the flagellum, with the exception of the first and two or three at the end. The
flagellum is long and thick, and seemingly little flexible. The secondary flagellum of four joints together is shorter than the first of the primary.

**Lower Antennæ.**—Gland-cone very prominent, third joint short, fourth and fifth subequal in length, with some cilia on the upper and setæ on the lower margins; flagellum of fifty-three joints, rather thinner and longer than that of the upper antennæ, the calceoli equally numerous, placed on the upper margin confronting those of the upper antennæ, but in both pairs so placed that, while the calceoli of alternate joints are seen full face, those of the other alternate joints will be seen in profile.

**Epistome** a little prominent.

**Mandibles.**—Cutting edge evenly convex, with a tooth at the top, the lower apex scarcely indented; secondary plate of the left mandible small, curved; spine-row of three small spines, behind these a long tract of fur leads to and partially lines the molar tubercle, the crown of which is minutely denticulate, strongly directed backwards, and carrying a furry tuft above; the palp is set forward, over the front of the molar tubercle, its first joint short, the second rather stout, with some five small spines on the inner margin near the apex, and three or four along the upper half of the outer margin; the third joint much curved, a short piece of its inner margin clear, the remainder fringed with eight and twenty spines, the first twenty-one pectinate on the upper border, the other seven longer, near and at the apex, pectinate below; a single long spine or setæ near the outer margin close to the base.

**Lower Lip.**—Apical margins of the forward lobes broad, somewhat squared, much ciliated, little dehiscent.

**First Maxilla.**—Inner plate small, with two unequal plumose setæ on the apex; outer plate with very oblique apical margin; of the eleven spines that which stands inmost has seven marginal teeth, the next above it four; these are somewhat isolated; of the rest the outer are the stoutest, with one, two, or three marginal teeth; one about central has seven; the second joint of the palp has six or seven small teeth on the apex and one spine or short setæ; below the palp the shaft has on its outer border some groups of long setæ.

**Second Maxilla.**—Outer plate decidedly longer than the inner; the long curved spines on its apical border are followed by a row of small ones continued some little way down the outer border; on the inner plate the spines and setæ of the very oblique apical border are terminated by a long plumose setæ.

**Maxillipeds.**—Inner prismatic\(^1\) plates broad, reaching nearly to the apex of the first joint of the palp, the plumose setæ in the usual position, the apical border almost squared, with three close-set teeth, followed by four curved spines decreasing in size as

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\(^1\) The epithet **prismatic** was applied to these plates first, I believe, by Kroyer; it refers to that which an unshaded diagrammatic drawing cannot show, namely, that to a spectator looking upon the inner surface of the maxillipeds the inner edges of these plates are almost invariably nearer, sometimes much nearer, to the eye than their outer edges.
they pass round to the outer margin, on which lower down there is a fifth; below the
corner tooth on the outer side of the plate are two strong spines; the broad outer
plates, reaching nearly to the apex of the second joint of the palp, have on the inner
margin a score of small teeth set close together, followed by a separate single tooth on
the apical margin, which in turn is followed by eight spines passing round the apical
and some way down the outer margin; the second joint of the palp is a little longer
than the first and much longer than the third; the finger is not very long.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates very broad, broader above than below; first joint
extending beyond the side-plate, broad, with setae extending down about two-thirds
of the front margin; the third joint with a short front margin and a long hinder one, which
is furred, and near the produced pointed apex carries a row of spines; the wrist rather
shorter than the hand, has the long front margin clear, except for the row of long spines
about the apex; the hinder margin is furred and also has spines about the apex; there
is a ridge or pocket on the inner side parallel with the furred part of the margin; the
hand is broad and long, at the base nearly as broad as the wrist distally, furred on the
hinder margin near the base, and here having on the side a ridge or fold of the skin
parallel with the margin; there are various groups of spines or setae on the hind
margin and surface of the hand and at the front apex; the finger closes down between
the two spines, which define the sloping apical palm.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates widening downwards, at the top much less wide
than those of the first pair. Branchial vesicles expanding greatly from a narrow neck,
narrowed below; marsupial plates moderately broad. First joint extending much
beyond the side-plate, equal in length to the third, fourth and fifth joints together, with
a few setae on the front margin; second joint as long as the wrist; third joint shorter,
front margin free for some distance, hind margin furred below, and with a large group
of long, thin spines on the rounded apex; wrist very lightly furred anteriorly, but
strongly behind, also towards the distal end carrying numerous groups of slender spines
of various lengths; one such group at the apex in front; the hand shorter than the
wrist, but elongate, the sides but little curved, much furred all along, while the centre
of the surface on both sides of the hand is naked or nearly so; in addition to the
furring, both edges and adjacent parts of the hand are crowded with groups of spines,
those in front when they reach the apex standing out far beyond the finger; they are
pectinate, very slightly curved; the finger is very small, closing down on a palm, the
outer part of which is nearly straight, at right angles to the hinder margin of the hand.

First Peraepods.—Side-plates with the hind margin straight; marsupial plates
expanded a little below till near the apex, having on the lower half and apex numerous very
long setae in front and a few short ones behind. First joint of the limb not reaching the
lower rim of the side-plate; third joint longer and stouter than either the fourth or fifth,
slightly decurrent in front, with groups of long, slender spines or setae on the hinder margin,
and the apex in front; the fourth joint similarly armed, stouter than the fifth, in length subequal to it; the fifth with numerous short as well as long setiform spines on the hinder margin; two very short ones at the junction with the slightly curved finger.

Second Peraxopods.—Side-plates excavate far down, the lower margin curving up to the excavation so as to form a rounded point. Branchial vesicles broad except at the neck. Joints of the limb similar to those of the preceding pair.

Third Peraxopods.—Side-plates rather wider than deep, front margin very convex, hind margin nearly straight. First joint a round oval, broader above than below, the rounded lower margin behind reaching as far down as the second joint, front margin with numerous spines fringing it entirely, hind margin serrate; third joint much longer than broad, somewhat decurrent behind, with spines at the back, spines and setae in front, and apical groups of spines; fourth joint scarcely so long as third, similarly armed; fifth joint much narrower but longer than fourth, with eight sets of spines on the front margins, some spinules on the back border; finger about half the length of the fifth joint, slightly curved.

Fourth Peraxopods.—First joint a long oval, narrower below than above, spines on the front margin few and small on the upper part, numerous and longer below, hind margin serrate; third joint as in the preceding pair, but somewhat longer; fourth joint longer than third, with nine groups of spines on the front border; fifth joint scarcely shorter than the fourth, with ten groups of spines on the front border; small spines on the hind margins of third, fourth and fifth joints; finger not nearly half as long as the fifth joint.

Fifth Peraxopods.—Branchial vesicles a broad oval, with the hind margin drawn out into somewhat pointed processes. First joint broadly oblong with rounded corners, the front margin as in the preceding pair, the hind margin serrate, rather deeply at the lower part; the third joint shorter and narrower than in the two preceding pairs, with four groups of spines in front, and four behind; fourth joint longer than third, with eight groups of spines in front, three behind; fifth joint longer than fourth, with nine groups of spines in front, five behind, these latter being all very small, except the apical; finger not half the length of the fifth joint.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, rami subequal, stiform, spines numerous on the peduncles and also on the rami. Peduncles of the second pair a little longer than the rami; the rami stout, the outer somewhat longer than the inner; marginal spines numerous. Peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, the rami broadly lanceolate, almost equal, extending much further back than the second pair; spines on both edges; plumose setae also on one.

Telson long, extending far beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft for more than four-fifths of its length, narrowing distally, a series of five spines along each side; in each apical cleft two spines, of which the outer is the larger.
Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, without the antennæ, three-quarters of an inch; with the outstretched antennæ, an inch.

Locality.—Station 150, off Heard Island, February 2, 1874; lat. 52° 4' S., long. 71° 22' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coarse gravel; bottom temperature, 35°2. One specimen, female. Dredged.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the singularly stout and stiff antennæ.

This species agrees well with Boeck’s definition of his genus Tryphosa, except that the outer plate of the maxillipeds does not reach beyond the second joint of the palp, in which respect it agrees better with his definition of the genus Anonyx; on the apex the plate in question is armed with the requisite two spines, but it has more than two. In Anonyx the inner plate of the second maxillæ is much shorter than the outer plate, which is not the case in Tryphosa, but beyond this it is not easy to find any character on which absolute reliance can be placed for distinguishing the two genera. Boeck, in his account of Tryphosa, compares it only with Orchomene, but when discussing the genus Anonyx, he says,¹ “the mouth-organs in this genus show a certain agreement with those in some of the following genera, especially in Orchomene, Tryphana [? Onesimus], and Tryphosa; the upper lip in them all is helmet-shaped and covers the tips of the mandibles with its thickened end. These genera differ, however, from one another in the form of the other mouth-organs, the antennæ, the two pairs of gnathopods, and the telson. Thus, the mandibles in Anonyx are very strong but not especially elongate, with a long but narrow molar tubercle, and the palp is fixed nearer the end than the molar tubercle. The first maxillæ are also very broad, but the inner plate is very short, only a little longer than broad, with two strong plumose setæ on the apex. The plates of the second maxillæ are also short but broad; the outer plates of the maxillipeds are very large, and have on the rims a close row of small nodules. The third joint of the lower antennæ is short, and the first gnathopods are more or less elongate. The telson is also elongate, longer than the peduncle of the last uropods, and deeply cleft. The body is also on the whole tolerably elongate, and the fifth side-plate accordingly longer than deep.”

Tryphosa barbatipes, n. sp. (Pl. VII).

The lateral lobes of the head much produced and sharply angled.

Postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment not acute and yet scarcely rounded. Fourth pleon-segment with a dorsal depression.

Eyes not discerned.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint tumid, second and third short, the third, as is often the case in the Lysianassidæ, excavate below; flagellum of eight joints, the first large, slightly

¹ De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 151.
tapering, considerably longer than the other seven together, having the cylindrical hairs of the brush not very long, and carrying two spines at, and one spine near, the apex; the other joints diminishing successively in breadth, and towards the end in length also; the secondary flagellum of four joints together equal in length to the first of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—Gland-cone prominent, third joint somewhat inflated, in length equal to the composite first and second joints, fourth and fifth subequal, both with small cilia above and setæ below; the flagellum tapering, probably consisting of seven or eight joints; in the specimen (female) examined there were five left on one member of the pair and six on the other.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge smoothly convex, bounded by a very small tooth above, pointed downwards, and an equally small one below pointing forwards; above this in the left mandible is a minute tubercle breaking the evenness of the convex edge, but this is probably only an individual peculiarity; the top border over the upper tooth is minutely serrate; the secondary plate of the left mandible is short and small, dilated forwards and apically cut into five or six minute denticles; the spine-row consists of three slender spines; the molar tubercle is prominent, the dentate crown pointing backwards, oval, with three central teeth apart from the lines of denticles; the region between the spine-row and the crown furred with cilia, a long group of these also above the crown; the palp not far back, over the molar tubercle’s front part, the first joint short, the second with nine spines near the apex; the third joint with the first subequal in length to the second; more than the first third of its inner margin smooth, the remainder fringed with fifteen spines; one spine near the base on the outer side. Behind the palp and molar tubercle the shaft of the mandible is broad.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate short and narrow, with two unequal plumose setæ on the apex; outer plate long, two of the spines a little below the apical margin, the inner of the two with fifteen rather elongate teeth, the other spines much crowded together, nine in number, strong, the outer less dentate than the inner, the longest of all in company with a short one standing nearest to the two first mentioned; the second joint of the palp narrower proximally and distally than in the middle, its apical border set with seven spine-teeth serrate on the outer border, a single seta near the outer apex.

Second Maxillæ.—Outer plate longer and broader than the inner, apical margin oblique, with pectinate spines increasing in length to the apex on the outer side, a few shorter ones following down the outer border; apical border of the inner plate likewise oblique, armed with spines, a plumose seta on the inner margin just below the spine-row longer than any of the spines.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, with plumose setæ planted in the ordinary manner on the inner margin and passing across to the outer corner of the apical; apical border with three strong teeth, the innermost the most prominent, beyond these a plumose spine or seta distinct from the series just mentioned;
outer plates reaching as far as the second joint of the palp or a little beyond, with ten strong teeth on the inner margin set close together, an eleventh on the apical margin separated by a short interval from the rest, and beyond this two spiniform teeth; second joint of the palp not longer than the first, the third joint shorter; the finger short, with a rather long nail accompanied by three cilia, the usual dorsal cilium rather nearer the origin of the finger than that of the nail.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates broader above than below, very convex behind, with a slight concavity in front. First joint extending much beyond the side-plate, fringed with long setæ in front; third joint with no free front margin, some groups of setæ on the hind margin; wrist subtriangular, much shorter than the hand, and scarcely broader distally than the base of the hand, very setose on the free hinder margin and the contiguous portion of the inner side; hand oblong, longer than the three preceding joints combined, a little broader at the base than at the palm, front margin continuous with that of the wrist, having few setæ except at the apex, while the hinder margin and contiguous inner side are densely setose with plumose setæ; palm a little concave, bounded by two stout spines with fine curved tips; along the palm are close-set straight cilia, and a row of longer cilia not close set; the finger just the length of the apical margin of the hand, with one tooth on its inner edge, and a dorsal cilium near the base.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates of very even width throughout. Branchial vesicles large and broad except at the neck. First joint a very little wider below than above, scarcely curved, the setæ on the front margin fewer and much shorter than in the preceding pair; the second joint nearly as long as the wrist; third much shorter, a little furred behind, with spines on the rounded apex; the wrist furred on the hinder margin, with little fan-shaped scales on the breast, and long pectinate spines near the apex; the hand furred but not densely, somewhat narrowed proximally and distally, the hinder margin a little outdrawn, the overarching spines of the front and apical margins and those of the hinder margin having their pectinations confronting in each set those of the other set; the palm sloping inwards, microscopically pectinate, the minute finger neatly fitting it with its inner edge also for the distal half microscopically pectinate, and carrying a dorsal cilium on the thick portion near the hinge. The tip of the finger closes down against spines at the outer end of the palm; it is probable that this is the case in all species of this family, but in regard to many the fact is not mentioned from the difficulty of observing such spines with certainty in the midst of the dense fur sometimes present.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates long, slightly widening downwards. Branchial vesicles broad, seemingly without folds. Marsupial plates, in this specimen, narrow, with few setæ. First joint reaching about as far as the side-plate; third joint much longer than fourth or fifth; fourth scarcely so long as fifth; the third and fourth bordered behind with groups of setæ of various lengths; in the fifth the groups consist of a spine with a
long accessory thread and a seta, two short straight spines adjoining the hinge of the finger on the inner side; the finger short, little curved, with a small nail, the dorsal feathered cillum near the hinge.

Second Peropods.—Side-plates of considerable breadth below. The joints of the limb scarcely distinguishable from those of the preceding pair.

Third Peropods.—Side-plates a little outdrawn below in front, length and breadth subequal; first joint elongate but not narrow, broader above than below, the rounded lower margin behind descending below the second joint, front margin spinose, with a few setæ, the hinder margin not strongly serrate; the third joint expanded, hinder angle outdrawn downwards; fourth joint narrower, perhaps a little longer; fifth joint narrower and a little longer than the fourth; finger short, curved.

Fourth Peropods.—First joint similar to that of the preceding pair but larger, not drawn out below the second joint; the third joint much longer than in the preceding pair, and less expanded in proportion to its breadth; the fourth joint longer than the third or the fifth, which are subequal; finger short, but longer than that of the preceding pair; the whole limb considerably longer than the pair preceding or the pair following.

Fifth Peropods.—The first joint longer and much broader than in the preceding pairs, the third joint shorter and less expanded, the fourth equal in length to that in the third pair, but narrower; the fifth joint and the finger rather longer than those in the third pair. In these three pairs of limbs the armature is similar; on the hind borders of the third, fourth and fifth joints some small spines, with larger ones apically; setæ and spines on the front margins of all the earlier joints, spines only on the fifth; a rather large group of spines on the front apex of the fourth joint.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines on the peduncles exhibit a row of three marginal retroverted teeth; the joints of the rami number from fifteen to seventeen; the cleft spines form a series of four in the first pair and the second, of three in the third pair.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, rami stiliform, a little curved at the tips, with four or five marginal spines; peduncles of the second pair equal in length to the rami, the rami equal; the peduncles of the third pair subequal in length to the inner rami; the rami short, broadly lanceolate, the outer exceeding the length of the inner by nearly the length of its nail, the inner having no nail or only a rudiment.

Telson extending beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft for more than two-thirds of its length, widening from the base to a level with the top of the cleft, then narrowing with convex outer margin to the apices, which are more outdrawn on the outer than the inner edges, between the two angles each containing a strong spine with accessory thread; on each side is a small spine nearly on a level with the top of the cleft, and lower down a larger one.

Length of the specimen, in the position figured, about seven-twentieths of an inch.
Locality.—Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Dredged.

A minute specimen, not a tenth of an inch long, from the same locality, is probably the young of this species. Two other specimens were taken at Kerguelen, at a depth not mentioned.

Remarks.—The specific name alludes to the bearded appearance of the wrist and hand in the first gnathopods.

In the young specimen there are clear traces of eyes, the mandibles are well developed, but with few spines on the palp; on the palp of the first maxillae there are only four teeth; on the inner plate of the maxillipeds the three apical teeth are well developed, but the outer plate has on the inner margin but one tooth, which is that near the apex, and two on the apical margin; the branchial vesicles are narrow; the fingers of the peraeopods comparatively more developed than in the adult.

Genus Hippomedon, A. Boeck, 1870.

For Boeck's definition of this genus, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 397). To embrace the new species here assigned to the genus, the first maxillae should be described as having two or more setae on the inner plate, and the epithet broad should be omitted from the account of the maxillipeds. The description of the lower antennae as having the fifth joint much longer than the fourth must be cancelled, being in fact contrary to the descriptions which Boeck himself gives of the only two species which he assigns to the genus.

Hippomedon kergueleni (Miers) (Pl. VIII).

1879. Anonyx kergueleni, Miers, Transit of Venus Exp., Zoology of Kerguelen Island, Crustacea, pp. 8, 9, pl. xi. fig. 4.

Lateral lobe of the head acute, produced some distance along the first joint of the upper antennae. Third segment of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles much prolonged and curved upwards as narrow pointed lobes. Fourth pleon-segment with a dorsal depression. There are some small scattered hairs upon the back.

Eyes not discerned.

Upper Antennae.—The first joint long, stout, cylindrical, with a row of minute cilia near the base, and some larger feathered ones on the opposite margin, distally, such being scattered also on the two following joints, which are very short, narrowing distally; flagellum of fourteen joints, the first as long as the four following combined, carrying the usual
brush of filamentary cylinders\(^1\) beneath; the other joints furnished with cilia, and some of them with cylinders; the accessory flagellum of five joints, of which the first is the longest.

**Lower Antennæ.**—Third joint as long as first and second united, and but little shorter than the fifth; fifth a little shorter and narrower than the fourth; gland-cone prominent, as can be seen when the antennæ are disengaged from the head; flagellum of sixteen articulations. Feathered cilia on the fourth and fifth joints of the peduncle, besides smooth setæ of various sizes.

**Mandibles.**—The palp set very far forward; the cutting edge evenly convex, with a small projection at the top; secondary plate of left mandible narrow, seemingly a little dentate at its slightly dilated apex; spine-row of three small spines or stiff curved setæ; molar tubercle with the dentate crown oval, not strongly outdrawn backwards as in *Anonyx cicadoideś*; palp with first joint very short, second joint very long, with slight bend or constriction below the centre, and a row of seven spines near the apex; the third much shorter joint has twelve short spines along the margin, followed by six more successively increasing in length to the apex; not far from the base, at and near the convex margin, there are two or three long setiform spines; the surface of this joint is as usual striated with closely adpressed cilia.

**Lower Lip** ciliated as usual on the forward apices; the outer margins and mandibular processes in the specimen figured quite smooth.

**First Maxillæ.**—Inner plate slender, ovate, apically furnished with two plumose setæ, the inner much the smaller; outer plate broad, carrying on the obliquely truncate apex six dentate spines, and others, probably five, in a second row below these; the second joint of the palp is laminar, much curved, overarched the outer plate, having its slightly narrowed apical margin fringed with twelve to thirteen teeth pectinate on the outer edge, and one cilium or small seta near the margin. In describing these maxille, Mr. E. J. Miers\(^2\) uses the following words, “the outer lobe strong, truncate, armed at the apex with three or four spines.” When the part in question is examined with a low power, this would be the natural way to describe it, but under a high power of the microscope it can be seen that the spines are much more numerous, those actually at the apex numbering six very much crowded together, and in the specimen here described very blunt at the tips. That this bluntness is only the effect of wear is clear from the sharply-pointed new spines which can be discerned within the plate.

**Second Maxillæ.**—The plates rather narrow, the outer a little longer than the inner, the apices with the usual fringes of pectinate spines, which pass rather further down the inner margin in the inner plate than in the outer; on the inner plate the row terminates with a plumose seta.

**The Maxillipeds** narrow, not broad at the base as might be inferred from the figure,

\(^1\) By the expression *filamentary cylinders or cylindrical setæ* I mean the organs now generally regarded as olfactory.

which represents the two halves much flattened out; inner plate reaching a little beyond the first joint of the palp, having three teeth on the apical margin, the plumose setae commencing near the middle of the inner margin, and passing round to the outer corner of the apical margin, but not continued down the outer edge; none of them large; the outer plate reaching much beyond the second joint of the palp, its inner border (beginning from the base) carrying a cilium, then a setiform spine, then a spine, then two microscopic teeth, then a close row of thirteen small teeth, those at the curve of the apex being the largest, beyond these the curved outer margin apparently quite naked; there is a row of five little spines on the side of the plate, a little removed from the inner margin; of the palp-joints the first is longer than the third, the second longer than the first, the fourth or finger provided with a sharp nail.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates very little dilated below; first joint almost straight, sparingly setiferous in front; third joint with the emarginate front border much shorter than the hind border, which has a group of setae near the apex; the wrist rather longer than the hand, nearly half of its hinder margin coinciding with the distal margin of the preceding joint, the remainder parallel with the front margin, slightly furred and carrying two groups of setae; the hand almost parallel-sided, like the wrist having some groups of setae near the front border, and a conspicuous group at its apex, on the hinder border having four groups; the sloping, rather convex palm, microscopically pectinate, defined by a spine, bordered with spiniform cilia, in addition to two linear groups of setae, and close to the hinge of the finger two minute spines; the finger, besides the usual cilium on the back near the hinge, has one about the middle of its inner margin; this margin develops a small tooth near the origin of the nail, two cilia taking rise at this point.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates and the first joint of the leg a little longer and narrower than those of the preceding segment; branchial vesicle with a broadly rounded upper lobe rising above the neck, the central part of the vesicle having the twist of a screw, the lower part narrowing rather abruptly; 1 marsupial plate narrow; second joint as long as the wrist; third joint short, furred behind, apically somewhat rounded, and carrying a group of pectinate spines; wrist much longer than hand, densely furred behind, less so in front; pectinate spines near the lower end of the hinder margin; hand long-ovate, densely furred, numerous pectinate spines of very various sizes arrayed on both borders, especially in front apically, the pectination and curvature in both sets being directed towards the finger; the finger itself, as so commonly in this family of the Amphipoda, minute, almost lost in the surrounding forest of spines, broad at the base, then narrowing suddenly, the inner edge of the narrowed part microscopically pectinate and produced into a tooth, over which the nail bends, with cilia at its base; there is also a cilium on the back of the finger.

1 The figure, Pl. VIII. ga. 2., unfortunately does not show or even suggest the details above described, but only gives the shape of the vesicle flattened out and mounted on a slide for the microscope.
First Peropods.—Side-plates a little broader and longer than those of the preceding pair; branchial vesicle from a small neck swelling out into a broad sac with a narrow terminal lobe; first joint of the leg with the front margin straight; third joint stouter and much longer than the fourth, but little produced downwards; fourth joint stouter than fifth, subequal to it in length; fifth joint naked, like the two preceding, on the forward margin except at the apex; on the hinder margin all three have groups of spiniform setae, one long one at the apex of the fourth joint and some shorter ones on the border of the fifth seeming to be truly spines; the finger long, narrow, slightly curved, with edges bare except for the feathered ciliary on its back near the base.

Second Peropods.—Side-plates broad below, excavated above; the marsupial plates in this and in the preceding segment long and very narrow (in the specimen figured); the joints of the leg like those of the preceding pair.

Third Peropods.—The branchial vesicle broad and squared above, curling round in a narrow lobe below, with a long thin accessory vesicle starting from the base. First joint very broad, slightly broader above than below, lower margin behind with a deep rounded lobe overlapping the next joint, the lateral margins very little curved; the third joint short, broad, somewhat decurrent behind, with spines on the hinder margin, spines and fine setae on the front margin; fourth joint ovate, somewhat shorter and much narrower than the preceding, garnished in like manner; fifth joint slender, longer than the fourth, with few spines; finger long, thin, little curved, seemingly quite naked.

Fourth and Fifth Peropods similar in general structure to the third, but with the first joints longer and about the same breadth, the third joint in the fifth pair less dilated, the fifth joint longer in proportion to the finger. As the dorsal ciliary of the finger is here present, it may be only accidentally missing from the third pair. Branchial vesicle of the fourth pair was on one side of the specimen not unlike the accessory vesicle of the third, but curved instead of straight, and at the top broader, as also in the somewhat narrowed middle part, while the terminal part is thinner; on the other side the lower part of the branchia was expanded. The branchial vesicle of the fifth pair is quite small, irregularly shaped both as regards the neck lobe and the larger terminal one, which has the appearance of being attached to the other by one corner.

Pleopods.—In the coupling spines the apex is rounded, undilated; the lateral retroverted teeth are two in number; on the large basal joint of the inner ramus there are three cleft spines of the usual form, as described in the account of Cyphocaris micronyx (p. 660); the joints of the rami are from sixteen to twenty in number, the outer ramus apparently as a rule having one or two more joints than the inner.

Uropods.—The first pair have the peduncles somewhat longer than the rami; the outer ramus rather longer than the inner; both stiliform, slightly curved at the tips; in the second pair the peduncle is rather shorter than the rami; these are subequal, each, as
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in the preceding pair, armed with three spines along the proximal part of the upper border; in the third pair the peduncle is short, the rami slenderly lanceolate, the outer and longer branch terminating with a nail, having five spines along one of its margins, on the other two spines and one or two setae near the nail; the inner branch with spines and setae along one margin, and some spines near to the other margin.

Telson.—Cleft nearly to the base, evenly narrowing to the apex, each half of which is emarginate, the inner part more produced than the outer, and carrying a spine and a feathered ciliation in the hollow; three spines are placed at intervals on the surface of the telson near each outer margin.

Length.—The specimen figured measured, without the antennae, about two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 149, Accessible Bay, Kerguelen Island, January 9, 1874; depth, 20 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Dredged.

Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Island, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Several specimens. Dredged.

Remarks.—Mr. Miers, in the Zoology of Kerguelen Island, p. 9, says:—

"In the form of the antero-lateral angles of the cephalon, and of the postero-lateral angles of the third segment of the pleon, this species to some extent resembles (1) Hippomedon holboelli, Kröyer, as described by Boeck, as well as (2) H. abyssi [abyssi], Goës, and (3) Anonyx pumilus, Lilljeborg,—all from the Northern Seas. But it differs from these species in having the inner lobes of the maxillipeds proportionately much longer; and in this respect it approaches more nearly to the type of structure exhibited in Orchomene, Boeck. The eyes also, which are well marked in the species just referred to, are not visible in any of the specimens of A. kergueleni.

"On account of the subcheliform character of the first pair of the gnathopods, and the divided telson, I refer this species to the genus Anonyx, as defined by Mr. C. Spence Bate, instead of retaining it in Lysianassa, where I placed it at first. I cannot refer it with certainty to any one of the numerous genera recently established by Boeck in his systematic arrangement of the Scandinavian and Arctic Amphipoda; I believe, indeed, that it will be found necessary to introduce important modifications of the systematic arrangement and generic characters proposed by this author into any general revision of this difficult order, which may hereafter be undertaken, based upon the comparison of species from foreign as well as the European and Arctic Seas."

A specimen, however, of Hippomedon abyssi (Goës), from the "Valorous" Expedition, lent me by Canon Norman, shows both the inner and outer lobes of the maxillipeds corresponding in their proportions with those of the present species, which I have therefore transferred to the genus Hippomedon, where Mr. Miers himself seems to have had some disposition to place it.
Hippomedon trigonius, n. sp. (Pl. IX.).

In many respects this species shows a very close resemblance to Hippomedon kergueleni (Miers), although there are peculiarities which have induced me, after some wavering, to keep it distinct. In the present form the postero-lateral angle of the third pleon-segment is but little, instead of greatly, curved upwards. Of the fourth pleon-segment the proximal portion is very convex, the depression being distal, so that the end of the segment forms a raised angular apex rising above, instead of forming a continuous curve with, the following segment.

It originally appeared to me that the dorsal depression in Hippomedon kergueleni was in a marked manner proximal, and in the form now under consideration conspicuously distal, but I find in this and many other species of Amphipods that the dorsal appearance of the fourth pleon-segment is very essentially altered according as the pleon happens to be more or less extended or flexed. In the state of extension the proximal portion of this segment often telescopes far into the third segment, sometimes completely hiding a dorsal depression, and at others making such a depression appear proximal, when in regard to the whole dorsal length of the segment it is in fact distal or central.

The other differences between the two forms may be judged of from the following account.

Upper Antennæ.—The peduncles comparatively slender, the first joint longer in proportion to its breadth than in the form already described; the flagellum consisting of eleven joints, the first equal in length to between two and three of those succeeding it; the secondary flagellum of three joints, of which the first is not quite so long as the first of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—Gland-cone prominent, third joint equal in length to the fifth; fourth joint decidedly longer than either; flagellum nine-jointed.

The Mouth-Organs appear to be in close agreement with those previously described. In the specimen examined there were fewer teeth on the apex of the palp of the first maxilla.

First Gnathopods.—There seems to be no difference of importance except in the shape of the side-plates, which are here of less regular form, shorter and stouter, outdrawn in front below. At the beginning of the palm of the hand there are two spines.

Second Gnathopods.—In this species the wrist is a little plumper distally, hand and wrist both densely furred, but the distal spine-armature of the hand both at front and back less important than in the other species.

Second Peræopods.—What may be called the shank of the side-plate is here somewhat longer in proportion to the broad lower portion.

Third Peræopods.—First joint more contracted below, and with margins more curved, so as to have an oval rather than the square appearance presented in the other species; the third and fourth joints longer compared with their breadth.
**Fifth Peraeopods.**—The front margin of the first joint is here almost absolutely smooth for the upper two-thirds of its length, while in the other species it is spined almost through its whole length; on the other hand the cilia on the postero-distal curve are here more numerous. The fingers in this species are less slender than in the other.

**Pleopods.**—Two very small coupling spines, with a row of three back-turned teeth along the margin; the inner ramus with twelve, the outer with fourteen joints, the first of the outer fringed as in the companion species with numerous plumose setæ, the first of the inner with the eleft spines three in number.

**Uropods.**—In the first pair there are four spines on the margin of the outer ramus, and five on that of the inner, leaving a comparatively small terminal portion free from spines; in the second pair the outer branch has four, the inner three, spines; in the third pair the outer branch has three spines on one margin, and on the other one at the base of the nail; this branch is not longer than the peduncle, the other, which is much shorter, has but one spine.

**Telson.**—This, though similar in the details of its structure to that of *Hippomedon kergueleni*, is extremely different in its proportions, being in fact but little longer than its greatest breadth.

It is not very safe to establish new species upon small differences in the relative lengths of joints of the antennæ and limbs, or upon variations in the number of spines that form a marginal row, since these discrepancies and such as these may be due to age or sex or individuality, but in the present instance it must be noticed that in regard to the two forms named *Hippomedon kergueleni* and *Hippomedon trigonicus*, specimens of the same sex have been compared, and that the more striking form of the fourth pleon-segment, and the larger number of spines on the first and second uropods, belong to the smaller, not to the larger species.

**Length,** one-quarter of an inch without the antennæ.

**Locality.**—Kerguelen Island; depth not specified.

**Remark.**—The specific name *trigonicus*, triangular, refers to the shape of the hump on the fourth segment of the pleon.

*Hippomedon miersi*, n. sp. (Pl. X.).

Lateral lobe of the head produced into a rounded angle. Postero-lateral angle of the second segment of the pleon slightly acute, of the third segment rounded. The fourth segment with a dorsal depression, the sixth segment with dorsal ridges on either side of the telson.

There seemed to be a faint indication of eyes.
Upper Antennæ.—First joint short, tumid; second and third joints very short, the third a little outdrawn above; flagellum of eleven joints, the first subequal to the remainder united, and longer than the four-jointed secondary flagellum; on the first joint of the peduncle a spine-like feathered cilium on the central bulge below, longer feathered cilia on its distal border, and on the next joint; the usual brush on the first joint of the flagellum, this joint being distally drawn out into a little sharp tooth; calceoli on several of the small joints.

Lower Antennæ.—First three joints short, gland-cone twisted round towards the first joint; third joint shorter on the inner than the outer side; fourth and fifth joints furred above, fifth longer and thinner than the fourth; flagellum of some thirty-eight joints, with small calceoli seemingly only on every alternate joint.

Mandibles.—Cutting edge as usual convex, with a small projection above, the rounded part below perhaps a little indented behind; the secondary plate on the left mandible a little curved, bluntly pointed, too broad to be called spine-like, probably in a worn condition; spine-row seemingly of three small spines; molar tubercle prominent, the crown rather elongate; the palp long, set as far forward as the front of the molar tubercle, the second joint but little longer than the third, thirteen spines at the distal part of the second joint, in the third joint one spine at the back close to the base, on the opposite border nearly a third part free, the row of spines consisting of twelve decreasing, followed by six or seven increasing, in length successively towards the apex.

Lower Lip as in the next species, Hippomedon geelongi.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate not very large, with two plumose setæ on the rather broad apex, the inner one much smaller than the outer; outer plate with eleven dentate spines crowded on and about the apical margin, the inner margin furred distally, the spines near to the inner margin slender, with numerous teeth, the outer more stout with few teeth; the palp over-arching the outer plate, with nine teeth round its apical margin, increasing successively towards the centre, pectinate on their concave outer edges; one seta projects near the outer apical angle.

Second Maxillæ.—The outer plate longer than the inner, the sloping apical margins of both fringed with rows of pectinate spines; on the inner plate there are stiff plumose setae as well as spines, and a little below the apex a larger and proportionately less stiff plumose seta on the inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates reach about to the apex of the first joint of the palp, with three teeth followed by two curved eiliated spines on the apical margin, and one tooth on the inner margin just below the apex; the outer plates reach as far forward as the second joint of the palp or a little further, the ten teeth of the inner and apical margins increasing in size towards the apex, at which the ninth is the longest, though thinner than the eighth, while the tenth is both shorter and thinner than the ninth; the second joint of the palp is but little longer than the first; the third joint is much shorter
than either; the finger with its sharp curved nail is as long as the third joint; it has some cilia near the nail, and a dorsal cillum much nearer the nail than the base.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, long-oval, narrowest at the lower end. First joint strong, projecting much beyond the side-plate; third joint very short in front, much longer behind; the wrist not so long as the hand, and scarcely broader, widened beyond the triangular portion which adjoins the third joint, and furred on the hind margin of the widened part; the hand long, nearly parallel-sided, with a slight curve, hinder border scarcely furred, some setae on both margins and on the side; palm sloping, a little convex, defined by two spines with stout accessory threads; between these spines the finger closes down neatly fitting the palm, and having a tooth on the inside just before the nail is reached.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates deeper than those of the preceding segment, much wider below than above; first joint long, widening a little and curving backwards as it approaches the long second joint; third joint shorter than second, furred about the middle of the hinder margin, which carries near the apex long slender spines or setae of geniculate appearance; the wrist but little longer than the second joint, furred both before and behind, and with long slender spines near the apex on both sides; the hand much shorter than the wrist, oval, densely furred, with the usual armature of spines; the finger very small, set pretty well clear of the anterior group of spines, lying close to the produced hinder portion of the hand which provides the palm.

First and Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates of the first similar to the preceding pair, but larger, side-plates of the second much wider below than above; first joint just reaching the lower rim of the side-plate; third joint nearly parallel-sided, scarcely produced downwards, considerably longer than the fourth joint, both fringed posteriorly with setae, which increase successively in length towards the distal end of the margin; the fifth joint as long as the third, but much thinner, gently curved, posteriorly armed with spines and setae, and carrying close to the hinge joint of the finger a pair of spines shorter than those above, blunter, and seemingly with fine backward serratures. Finger about half the length of the hand in the first peraeopod. In the second peraeopod the third joint and the hand are rather shorter than in the first.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates rather broader than deep. First joint as broad as side-plate, length and breadth about equal, narrowed below, the distal curve behind produced nearly to the end of the second joint, convex front border set with spines and setae; third joint dilated, not longer than the fourth, except for the produced infero-posterior angle; fourth joint more dilated above than below; fifth joint longer than fourth, much narrower, a little curved, with five pairs of spines on the anterior margin; finger rather long and slender.

Fourth Peraeopods.—First joint a long oval, most of the front border spined; the third joint shorter than either of the next; fourth a little wider but shorter than the
fifth, a row of four rather long spines on its front margin, each between two short ones; the fifth with five sets of spines on the front, each consisting of a long and a short spine, except the lowest set, in which the spines are equal. The finger is long and slender, curved near to the small nail.

Fifth Peraeopods.—First joint broader and longer than that of the preceding pair, widest above; third joint not dilated; rest of limb missing. The branchial vesicles were not in a good state for observation; they presented many irregular folds, and the usual gradations of size.

Pleopods.—So far as examined these correspond very nearly with those described for *Hippomedon geelongi*. Six cleft spines were observed on one of the rami.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, outer ramus rather longer than the inner, small spines on the upper margins, four on the outer ramus, three on the inner, a short bright nail at the tip; in the new rami in a state of preparation within the old this bright nail makes itself conspicuous, as though it were already a part of the outward armature (see fig. nr.2.). Peduncles of the second pair shorter than the rami, which are similar to those of the first pair, except that they are shorter without being less broad; peduncles and rami of the third pair shorter than those of the second pair, though not greatly so; outer ramus longer than inner, with some small spines along the side; each ramus ends in a small nail to which it rather abruptly narrows, and each has the border fringed with very long plumose setae.

Telson.—Much longer than broad, cleft about four-fifths of its length, distally narrowing a little, but so as to leave both divisions broad-ended. In a small emargination at the outer part of each apical border is a stout spine with a cilium close on each side of it. The inner part of the apical border is rounded. On each side nearly on a level with the top of the cleft is a feathered cilium, and two spines on the margin lower down.

Length.—The specimen, without the antennæ, was nearly half an inch long.

Locality.—Station 162, off East Monceur Island, April 2, 1874; lat. 39°10'30" S., long. 146°37'0" E.; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells. One specimen. Dredged.

Remarks.—There is much agreement between this species and *Hippomedon kergueleni*, Miers. To call attention to this, and at the same time to show respect to the clever naturalist who first described the species just mentioned, I have named the present species *Hippomedon miersi*. It possesses that character of the antennæ which Boeck makes generic, but which is perhaps peculiar to the male. It has many sufficiently distinct features, in the first joint of the flagellum of the upper antennæ, the long third joint of the mandible palp, the first side-plate of the pereon, the third pleon-segment, the tips of the uropods, the broad termination of the telson, and other details.
Hippomedon geelongi, n. sp. (Pl. XI.).

The head narrow, much longer than the very short first pereon-segment, produced into pointed lateral lobes between the upper and lower antennae. First segment of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles much, second with the same little, rounded; third with the same acute and bent upwards; the third segment the longest; the fourth segment with a dorsal depression.

No eyes were perceived.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint large and tumid, upper margin distally produced; the second joint almost embedded in the first; the second and third both short, narrowing as they approach the flagellum, of which the first joint is large and long, adorned with the usual brush; of the other joints only two remained, the second bearing a large calceolus, and a row of five cilia near it. The secondary flagellum consists of five joints, furnished with setae.

Lower Antennae.—Gland-cone rather prominent, third joint not long, still equalling in length the composite first and second; fourth joint thicker, but scarcely longer than fifth, both furred on the upper margin and carrying feathered cilia on the lower. Flagellum of thirty joints, each apparently except the last furnished with a calceolus and a row of cilia behind it. The calceoli seemed to be rather short-stalked and with the outer rims firmer than usual.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge not well observed, but probably in near agreement with that of Hippomedon kergueleni; the spine-row of three curved, rather short spines; the molar tuberacle with the dentate crown oval; the palp set just over the front part of the molar tuberacle, its second joint considerably longer than the third, slightly constricted below the middle, this being the place where the muscles in connection with the first joint end, and where those in connection with the third joint begin; nearer to the apex begins a row of fourteen spines, which increase successively in length as they approach the outer angle of the apex; the third joint is long, slightly curved, narrowing distally, with two long setae near the beginning of the outer border, and twenty-two pectinate spines along the concave edge; these slightly diminish in size as they approach the apex, till, close upon it, they rapidly increase.

Lower Lip.—The front lobes ciliated all round, apically as usual with more fulness; the mandibular processes narrow and not produced far back.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate not very long, on the distal portion of its inner margin and the apex carrying a row of seven plumose setæ, graduated in size, the first of the row being very slight and the apical one very large; the proximal part of the margin is furred by the projection of the fine cilia on the surface of the plate; the outer plate carries distally eleven spines all strongly dentate, the six round the apical border very stout, the five below them on the surface of the plate more slender, not
in a parallel row; the second joint of the over-arching palp distally furnished with twelve teeth and a seta, in the maxilla examined.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plate with almost its whole inner margin fringed with plumose setiform spines; the outer plate over-topping the inner, its apical border fringed with pectinate spines; both plates furred with cilia.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates scarcely reaching as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, furnished with the usual setae on the inner margin passing round to the outer apical corner, and three teeth on the apical margin; the outer plates reaching some way beyond the second joint of the palp, carrying ten teeth on the inner margin, slightly increasing in length to the apex; a few small spines within the border; the curved outer and apical margin clean. The first two joints of the palp equal; the third joint shorter; the finger much shorter than the third joint, with some cilia on the inner side near the nail.

First Gnathopods.—These approach closely to the form described for Hippomedon hergueleni. The hand and wrist are equal in length; the hand widens a little distally, and the finger closes very exactly over the sloping convex palm, which the tip of the finger conspicuously overlaps, without any distinct tooth on its inner side; the palm being defined by some slender spines. There is no sign here of any furring of the hinder border of the third and fourth joints as in the species just mentioned, and in some other respects, as the figures show, they are somewhat differently furnished. The margins only must be compared in the figures, as of the present species it is the inside, not, as usually, the outside of the hand that has been represented.

Second Gnathopods.—In general appearance these are scarcely distinguishable from those of Hippomedon hergueleni; distally the wrist is a little fulled out, with short, bent spines or scales on the breast, that is, the postero-distal portion.

First and Second Percopods as in Hippomedon hergueleni, with the upper part of the side-plate of the second pair somewhat broader and less elongate.

Third Percopods.—Branchial vesicle much folded. First joint narrowed distally, much more prominently spined on the front border than in the species above mentioned; fourth joint widest proximally, not ovate; fifth joint much longer than fourth, both armed with rows of long and short spines. Finger long and slender, a little curved at the tip, naked except for the dorsal cilium near the base.

Fourth Percopods.—Branchial vesicle as usual much smaller than in the preceding pair, on one side of the specimen ending in a narrow sinuous sac, but on the other side more dilated. First joint a long oval, most of the upper half of the front margin free from spines; third joint but little dilated; rest of the limb missing.

Fifth Percopods.—First joint longer and broader than in the preceding pair, front margin rather sinuous, the concavity about the middle, upper half with only two
or three very small spines, hind margin very, but not evenly convex, rather deeply serrate; third joint not dilated; rest of the limb missing.

_Pleopods._—The round-headed coupling spines have from three to four retroverted teeth; the rami have each from nineteen to twenty joints carrying densely plumose setae; the first joints vary in the different pairs, being longer in the first pair than in the second, and in the second than in the third; the first joint has in the first pair thirteen or fourteen plumose setæ on one margin and four on the other, but fewer in the following pairs; the first joint of the inner ramus in the first pair has six eleft spines, in the second pair, I believe, only five, and in the third pair only three. The number of these spines, therefore, will not be of service as a specific character, unless all three pairs of pleopods are carefully scrutinized.

_Uropods._—The peduncle in the first pair longer than the slender rami, of which the outer is but slightly longer than the inner; peduncle in the second pair equal in length to the rami, which are equal to one another, shorter than those of the preceding pair; peduncle in the third pair much shorter than rami; outer ramus with a nail, spines on or near the outer border, plumose setæ on more than half the inner border as far as the nail; inner ramus slightly shorter than outer, with spines on both borders, and plumose setæ all along the inner border.

_Telson_ reaching beyond the peduncle of the third uropods; eleft for two-thirds or more of its length, the plates a little dehiscent distally, the apex of each rather more produced on the outer than the inner side of the terminal spine cavity; on each border two spines and between them a small feathered spiny seta.

_Len/th._—The specimen measured, without the antennæ, nearly half an inch.

_Locality._—Station 161, off Melbourne, April 1, 1874; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand. One specimen. Trawled.

Remarks._—The specific name refers to Geelong, near the Station at which this species was captured.

I was tempted, chiefly on account of the mouth-organs, to refer this species to a new genus intermediate between _Callisoma_ and _Hippomedon_. The mandibular palp agrees with that of _Callisoma crenatum_, Spence Bate, in its shape, but in its position with that in the species of _Hippomedon_. The inner plates of the second pair of maxillae agree in their armature with _Callisoma_ and not with _Hippomedon_, those of the first pair also disagreeing with _Hippomedon_ as described by Boeck. The palps of the maxillipeds, the antennæ, the third uropods and telson nearly resemble the corresponding parts of _Callisoma crenatum_, while the gnathopods and other features are in closer agreement with _Hippomedon kergueleni_. However, on examining dissections of a specimen of _Hippomedon abyssi_ (Goës), kindly lent me by Canon Norman, I found that the inner plate of the first maxilla had, like the present species, more than two
setae, in agreement with the figure given by Goës himself. It seemed on the whole, therefore, better to widen Boeck's definition of *Hippomedon* than to add to genera already, as many authors think, too numerous.

Genus *Cheirimedon*, n. gen.

*Epistome* with an ascending lobe.

*Mandibles* with the palp set far forward, just over the molar tubercle, the third joint a little shorter than the second; molar tubercle prominent.

*First Maxillae* with the inner plate carrying two plumose setae; the palp not dilated, with several teeth on the apical border.

*Second Maxillae* with the outer plate rather longer than the inner, neither of the plates armed far down the inner margin.

*Maxillipeds* with the palp having none of its joints elongate, fourth joint unguiform; inner plate reaching as far as the apex of the first, outer as far as the apex of the second, joint of the palp; outer plate with well-developed teeth, two at the apex spiniform.

*Lower Antennae* with the peduncle elongate, fourth and fifth joints subequal.

*First Gnathopods* with the wrist very short, hand large, distally dilated, subcheliform.

*Body* with the postero-lateral angles of third pleon-segment sharply upturned.

*Telson* cleft.

The generic name *Cheirimedon*, χείρ, the hand, and μέδων, a lord, alludes to the importance in this genus of the hand of the first gnathopods. As usual, when a genus is founded for a single species, the characters should be regarded as preliminary and liable to modification, should other closely related species be subsequently found which could be included by small changes in the original definition of the genus.

*Cheirimedon erenatipalmatus*, n. sp. (Pl. XII.).

*Head* with a small rostrum and sharply produced lateral lobes; first two segments of the peraeon short, third pleon-segment longer than any other of the segments, its postero-lateral angles sharp, greatly upturned towards the downward bending dorsal margin, the hind margin thus forming a deep cavity; the fourth pleon-segment with a deep dorsal depression, the dorsal margin acutely prolonged backwards.

*Eyes* not perceived, yet not certainly altogether absent.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint long, cylindrical; second and third short, narrowing distally; flagellum of twelve joints, of which the first is very long, equalling seven or eight of the following joints combined, cylindrical, slightly tapering, with only one or two filamentary cylinders in our specimen, but an appearance as if a narrow brush of them
might have been present originally; the remaining joints short, successively diminishing in length and thickness, many of them carrying long filamentary cylinders; the secondary flagellum of three slender joints, two long and one very short, the three together not equal in length to the first of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—The gland-cone prominent, the third joint not much shorter than the composite first and second, the fourth and fifth long, straight, parallel-sided, the fourth rather wider than the fifth, equal to it in length, and also equal in length to the first four joints of the seven-jointed flagellum.

Triturating Organ.—In the Lysianasside this organ differs much from the form presented in the Orchestide. In the present species the oval organ exhibits round one margin a row of some two dozen spines, of which the basal half is thick, the other half becoming abruptly thinner and curved; round the opposite margin is a still more closely set row of some twenty-eight longer spines, nearly straight, pretty evenly thick all along to the end, which is cut into a short fork; where the two rows meet at the outer extremity of the organ there are some ciliated spines.

Mandibles.—Cutting edge smoothly convex, with an upper tooth turned a little downwards and a lower one turned a little upwards; 1 secondary plate on the left mandible small, strap-shaped, its edge cut into four or five teeth; spine-row consisting of three slightly curved spines (only two present on the right mandible); molar tubercle prominent, its oval crown somewhat ciliated on the edges, carrying four or five teeth down the centre, the remainder divided into rows of very minute denticles; the palp set far forward just over the molar tubercle, the first joint short, the next rather long, with eight or nine spines near the apex; the third joint shorter than the second by about the length of the first. The pectinate spines on the inner margin of the third joint, beginning below the middle, increase in length to the apex; they numbered seventeen on the left, fourteen on the right mandible.

Lower Lip.—With the forward lobes broad, pretty strongly ciliated.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, oval, with two plumose setæ at the apex, the inner being the smaller; outer plate large, the apical margin with six strong dentate spines, below which are five others, the outermost strong, little dentate, the others a little more slender, not much curved, each with four or five lateral teeth; the palp reaching beyond the outer plate, its second joint nearly parallel-sided, the apical margin carrying from nine (on the right maxilla) to twelve teeth (on the left maxilla), the outermost longest, and one pectinate seta on the surface not far from the outer tooth.

Second Maxillæ.—The outer plate broader than the inner and prolonged a little beyond it; on the apex and a short way down the inner margin of the inner plate

1 The true shape of this part of the mandibles was not clearly made out till after the figures, Pl. XII. m. m., had been lithographed.
are about a dozen spines, followed below by half-a-dozen plumose setae; the apical border of the outer plate set with spines curved at the tips, the longest at the outer apex, followed by two or three short ones down the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates reaching about as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, with three teeth on the apical margin, of which the outer is much the smallest, and plumose setae on the inner margin passing over to the outer apex; outer plates reaching slightly beyond the second joint of the palp, the inner margin set with teeth numbering from nine to ten, followed by two longer ones on the apical margin; eight or nine small spines may be seen on the outer surface of the plate, at a little distance from the inner margin; the palp compact, the second joint but little longer than the first; the third joint not longer than the finger, which is robust, ending in a long, thin, sharp nail; it has two cilia on the inner margin near the nail, and the dorsal cillum not far from the base.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates a little widened and much rounded below; first joint projecting a little beyond the side-plate, of even width, with setae on the front margin; second, third and fourth joints differing but little in length, together scarcely as long as the hand, the third oblong, the fourth triangular; the hand large, increasing in width distally, the palm a little sloping, defined by two spines, between which the finger-nail closes down, the palm-margin crenate, with cilia just within the border and setae a little deeper within it; the finger has a dorsal cillum near the hinge, and one at the base of the nail, which in our specimen was broken.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates narrow, slightly rounded below and scarcely at all dilated; the branchial vesicles broad except at the base, without folds. First joint a little dilated and bent below, nearly equal in length to the third, fourth and fifth united; the second joint nearly as long as the wrist; the third joint much shorter, equal in length to the hand, furred behind, with some small setae near the apex; the wrist lightly furred on the distal half of the front and the proximal half of the hind margin, below this on the dilated breast having tooth-like cilia or little incurved spinules, and, in addition, numerous scale-like ornaments, not, I believe, uncommon in this family, minute in size, fan-like in appearance; the hand is furred, a quadrangular oval, the lower part of the front and forepart of the apical margin occupied with the usual rows of pectinate spines, the small finger being set on beyond these, and antagonizing with the well-advanced point of the hinder margin of the hand, which is thickly set with pectinate, geniculate spines. The dorsal cillum of the finger fixed about centrally, projects over the tip of the finger.

First Peraopods.—Side-plates a little dilated below, scarcely rounded; first joint just reaching the lower rim of the side-plate; third joint much longer than fourth, rather broader, scarcely produced; fourth joint broader than fifth, but a little shorter; fifth joint with the hinder margin straight, with some spines; the hind margins of the
second, third, fourth and fifth joints all carrying setæ; the finger long and slender, almost straight.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates with the excavation of the hind border unusually shallow, the lower part of the border showing a serration of three or four teeth; the branchial vesicle contracted a little below, very broad centrally. The joints of the limb almost precisely as in the preceding pair, the fifth joint a little shorter.

Third Peraeopods.—Breadth and greatest depth of the side-plates about equal, the anterior lobe produced a little lower than the posterior; the first joint much longer than broad, its length surpassing that of the next four joints combined, broader above than below, spined along the front margin, the hinder serrate; the second joint has setæ on the front margin and some minute apical spines; the third joint dilated and out-drawn behind, has setæ and small spines on the front, spine-like setæ on the hind margin; the fourth joint scarcely equal in length to the third or the fifth joint and intermediate in thickness, has on its front margin long, single spines set between pairs of very small ones; the fifth joint narrows distally, its spine-groups, except the lowest, consisting of a long and a short spine side by side; the finger is much shorter than in the preceding pair.

Fourth Peraeopods.—First joint longer and broader than in the preceding pair, but not as long as the four next joints of the limb, very slightly narrowed below; front margin spined and ciliate, hind margin serrate; the third joint little expanded or produced, about equal in length to the fifth; the fourth a little shorter than the third; the fifth narrow, narrowest distally; small spines on the front margins of all these joints, long ones also on the fourth and fifth, and setæ on the second and third; the finger thin and short.

Fifth Peraeopods.—First joint longer and broader than in the preceding pair; hind border much more convex than in the two preceding pairs, but, as in them, deeply serrate, the upper part of the front border free from spines; the third joint shorter than the fourth, and the fourth than the fifth; the finger small; the armature of the joints similar in character to that of the preceding pair.

Pleopods.—The pair of coupling spines on each peduncle have two backward-directed hooks on each spine; the joints of the rami appear to vary in number from ten to twelve for the inner branch, and from twelve to thirteen for the outer; the cleft spines form a row of five on the first pair, of three on the second and third pairs.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair are longer than the slender, almost straight rami; the outer ramus longer than the inner, the margin spines few, none of them near the sharp apex, which is formed by a minute nail with a cilia at its base on the lower margin; peduncles of the second pair subequal to the rami, which are more stoutly spined than those of the preceding pair, the outer ramus but little longer than the inner; peduncles of the third pair short, shorter than the outer, longer than the inner,
ramus; the outer ramus broadly lanceolate, with spines on one margin, and ending with a decided nail; the small branch ending acutely, without a nail, a slender spine on one margin near the apex, and some way above it a cilium; higher upon the other margin another cilium.

Telson projecting beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft for more than three-quarters of its length, narrowing distally, where it becomes slightly delicient by the curving round of the margins of the cleft; the inner part of each apex a little more produced than the outer, and in the hollow a stout spine inserted with a cilium by its side. Near each outer margin, a little below the top of the cleft, the telson has a spine on the surface, and below this one or two feathered cilia, and here and there a simple cilium.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 1498, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The specific name, crenatipalmatus, refers to the palm of the first gnathopods.

The only other species in this group which has a form of hand similar to that of our species is, so far as I know, Normania latimana, G. O. Sars, but that species has been only provisionally assigned to Boeck’s genus Normania, with which, as defined by its author, neither that species nor this agrees. The mouth-organs of Normania latimana have not yet been described, so that I cannot say whether it belongs or not to the genus now instituted.

Genus Platamon, n. gen.

Mandibles with the palp set forward over the dentate crown of the molar tubercle.

First Maxillae with the inner plate oval, carrying two plumose setae, the second joint of the palp greatly expanded, with numerous teeth on the apical border.

Second Maxillae with the inner plate broader than the outer, its inner border fringed as well as the apical.

Maxillipeds with the inner plates remarkably broad, the outer plates with numerous teeth on the inner border, and two closely adjacent to the rest on the apex.

Both pairs of Gnathopods long and slender, with the fingers well-developed, the hand in the first gnathopods shorter than the wrist, oval, subechelate.

Third Uropods with the rami as long as those of the second.

Telson divided beyond the centre, extending beyond the peduncles of the third uropods.

The generic name is derived from the Greek word πλασμα, a broad space, in allusion to the great breadth of the parts of the maxillae and maxillipeds above described.
Remarks.—There seem to be many points of affinity between this genus and the genus Glycerina of Haswell. Of the type species, Glycerina tenuicornis, Mr. Haswell very kindly sent me a specimen, but the bottle containing it being broken in transit, the specimen was dry when it came to hand, and therefore not well fitted for the observance of minute details. Mr. Haswell states that there is no accessory plate to the mandibles. On this I cannot pronounce any opinion from my own observation. I observed three strong spines in the spine-row, and on the long molar tubercles several (nine or ten) little bright spines of cylindrical appearance standing out, not closely set, surrounded by a fur of cilia; the spines of the first maxillae run some distance down below the apical margin; the teeth on the apex of the palp are only seven or eight in number; the outer plates of the maxillipeds are feebly toothed; nor are other differences wanting.

Platamon longimanus, n. sp. (Pl. XIII.).

A small rostrum; lateral lobes of the head produced to a point, forming an equilateral triangle, dorsal line of the head longer than that of the first peraeon-segment; posterolateral angles in the first segment of the pleon rounded, in the second rectangular, in the third acute and upturned; fourth segment with a dorsal depression, slightly carinate, pointed behind; the sixth segment with lateral ridges on the back, which converge towards the telson and diverge when they reach its base.

Eyes not observed.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint very broad, distally projecting over the two next joints, which are very short, the projection being (like the rest of the joint) dorsally sharp, apically rounded; the flagellum of seven joints, the first tapering, equalling in length the other six united, the cylindrical setæ short, in some thirty rows; a long spine is placed at the distal end of the first joint, a shorter one on the second; the secondary flagellum slender, of three joints, together nearly equal in length to the first of the primary flagellum, the first a little curved, longer than the other two combined.

Lower Antennæ.—First joint not greatly dilated, gland-cone of the second joint long and narrow, third joint short, fourth and fifth joints long, subequal, the fifth the narrower and rather the longer; flagellum (on one of the antennæ) of thirty-five joints.

Triturating Organs of the stomach present a double very sinuous row of short, somewhat curved spines on one edge, on the other a projecting row of seta-like spines, set as the ornamental pipes of an organ-front often are, with the longest in the middle, those on either side gradually decreasing in size.

Mandibles.—Cutting edge convex, bent out of shape in the specimen examined, but seemingly with the usual denticle-like prominence above, and the lower apex not divided; secondary plate of left mandible strap-shaped, rather long, ending acutely, with two teeth above the apex; spine-row not made out; dentate crown of molar tubercle very
prominent; palp long, set just over the molar tubercle, both being far forward, first joint of palp short, second with a row of eighteen spines on the upper part; the third joint widening a little from the base, then narrowing almost to a point, carrying a row of thirty spines on the inner border; none were present on the outer border.

Lower Lip with the distal part of the forward lobes strongly furred, the lobes seemingly dehiscent.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate oval, rather broad, with two unequal plumose setæ on the rounded apex; outer plate broad, not greatly elongated beyond the inner, apical margin not confluent with the inner margin; all the spines and their denticles of stout structures, but especially the five or six of the upper row; the palp with its second joint remarkably dilated, both lateral margins convex but the outer much more than the inner, the very broad apical margin set with nineteen spine-teeth, of which the outer two are excavate on the outer side; they are followed by a straight pectinate spine at the outer corner, and a similar one is found at about the centre of the row of teeth but a little below it.

Second Maxillæ.—Inner plate shorter than outer, the lower part very broad, distally narrowing, its sinuous inner margin set with fifteen plumose setæ, the apical margin set with rows of spines of different sizes, the smaller seemingly smooth, the larger pectinate, the stoutest of these being at the inner angle near to the setæ; the outer plate less broad than inner, the outer margin so much folded over that it cannot be flattened out in mounting for the microscope without separating it from its shaft, the apex rather more oblique than that of the inner plate, set closely with rows of pectinate spines.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates of very unusual breadth, projecting rather in advance of the first joint of the palp, the plumose setæ of the inner border being comparatively short, numbering fourteen actually on the margin, the row being continued by shorter ones passing over towards the outer apex; the apical margin carrying three pointed teeth followed by a row of several pectinate spines; the outer plates long, reaching beyond the second joint of the palp, the straight inner margin smooth for some distance from its base, then presenting a spine, at a short interval from which begins a close-set series of eighteen sharp teeth, succeeded at the apex by a nineteenth tooth and a curved spine; on the surface within the margin are eight small slender spines; the second joint of the palp is longer than the first; the finger is as long as the third joint; its inner margin is pectinate, the short sharp nail accompanied by some short cilia; the dorsal cillum much nearer to the base of the finger than to the nail. In position these maxillipeds are by no means broadly flattened out, as represented in the Plate for the sake of showing the details;¹ the two halves fold boatwise upwards, when in situ; in the

¹ In regard to all the Plates it will be understood that figures intended to give the minute details are drawn from dissections laid out as flat as possible with a view to examination under the microscope; in regard to the figures of this species that circumstance requires more than usually to be borne in mind.
figure it should be noticed that the inner plates are not flattened out to their full extent, the outer part being folded back against the outer plate; similarly it should be noticed that there is a folding over of the outer edges of the second and third joints of the palp. The dilated palp of the first maxillae, likewise, when in situ, was far from being in the same plane with the rest of the maxilla.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates more than twice as long as broad, with a convex front margin projecting over the base of the lower antennae, hind margin nearly straight. First joint equal in length to the three following united, projecting considerably beyond the side-plate, a little expanded below, with some seven setae on the front margin; second joint shorter than third; third nearly equal in length to the hand; wrist longer than the hand, like the third joint having setae on the hind margin; hand long-oval, with setae in various parts, especially several groups on the hind margin, the lower half of which is marked off as a palm rather by its pair of spines than by any break in the convexity; the spines are of unequal length, the palm-margin is ornamented by being cut into a series of sharp straight denticles, below which are small cilia; the finger is curved to fit the palm; it has a dorsal cillum near the base, and the tip of the finger appears as if formed of two plates laid one upon the other, as though the finger itself ran out to a point, and had a small triangular process (the nail) laid within the point.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding pair, the hind margin rather less, and the front rather more, convex; first joint as long as the three following united, a little expanded and bent below, numerous setae on the front margin; second joint much longer than third, smooth; third joint furred behind, with a few spines on the squared apex; the wrist longer than the second joint, very much furred behind and before, with spines on both the somewhat sloping sides of its apex; hand subequal in length to the third joint, narrow at base, but immediately expanding, widest at the palm, hind margin straight, front very convex, much furred on both sides, pectinate spines near the outer angle of the palm and round the hinge of the finger, the palm concave, not a thin edge but broad and set through most of its course with several rows of short sharp teeth, its sides also fringed with cilia and rows of pectinate spines, the pectinate spines having a short terminal piece abruptly narrower than the shaft, with a shorter accessory thread by its side; the finger is sickle-shaped, the much-curved inner margin being hairy, with cilia near the origin of the finger. The finger here is as strong as that in Euonyx chelatus, Norman.

First Periopods.—Side-plates larger than those of the preceding segment, hind margin straight, front but little curved. Marsupial plates long, slender, the setae extending along most of the front border. Branchial vesicles without folds, from a narrow neck expanding at once greatly for some distance, and then very much more to the long almost straight distal margin. The first joint of the limb broad, extending a little beyond the side-plate, with some setae on the front margin; second joint short,
third broad, rather longer than either of the next following, with setiform spines on the
front apex and the hind margin; fourth joint similarly armed, much broader than the
fifth joint, which is subequal in length to it and similarly armed, gently curved, attached
to the fourth joint at the anterior part of the distal margin; finger as long as the fifth
joint, slender, curved slightly, and unarmed except for a minute dorsal cillum near the
hinge, and a cap to the nail, the cap being a little broader than the nail and projecting
slightly beyond it. In the figures gu.1. and prp.1. the nail is not shown.

Second Peropods.—Side-plates not of any unusual breadth below, the greatest
breadth being where the excavation ends about the middle of the plate, giving the
appearance of an upturned point; the limb closely resembles that of the first
peropods.

Third Peropods.—Side-plates rather small, broader than deep, neither lobe produced
noticeably below the other. Branchial vesicles not reaching the dimensions of those of
the first peropods, broad above, narrow below, with a long and very narrow accessory
lobe and a short one. First joint ovoid, much broader above than below, front margin
with small spines, hinder with slight serrations, a lobe ascending at the top in front,
another descending behind; third joint broader but considerably shorter than fourth,
little decurrent, with spines on the front margin, and three on the hind margin, two
high up and one apical; fourth joint broader than fifth but scarcely so long, with five
groups of spines on the front margin, the apical group containing five spines of different
lengths; on the front margin of the fifth joint there are six or seven groups of spines;
the finger is long, very slender, shorter than the hand; the nail minute.

Fourth Peropods.—Side-plates not much smaller than the preceding pair. Branchial
vesicle with what appears to be an irregularly branched accessory lobe. First joint
narrower than in the preceding pair, scarcely wider above than below; all the joints
except the finger longer than in the preceding pair, but otherwise very similar.

Fifth Peropods.—First joint large and long, of even breadth for some way down,
the hind margin then rather abruptly sloping forward, little serrate, the front margin
sinuous, little spined except at the lower part; the third joint narrower than in the two
preceding pairs, the three spines on its hind margin much stronger; the fourth and fifth
joints shorter and narrower than in the preceding pair, each with a spine at the middle
of the hind margin, which is not found in either of the preceding pairs; the armature
otherwise similar; finger very slender.

Pleopods.—The two coupling spines on the peduncles have three retroverted teeth;
the cleft spines on the inner rami numbering seven in the first pair, six in the other
two pairs; joints of the rami twenty-eight to thirty, the first joint of the inner ramus
longer than that of the outer.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair subequal in length to the rami, a little longer
than the inner, a little shorter than the outer, strongly spined on the upper margin;
rami long and slender, slightly spined, and only on the proximal part; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the rami; outer ramius longer than the inner, both shorter than those of the preceding pair; peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, with groups of spines at the apical points, the rami about equal in length to one another, and to the longer of the second pair, the outer and under one forming a kind of neck at the base, with its sides unarmed to below the centre, then with five small spines on the inner, and four on the outer convex margin, ending with a decided nail; the upper and inner ramius broadest close to its base, and here on the inner margin with three spines, then a long interval followed by three more leading to the apex; on the outer margin five unevenly spaced, three small ones at intervals on the surface.

Telson reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, much wider at the base than below, cleft for two-fifths of its length, the whole cleft more or less dehiscent, a spine in the notch of each narrow apex; several marginal spines, seemingly not quite symmetrically placed.

**Length** of the specimen from the rostrum to the back of the second pleon-segment, in the position figured, three-fifths of an inch.

**Locality.**—Station I., off Cape Finisterre, December 30, 1872; lat. 41° 58' N., long. 9° 42' W.; depth, 1125 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Dredged. The specimen when it came into my hands was already broken into two portions. There was also the front portion of a second specimen.

**Remark.**—The specific name *longimanus*, long in the arm, refers to the unusual length of the first gnathopods. In view of the peculiarities of the species, it is of interest to note the great depth recorded for its habitat.

**Genus Onesimoides**, n. gen.

*Mandibles* with the palp set just over the dentate crown of the molar tubercle.

**First Maxilla** with the inner plate carrying two unequal plumose setae; the second joint of the palp not dilated, with more than six spine-teeth on the apical margin.

**Second Maxilla** with the plates of nearly equal length, the outer rather the broader; the oblique apical margins, but not the inner ones, fringed.

**Maxillipeds** with the outer plates reaching about as far as the apex of the second joint of the palp, nodulous teeth numerous on the inner margin, one spine-tooth on the apex.

**Upper Antennæ** with the first joint of the primary flagellum long, that of the secondary equally long, spreading its wing (a thin laminar dilatation) over the other.

**Lower Antennæ** with the third joint short, the fourth and fifth subequal in length.

The side-plates of the peraeon not projecting over the mouth-organs and base of lower antennæ.
First Gnathopods with a short triangular wrist, a very robust oblong hand, with the palm at right angles; subchelate.

Second Gnathopods weak, feebly chelate.

Pereopods all with the nail very short; pereopods of the last three pairs short, the first joint of the last pair greatly dilated.

Uropods short, successively decreasing, inner ramus of the last pair almost rudimentary.

Telson short, broad, entire.

Remarks.—The generic name is chosen to call attention to the relationship between this genus and Onesimus, Boeck. In assigning only "5-6" spines to the apex of the palp of the first maxillae Boeck unduly limits the number, as there are more in Onesimus edwardsii (Kroyer).

Onesimoides carinatus, n. sp. (Pl. XIV.).

Rostrum rudimentary, lateral lobes of the head produced not far in a rounded angle; a carina scarcely perceptible on the first five pereon-segments, well-marked on the sixth and seventh of the pereon and the first four of the pleon; the fourth segment of the pleon with a dorsal depression, the sixth outdrawn on either side of the telson; all parts furred with short hairs; a slight dorsal depression on the segments from the fourth of the pereon to the third of the pleon gives a crenate appearance to the dorsal outline; the postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment are right angles.

Eyes not made out.

Upper Antennae.—First joint of the pedunule much longer than broad, with a dorsal depression near the base, and many minute feathered cilia along the upper margin; second and third joints short; flagellum of twelve joints, the first nearly as long as the first of the pedunule or as five of the following joints of the flagellum; this joint tapers distally, and so does the flagellum as a whole, although all its joints except the first and last widen a little distally; the secondary flagellum of four joints, of which the last minute, the first as long as the first of the primary, close to which it lies, spreading out a broad thin membrane over the numerous rows of slender cylinders which form the brush; on the under side of this shield are five or six sets of cilia singly or in groups.

Lower Antennae quite free from the side-plates of the pereon; rather shorter than the upper antennae; the first joint not greatly expanded, partly covered by the projecting lobe at the lower front angle of the head; gland-cone very prominent; third joint short; fourth joint a little expanded distally, rather longer than the fifth, nearly as long as the first joint of the upper flagellum; flagellum of nine joints.

Lower lobe of the epistome projecting a little in front of the upper lip.

Mandibles.—Cutting edge folded back in the specimen so that its contour could not
be exactly made out, seemingly of the usual form; secondary plate of left mandible very small, strap-shaped, curved, microscopically dentate at the apex; spine-row of three very small curved spines close together; molar tubercle prominent, the dentate crown showing some fourteen or fifteen transverse blades, and set round the edge with prominent teeth pointing in towards the blades; articular condyle large; the palp set just over the molar tubercle; some eighteen spines form a row on the upper part of the second joint; there are twenty-two spines on the inner border of the third joint, beginning below the middle, and one spine near the outer border and the base; the third and first joints together about equal the length of the second.

Lower Lip.—Forward lobes but little dehiscent distally, overlapping below when flattened, inner and apical margins ciliated, but not the outer margins; margins of the mandibular processes ciliated.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate narrow at the apex, tipped with two plumose setae; outer plate long, apical margin fringed with six strong dentate spines, with four, more slender, below them, and the eleventh, a strong one, standing a little apart from the rest on the inner margin; those in the left maxilla (figured on the right-hand side of the Plate), seem to have been much more worn than those in the companion maxilla, a rather odd circumstance; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, of almost uniform width, in the left maxilla showing twelve spiniform teeth on the apex, while on the other maxilla there are only nine; in each there is also a plumose seta.

Second Maxilla.—The plates slender, the outer broader, very little longer than the inner; the apical margins of both very oblique, the fringe of the inner plate being bounded by a plumose seta much longer than the adjacent spines.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates with plumose setae on the inner margin, nine in number, diminishing in size towards the apex, which they reach before the series is continued towards the outer corner by one or two additions; the apical margin has three teeth, the innermost the largest, below which is a smaller spine-tooth; on the outer side of the three is a curved spine; the plates themselves, though flat on the inner surface, on the outer are so strongly ridged as to be in fact longitudinally three-edged rather than laminar, answering to the epithet "prismatic" applied by Kroyer to the corresponding plates in his *Anonyx edwardsii*; they reach beyond the first joint of the palp; the outer plates reach as far as the apex of the second joint of the palp; on the inner margin are four long setae among cilia followed by a long spine, and this by thirteen close-set nodulous teeth, the two uppermost and largest of which may be reckoned as apical; these are followed by a pectinate spine-tooth; on the outer surface away from the margin are seven spines of some length; of the palp the first joint is short, the second not very greatly longer; the finger is short, with a narrow nail set among cilia; the dorsal cilium is midway between the base of the finger and the base of the nail.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates leaving the head and mouth-organs almost entirely

(zoöl. chäll. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.)
uncovered, broader above than below, the front margin concave, the lower part of the plate squared, with rounded angles. First joint of the limb extending much beyond the side-plate, narrowest near the base, then expanding to its greatest width and narrowing slightly to the end; second joint as long as the third, with some long setæ chiefly at the hinder distal end; the third joint distally rounded, its whole hinder margin densely clothed with long setæ; the wrist triangular, cup-shaped, scarcely longer than the preceding joint, broad distally, the free hind margin setose; the hand rather broader than the wrist and much longer, of equal width throughout, bearded on the hinder margin with setæ, which become shorter in proximity to the palm; the front margin with only a distal tuft; the palm at right angles to the hind margin, defined by two spines socketed deeply in the surface of the hand; a row of cilia on either side of the palm margin; the finger much curved, the tip of the nail fitting exactly to the end of the palm.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates oblong. Branchial vesicles elongate, the part that rises above the neck rounded, the central part the widest, the end narrowing almost to a point. The first joint of the limb extending beyond the side-plate, not so long as the branchial vesicle, straight, only slightly expanded below; second joint longer than third; third rounded below, minutely furred on the breast or hind margin, which also carries a few spines or setæ; the wrist at first a little narrowed, then gradually widening a little, longer than the hand, furred on the hind margin, carrying very few setæ; the hand oval, minutely furred and covered with small scales, carrying on the hind margin four groups of spines short but strongly pectinate on two edges, a larger group in several rows and of varied sizes on and near the front apex over-arching the minute finger, which is set in the middle of the apical margin and closes pretty tightly over the inward curving ciliated palm. In the figure, as in the specimen, the hand and wrist of this delicate and not very elongate limb are twisted round, and of the wrist it is not a lateral surface that is shown but rather the region of the anterior margin.

First Peropods.—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair, rather broader. Branchial vesicles long, of nearly uniform breadth except at the neck. First joint of the limb scarcely reaching beyond the side-plate; third joint longer than fourth or fifth, scarcely decurrent, of almost uniform breadth, this and the other joints having setæ on the hinder margin; fourth joint rather thicker, barely shorter, than the fifth; fifth joint with six sets of spines as well as setæ on the hinder margin; finger very short and stumpy, inner margin furred like the preceding joints; a minute nail, abruptly narrower, set among cilia.

Second Peropods.—Side-plates broadly oblong, excavate behind, the hinder margin forming a slightly outdrawn angle at the bottom of the excavation, lower margin ciliated; the joints of the limb in close agreement with those of the preceding pair.

Third Peropods.—Side-plates rather broader than deep, front lobe descending a
little below the hinder. Branchial vesicle expanding greatly from a narrow neck, then with a broad triangle ending in a rounded point; close to the neck a small, narrow, accessory vesicle; first joint of the limb not so broad as the side-plate and not much longer, broader above than below, with setae on the front margin, serrate on the hinder, with fine hairs on both; third joint short, expanded below, slightly decurrent behind, setae on the front margin of this and the preceding joint, this with slender spines on the hind margin; fourth joint a little longer than the third, rather broader above than below, where it is twice the breadth of the fifth joint, the spines on both borders slender; fifth joint slightly longer than the fourth, the stoutest of its spines close to the hinge of the short, stumpy, curved finger; all the joints more or less furred.

Fourth Peropods.—Side-plates produced downwards in a rounded lobe behind. Branchial vesicle oval, pointed below, shorter than the first joint. First joint a long squarish oval, with a few scattered spines above and setae below on the front margin, serrate on the hind margin; third joint as in the preceding pair; the rest of the limb missing.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates small; first joint greatly dilated, narrower above than below, front margin nearly straight, equaling the length of the third, fourth and fifth joints united, the serration on the lower margin behind directed to face the serration of the hinder margin; the third joint very short, scarcely either dilated or decurrent, with two spines on the lower part of the hinder margin; fourth joint longer as well as broader than the fifth, of almost even thickness throughout; fifth joint longer than the third; finger as in the preceding limbs.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines on the peduncle very small; the cleft spines on the inner ramus numbered five in the first and second pairs, four in the third pair; the spoon-shaped branch being nearly as long as the other; the joints of the rami numbered from eighteen to twenty-two; on the large first joint of the outer ramus of the first pair there were eighteen plumose setae.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair not much longer than the outer ramus; inner ramus with three spines on its upper margin, much shorter than the unspined outer ramus; second pair short and stout, peduncles longer than the subequal rami, which are slightly curved, sharply tipped, and carry some spines on their edges; peduncles of the third pair very short, a little longer than the outer ramus, which has a spine on the surface and one on either side of the nail; the inner branch very short and narrow, with a spine on the middle of its inner margin and one or two cilia near the apex, which descends but little below the spined apex of the peduncle.

Telson not extending beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, undivided, its breadth and length equal, narrowing but little distally, with eight cilia on the more or less rounded or squared distal border.

Length of the specimen, in the position figured, from the rostrum to the back of the second pleon-segment, two-fifths of an inch.
Locality.—Station 184, off the north-east coast of Australia, August 29, 1874; lat. 12° 8' S., long. 145° 16' E.; depth, 1400 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36°. One specimen. Trawled.

Remarks.—By its carina, mouth-organs, short hinder pereopods and short uropods, this species seems connected with the Lysianassa umbo of Goës, but the antennæ, first gnathopods, and undivided telson again remove it from that connection. It also bears much resemblance to the genus Onesimus of Boeck, and in particular to Anonyx edwardsii, Kroyer, which Boeck assigns to Onesimus, but the differences are too numerous to admit of the present species being brought under the generic definition given by Boeck. For the definition of Onesimus or Onisimus, Boeck, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 398).

The specific name speaks for itself.

Genus Sophrosyne, n. gen.

Mandibles with the palp set far forward, molar tubercle small or obsolete.

First Maxillæ with the inner plate small, the outer plate and the palp with the apical teeth few.

Maxillipeds with the inner and outer plates very small and the palp long.

First Gnathopods strong, especially the chelate hand.

The Uropods small, successively decreasing in size.

The Telson not projecting beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, more or less cleft.

The genus is strikingly distinguished by the feeble structure of the mouth-organs and of the after-part of the pleon in contrast with the powerful structure of much of the rest of the animal and of the first gnathopods in particular. In Boeck’s definition of the Lysianassænae it will be necessary to qualify the epithet “robusti” applied to the “Pedes maxillares” by the adverb plerumque, to enable the definition to include the present genus.

The generic name is derived from σωφροσύνη, temperance, voracity being probably precluded where the mouth-organs are so slightly framed.

Sophrosyne murrayi, n. sp. (Pl. XV.).

Head slightly produced in an obtuse angle between the upper antennæ; the lateral angles between the upper and lower antennæ rounded. Back rounded, third segment of the pleon with two latero-dorsal humps near the extremity, its postero-lateral angles produced into a sharp upward-turned process, so as to form part rather of the hinder than of the lower margin; fourth pleon-segment with a dorsal depression, abruptly
narrower across the back than the wide distally squared dorsum of the third segment; the first three segments of the pleon large, the remainder small, the contrast between the two portions when viewed from above being especially conspicuous.

Eyes not observed.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint of the peduncle shorter than the head, much longer than thick, upper margin convex, with a slight depression near the base; second joint longer than third, and longer than the first joint of the flagellum; flagellum of seven joints, the first equal in length to the two following, all the joints carrying filamentary cylinders; secondary flagellum of four joints, the first as long as the first of the primary, the other three shorter than the next three of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—Gland-cone prominent; third joint not very short, fourth longer than fifth, widening distally, both fourth and fifth with some slender lateral spines; flagellum of eight articulations, of which the first is the longest, each with a distal tuft of cilia.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge very slightly convex, with the upper tooth sharply produced downwards and the lower tooth bifid, produced upwards and outwards, the secondary plate of the left mandible small, spiniform, placed low down; both spine-row and molar tubercle seemed to be wanting; the palp set far forward, the first joint short, the second with six or eight spines at the upper end, the third joint little shorter than the second, with six or seven spines at and near the upper end, and numerous adpressed cilia on the surface projecting beyond the inner margin. The figures in the Plate show the mandibles as they appear with their edges somewhat bent in; the enlarged figure of the left mandible shows the true outline of its cutting edge; that of the right mandible is probably similar, but it could not be made out with certainty.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate very short, rounded at the top, carrying a single seta; outer plate showing a minute serration with four minute spine-teeth at the upper part of the inner margin, and apically two powerful bent teeth, the outer much the larger and over-arching the inner, but whether these two teeth consist of prominences surmounted by spines or constitute simple processes of the margin, could not be definitely made out; the second joint of the palp widens greatly from the base, and on the broad truncate apex carries four or five little spine-teeth, the outermost larger than the others; on the inner border it has four or five slender spines.

Second Maxilla.—The outer plate seemingly much longer than the inner, with seven spines dispersed along the upper part of the inner margin and the apex; the inner plate, so far as made out, with few spines.

Maxillipeds extremely slender; inner plates minute, slender, not reaching even to the base of the first joint of the palp; the apical margin produced into a tooth-like point on the inner side, near the much lower outer side carrying a long spine, the only armature of the plate; the outer plates slender, reaching but little beyond the first joint.
of the palp; on the inner and apical margin twelve spines may be counted, those lowest
down being small, the four at the apex the largest, the outermost conspicuously
exceeding all the rest; the first joint of the palp short, with one long pectinate spine
on the inner, and one spine or seta on the outer, apex; the second joint larger than the
outer plates, with several spines on the inner and apical margins; third joint longer
than first; finger long, with a short nail, dorsum cilium near the base of the finger.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates narrow at the base, very greatly dilated below,
projecting over the base of the lower antennae. First joint of the limb projecting little
beyond the side-plate, very broad, dilating downwards, with sete along the front margin;
the second joint with several tufts of sete or rather long pectinate spines on the hind
margin; third joint a long triangle with the point downwards, with no free anterior
margin; the wrist triangular, cup-shaped, behind carried out into a lobe flanked by the
apical margin of the third joint and the hind margin of the hand, but with a narrow
interval on each side; the hind margin of the third joint and of the lobe of the wrist
just mentioned are armed with long geniculate pectinate spines, and also with rows of
shorter, but strong and strongly pectinate spines, increasing in length distally; the
powerful hand is longer than broad, widest at the palm, with convex front and concave
hind margin, the latter set with six strong spines, increasing in length towards the palm,
and with pectinate spines or sete, such as occur also on various parts of the surface of
the hand; the hind margin runs out into a long sharp tooth, the point of which contains
at the back a small spine with accessory thread, just showing its tip beyond the point;
the inward sloping palm is convex beyond the triangular apex, and is set with spinules,
one stronger and blunter than the rest being close to the hinge of the finger; the finger
itself overlaps the tip of the palm with its sharp nail, and seems to be without other
armature than the minute dorsal cilium, and a sharp but short projection of its inner
margin one-third of the distance between the hinge and the tip; on either side of this
process is a cilia-like spine. The hand may be described as chelate.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates oblong in general character, less wide than the
preceding pair. Branchial vesicles large, narrowed below. The limb weak, first joint
slender, not projecting beyond the side-plate; second joint much longer than third,
equal in length to the wrist, furred on the lower part of the hinder margin; third joint
short, equal in length to the hand, furred on the hinder margin; the wrist strongly
furred almost all over, carrying a few long spines distally; the hand expanding distally,
widest at the palm, strongly furred, also with scales over the breast; the front margin
further produced than the hinder, and occupied at the apex with the usual pectinate
spines over-arching the small much-curved finger which is set close to this point; the
concave palm is bordered with rather long cilia, and such also are found on the finger at
some little distance from the nail; the palm being concave and the finger much bent;
the latter will not be likely to close on the other without leaving a considerable cavity.
First Peracopods.—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles very large. Marsupial plates narrow. First joint of the limb not reaching the lower rim of the side-plate, with some setae on the hind margin, very long ones at the apex; third joint much longer and broader than the fourth, with long setiform spines at the decurrent apex in front, and, like the preceding and following joints, with many groups of them on the hinder margin; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, with a few groups of slender spines on the hinder margin, and some spinules on either side of the hinge joint of the long, slender finger.

Second Peracopods.—The side-plates very broad below, a little tooth at the hinder extremity of the lower margin, and one facing it not far from the front extremity of the same. The limb similar to that of the preceding pair.

Third Peracopods.—Side-plates with the front lobe descending below the hinder one. First joint broadly oval, strongly spined on the very convex front margin, the hind margin serrate, the lower margin smooth, rounded, descending below the back of the second joint; the third joint longer than the fourth, spined on both margins, inflated, decurrent; the fourth joint broader than the fifth, but scarcely so long, its lower margin on the outside flatly rounded, broad; all the five joints carrying spines and setiform spines on the front margin; the sixth joint or finger slender, unarmed.

Fourth Peracopods.—Branchial vesicles throwing out a narrow, accessory, sac-like process from the upper part of the hinder margin. The joints similar to those of the preceding pair, but broader and longer.

Fifth Peracopods.—The first joint longer and very much broader than in the preceding pair, very strongly spined on the front margin, more deeply serrate on the hinder, and with the lower margin behind somewhat squared, not reaching below the second joint; the third joint scarcely dilated, spined at the decurrent apex behind and just above the apex; the fourth joint narrower than the third, shorter than the fifth, the spines in front of these joints shorter and stronger than those of the preceding limbs.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines minute, with two retroverted teeth just below the apex on one edge and a backward serrature along the other edge; four eleft spines on the inner ramus of the first and second pairs; the joints of the rami from fourteen to sixteen in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair strongly spined, considerably longer than the rami; outer rami longer than inner, with five spines along the border, stopping some way short of the apex; inner rami with three spines; peduncles of the second pair not reaching so far back as those of the first, a little longer than the rami; the rami subequal, short, with few spines remote from the apex; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the short stiliform rami; outer rami rather longer than inner, both almost entirely unarmed.
_Telson_ as broad as long, not reaching to the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, eleft for less than two-thirds of its length; a small lateral spine on each side level with the top of the somewhat dehiscents cleft, the apices rounded not quite smoothly, less produced on the outer than the inner side, and on the outer side showing a cavity as if for a spine, above which is a small cilium.

Length of the specimen from the forehead to the back of the third pleon-segment, in the position figured, just under half an inch.

Locality.—Off Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen. One specimen, female.

**Remark.**—This being one of the most interesting forms among the Amphipods brought home by the Challenger, I do myself the pleasure of naming it after Mr. John Murray, under whose skilful and energetic administration the scientific results of the expedition are being worked out.

Genus _Cyphocaris_, Lütken and Boeck.

From the account of this genus given by Boeck in 1870 (see Note on Boeck, 1870, p. 398) must be excluded the statements that the second gnathopods are destitute of a nail, and that the third and fourth side-plates are coalesced. They may or may not be characters of the type-species, but the two species here described are without these characters and yet beyond all question belong to the genus.

_Cyphocaris micronyx_, n. sp. (Pl. XVI.).

**Head** almost concealed in the over-arching first pereon-segment, the summit of the head when withdrawn from its shelter taking a frontal position, while the lateral margin excavated for the antennae faces downwards; first pereon-segment rather sharply outdrawn in front, in one of the specimens, fig. A, forming a peak, and in this exceeding in length the three following segments combined, in the other specimen, fig. B, not quite equalling them; the fifth, sixth and seventh segments successively increasing in length; the first three segments of the pleon each subequal to the first of the pereon, exceeding it in fig. B, failing short of it in fig. A; the fourth segment with a deep dorsal depression near its origin; the fifth and sixth as long as the fourth and fifth of the pereon. The first three pleon-segments posteriorly squared below, with the angles of the second and third a little rounded, those of the first segment more decidedly.

**Eyes** doubtful.

**Upper Antennae.**—First joint stout, longer than the two following together; second and third joints short, rather stout and tapering; flagellum of twenty-one joints, the first very long, tapering, with a large brush of long and broad filamentary cylinders in
numerous rows on the inner or under side, second joint with three terminal spines, one slight, another longer with an accessory thread, third very long, sharply pointed, the remaining joints small, with distal rows of small cilia, the joints becoming longer and more slender towards the end of the flagellum; secondary flagellum slender, scarcely exceeding in length the first joint of the primary, its first joint far the longest of the five which compose it; some small cilia and filamentary cylinders at the apices of the three terminal joints.

*Lower Antennae.*—First, second and third joints very short, closely united; first rather prominently lobed, cone of second prominent, blunt, third triangular; fourth joint the longest, a little dilated proximally; fifth joint shorter and much thinner; flagellum of seventy-five articulations, becoming longer and very slender throughout the distal portion of the antenna; like the last two joints of the peduncle they are slightly ciliated. As in *Oonesimoides* and *Eurytene*, the base of the antenna is uncovered.

*Upper Lip* with front edge a little in advance of that of the epistome, apex furred.

*Mandibles.*—Cutting edge smoothly convex, with a small tooth above and another below, which on the right mandible is so little prominent as to form rather a notch than a tooth; secondary plate on the left mandible small, distally widened, with dentate edge of six teeth; spine-row of five or six seta; molar tubercle prominent, crown with numerous rows of denticles; palp very large, set just above the articular condyle that rises over the molar tubercle; first joint small, second of great size, central part protruding where the muscles from the first joint end, the muscles which run to the third joint being inserted very near the first joint and therefore overlapping the others; near the distal end of the second joint there is a close-set row of pectinate spines with curved tips, twelve in number; third joint powerful, subequal in length to the second, ciliated on the surface, spine-border nearly straight, having some thirty-five spines pectinate on two edges, and at its curved apex two setules; the opposite convex border naked; the pectination of the spines seems to take a new departure at about one-third of their length from the base, giving the spines a jointed or geniculate appearance.

*Lower Lip* ciliated round the edges of the front lobes, the cilia on the apex and inner border being stouter than the others.

*First Maxillae.*—Inner plate bordered distally with seven plumose setae; outer plate much ciliated, apical border with its eleven spines in two rows, one set slender, flexuous, multidentate, the other set straight, stouter, with fewer teeth; palp with second joint very broad, six spine-teeth on the apical margin minutely serrate on their outer edges, a row of cilia near the spines, a long plumose one and a longer smooth one at the outer corner.

*Second Maxillae.*—Inner plate broader than outer, and much broader at base than apex. Plates subequal in length, much ciliated on the surface and edges; inner plate with seven plumose setae along the inner margin, and a double row of pectinate spines about
the apex; outer plate with a double row of longer pectinate spines about its apical border, with some short setae on the outer margin.

**Maxillipeds.**—Inner plates not extending equally far with the first joint of palp, bordered with long plumose setae on the inner margin, these passing over into plumose spines on the squared apical margin which carries three broad teeth; outer plate with ten teeth along the serrate inner margin, a row of flexuous spines behind them on the outer surface, plumose setae on the apical outer border, cilia round the remainder of the curved outer border and on the surface of the plate. The first joint of the palp the longest, reaching almost as far as the apex of the outer plate, so that the three remaining joints, which successively decrease a little in length, project very prominently. All the joints of the palp except the last are bordered on the inner side with plumose setae; those which they carry on the outer distal corners seem to be smooth; the third and fourth joints are ciliated on the surfaces; the last has a single apical plumose seta and a smooth one on the convex outer border.

**First Gnathopods.**—Side-plate very small, rounded below; first joint longer than all the rest of the limb, hinder margin sinuous; third joint furred on the hinder margin, a group of slightly crooked spines near the apex; wrist furred behind, subequal in length to the hand, having on the hinder margin a row of spines pectinate on two edges; hand narrowed distally, the palm not very clearly defined, microscopically pectinate, set with various spines and setae, a few of the latter occurring on the anterior borders and apices of both wrist and hand; finger microscopically pectinate on the inner margin, with a stumpy spine and some cilia near to the nail. Of the spines on the palm some are strong, smooth, curved at the tip, with the accessory thread near the end, others are slender and pectinate.

**Second Gnathopods.**—Side-plates small, oval, rather larger than those of the first segment; branchial vesicle at its base narrow, main lobe large, longer than the first joint of the leg; first joint as long as that of the first gnathopods, but much shorter than the rest of the leg; second joint much longer than the third, subequal in length to the wrist; wrist longer than hand, furred on both margins, on the hinder margin adorned in a remarkable manner with several rows of peculiar curved spines or setae, of very various lengths, which thicken apically, there presenting something the appearance of the under side of a horse's hoof, a thin striated wing on each side leading up to this termination, the two transparent slightly overlapping ends producing the appearance mentioned; on the sides there are some pectinate pointed setae; the oval hand is much furred behind and distally in front, the armature consisting of remarkable spines as on the wrist, and in addition rows of shorter spines bending in the opposite direction, that is, towards the finger, distally pectinate, an accessory thread extending beyond the apex; on both hand and wrist the spines are graduated in length, increasing as they advance distally, so that the tips form a regular curve; the setiform spines on the side and infero-anterior corner
of the hand have flexible ends. The minute finger ends in a kind of double nail, some
minute teeth occupying the inner margin of the outer and longer division, the nail
proper, which curves over towards the palm in the usual manner, while the smaller
division, perhaps only a projection of the finger-margin, curves away from the palm; at
the origin of the two is a long cillum.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates scarcely as large as those of preceding segment;
branchial vesicle like that of the preceding limb, and both there and here attended by a
very small oval plate, quite smooth, which seems to be an accessory vesicle; first joint
of leg much shorter than in the two preceding pairs; third joint longer than fourth,
subequal to fifth, bowed forwards; fourth joint slender, parallel-sided, four small spines
on the back rim, the two longer ones faintly geniculate; the fifth joint much dilated
distally, presenting a sort of palm with two strong teeth pointing towards the finger-
hinge and beset with strong spines, a single and two pairs; these spines are straight,
with tiny curved tips pointing in the same direction as the teeth on the palm, and
with accessory threads springing from about the centre. The finger is powerful, about
as long as the fourth joint, much curved, smooth edged, sharply pointed.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates larger than the preceding three combined, narrow at
the base, projecting far forward so as to cover a considerable piece of both the preceding
side-plates, largely excavated behind for the great side-plate of the fifth segment; branchial
vesicles like those already described; first joint of leg considerably longer than in the
preceding pair, to which this pair is in other respects similar, except that the third, fourth
and fifth joints, and especially the fourth, are more elongate.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates very large, as broad as those of the fourth segment,
and at the base very much broader, front lobe incised below, not much deeper than the
hinder part, which has its lower margin straight; branchial vesicle with small accessory
plate as in preceding segments; first joint inserted by a bent neck within the incised
lobe of the side-plate, seven short spines along the front margin, the hinder part
produced almost as far as the three following joints, the hind margin divided into eight
very pronounced, sharp, downward-pointed teeth, and the inner margin of the process
divided into seven of similar character, the apex of the process forming a sharp terminal
tooth considerably larger than any of the lateral dentations. The second joint is small;
the third, spined on both edges, longer than the fourth, but shorter than the fifth; the
fourth spined in front, and slightly behind; the fifth similar in structure to the corre-
sponding somewhat smaller joint of the preceding pair, with three pairs of spines at the
palm; finger as in the preceding pair, not larger. The remarkable decurrent processes
of the first joint do not show an absolute uniformity in the marginal incisures between
the two members of the pair of limbs, a point deserving of attention in view of the
manufacture of species based upon minute differences.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates rather large, a little deeper behind than in front;
branchial vesicle more dilated above than below; first joint spined on front margin, hinder margin not much produced downwards, but cut like that of the preceding limb, forming eleven teeth, of which the first and last are the smallest, the last not reaching so far down as the last but one; the second joint and the finger as in the preceding limb; the third, fourth and fifth joints more elongate, spined on both margins; the fifth joint less expanded near the palm.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates less deep than the preceding, but of equal breadth; branchial vesicles less elongated; first joint much more elongate, scarcely spined on front margin, narrowing below, not produced far downwards, but overlapping the very short second joint, the hind margin cut into fourteen teeth, the last two as in the preceding peraeopods; the third joint stouter but shorter than the corresponding joint of the preceding pair and than the fourth joint of its own pair; the fourth joint long, a little shorter than the fifth; the whole limb very straight, ending in a long, slender, very slightly curved finger, sharply pointed, without any trace of nail, fringed on the anterior margin with a close-set row of microscopic spines bending downwards. On the third, fourth and fifth joints there are various groups of spines on both margins and at the lower angles, the hand and wrist being sharply indented on the front margin, the hand not having a palm as in the preceding peraeopods, though its distal edge is cut into teeth, apparently all round, certainly behind.

Pleopods.—The peduncles of the three pairs, as is usually the case, decrease a little in length successively backwards; on the inside of the peduncle near the infero-anterior angle are three spines, one small and simple, the other two (the coupling spines) stout and large, having from four to six teeth on the distal half of the front margin pointed back towards the base of the spine, and about the middle of the other margin a single tooth directed forwards; the rami have the first joints not very elongate, followed by sixteen to eighteen short joints, all with the usual long plumose setae; the first of the outer ramus has at its origin an irregularly shaped process seeming to serve the double object of interlocking it with the peduncle and with the other ramus, on the first joint of which there is a small corresponding process. On the inner side of the first joint of this inner ramus there is also a row of five cleft spines; they are thick at the base, plumose throughout their slightly sinuous length as far as the split termination, the inner portion of which is of a pointed spoon-shape, the outer and longer spiniform, with the inner edge denticulate. The cleft spines in most species are very similar to those here described, but the details are seldom so easily observed as in this species.

Uropods.—Peduncle of first pair longer than rami, some spines on the upper edges; rami slender, spined on the upper edges, outer ramus shorter than inner, both curving inwards at the tips, both with microscopic pectination on the upper border, the pectination being much stronger in the outer ramus; peduncle of second pair shorter and less stout than in the preceding pair, equal in length to the inner ramus; rami similar to those of the
preceding pair, a little less curved at the tips; third pair with short peduncles, rami long, broadly lanceolate; the outer with plumose setae on the inner margin, a spine at each side of the base of the nail, which is pectinate on the inner side; the inner branch rather the longer, with spines and feathered setae on both sides, inner margin pectinate, no nail.

Telson elongate, narrow, reaching far beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, slit nearly three-quarters of its length, not dehiscent except apically, the two halves in the specimen A not quite symmetrical, with three spines on one margin and only two on the other; each half is apically divided, the shorter tooth being on the outside; a spine is inserted in each cleft.

Length of specimen A, in curved position, half an inch; specimen B, in the same position, a little shorter. The details were figured from specimen A.

Locality.—Station 295, off the west coast of South America, November 5, 1875; lat. 38° 7' S., long. 94° 4' W.; depth, 1500 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°3. Specimen A; taken in the tow-net at the trawl.

Station 335, near Tristan da Cunha, March 6, 1876; lat. 32° 24' S., long. 13° 5' W.; depth, 1425 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze; bottom temperature, 37°. Specimen B; taken with the deep trawl. The specimen as mounted contains several Globigerinæ.

Remarks.—Between this species and the type species of the genus, Cyphocaris anonyx, Lütken, as described and figured by Boeck, there are numerous points of close resemblance. Lütken's species was named anonyx obviously on the ground that the second gnathopods were devoid of an unguis or finger. The present species is named micronyx, to point to the fact of the second gnathopods possessing a finger, though a minute one. At the same time it is possible that there is one also in the earlier species, which has been overlooked. Boeck, who gives as part of the generic character, "pedes 2di paris elongati, ungue destituti," only says in the specific account that the finger seems to be absent. In Cyphocaris anonyx, from Greenland, the third and fourth side-plates are said to be coalesced, which is not the case in our species, and the remark that, in the first and second pereopods, "the fifth joint is somewhat thicker towards the end, and is on the inner margin armed with some small spines," is all the notice taken of what, if the species be identical with ours, are the rather remarkable palms on these two and on the two following pairs of pereopods.

Cyphocaris challengerii, n. sp. (Pl. XVII.).

Head having a certain amount of play within the first pleon-segment, the top of the head directed forwards, its anterior margin a little sinuous; the first pleon-segment about equal to the third and fourth united, the second shortest of all; the first three of the pleon each longer than first of pleon; the fourth with a dorsal depression near the
origin, the fifth and sixth equal to the fifth and fourth of the person; the lower hinder angle rounded in the first segment, squared and minutely produced in the second and third segments, of the pleon.

Eyes, apparently none. Some pigment-flecks in the ocular region, probably having nothing to do with vision.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint short, tumid; second and third together subequal to first; flagellum of fifteen joints, first tapering, as long as the first of the peduncle, with a not very dense brush of cylinders, the second short, with a long, straight spine at its end, the following joints quite small, longer and very slender towards the end of the flagellum; secondary flagellum of three slender joints, together equalling the first four of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—First three joints very small, the gland-cone not very prominent, third joint triangular, fourth joint the longest, but not long, dilated near the middle; fifth joint shorter and thinner, dilated distally; flagellum of about forty joints, the later ones becoming long and thin, the earlier being very short, except the first, which has the appearance of containing some ten or a dozen rings in preparation to become joints.

Mandibles almost exactly as in Cyphocaris micronyx, the trunk massive, the great palp fixed far forward over the prominent molar tubercle, the secondary plate on the left mandible having six teeth. The palps were destitute of spines, but probably only by accident, as the inner new growth showed traces of them.

Lower Lip, forward lobes rather broad.

First Maxillæ, not conspicuously different from those of Cyphocaris micronyx. The same remark applies to the second maxillæ and to the maxillipeds.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates very small, rounded below; first joint longer than the rest of the leg, lower half a little dilated; second joint very small; third short, triangular; wrist a little furrowed behind, scarcely as long as the hand, but thicker where distally dilated; on the lower hinder angle three spines pectinate on two edges of the distal half; hand narrowing distally, almost all the hinder margin, including the palm, microscopically pectinate, most of the palm more finely than the rest of the margin; besides cilia and pectinate setules, there are on the palm margin three spines, one very slender marking the beginning of the palm, a second rather stouter, with an accessory thread, a third shorter, with the hind margin minutely pectinate; finger with inner edge denticulate, having a larger tooth and cilia some way short of the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates very small, narrowed below; first joint shorter than that of first gnathopods, a little bent; second joint as long as the wrist; third joint short; wrist longer than hand, with some setiform spines near the lower hinder angle; hand narrowed distally, furrowed, set with some spines and cilia; finger small, with a process antagonistic to the over-archling nail, cilia being set in the cleft between the nail and the process.
First Peraeopods.—Side-plates very small; first joint about as long as in the preceding pair; third and fourth joints subequal in length, third rather the stouter, with the front margin curved; fifth joint longer, but more slender than fourth, spines on these joints few and small; no dilated palm on the fifth joint, a pair of spines at its junction with the curved, pointed finger.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates very narrow at base, curving forwards so as to hide much of the three preceding side-plates, almost the whole of that of the third segment, deeply excavated behind so as on the whole to have the shape of an irregular collar; the leg similar to the preceding.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates large, broad at base, widened below; the first joint projecting from the anterior part of the side-plate and tending to bend back underneath it, its front margin then forming a great forward-projecting knee, while the hind margin is cut into seven sharp, decurrent teeth, and below these produced into an enormous process, sharply pointed, extending down almost to the base of the finger; the second joint is as usual very small, the third and fourth subequal in length; the fifth much longer than either, though shorter than the two combined; finger curved, equal in length to the third joint.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates rather large, though much smaller than the preceding pair; the first joint with front margin almost smooth, and, except at the top, straight; the joint, wide at the base, narrows so much below as to become almost triangular; it is produced halfway down the third joint by the hinder margin, which is cut into fourteen teeth; the third joint stouter and a little shorter than the fourth, which bears similar relations to the fifth; spines on both margins of these joints; the finger somewhat longer than in the preceding pair.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates rather smaller than the preceding pair, rather deeper behind than in front; first joint long, front margin straight, hind margin cut into twelve or thirteen teeth, which form a gentle curve overlapping the third joint, but not so far down as the middle of it; second joint very short; third a little dilated above, longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth; spines on the borders of all three; finger short, but straight, sharply pointed.

Pleopods.—The stout coupling spines near the infero-anterior angle of the peduncle were seen, but whether their structure was precisely as in Cyphocaris micronyx could not be determined; the rami consist of some eight to ten joints; the cleft spines on the first joint of the inner ramus are three in number, increasing in size successively downwards.

Uropods similar to those of Cyphocaris micronyx, but the rami with fewer spines, the outer and inner of each pair nearly equal in length.

Telson similar to that of the preceding species, except that no spines were discerned upon it except one in each apical cleft.
Length of the specimen in its bent position about one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—The label on the mounted specimen states that it was taken 400 miles north of the Sandwich Islands; probably near Station 256. One specimen.

Remarks.—The differences between this species taken in the North Pacific and its congener from the South Pacific and South Atlantic are obvious; the shape of the first segment of the pereon and its size in comparison with the head, the armature of the second gnathopods, the form of the fourth pair of side-plates, and, above all, the first joint in the third pereopods, afford clearly distinguishing marks. It will be noticed that it is in the smaller species that the third pereopod has its most striking development, precluding any probability that this species might be a younger stage of the other.

Genus Cyclocaris, n. gen.

Mandibles broad in front, molar tubercle not dentate, palp central. 

First Maxillæ with the inner plate bearing more than two plumose setæ, spines of the outer plate slender, teeth of the palp few.

Second Maxillæ with the inner plate much shorter than outer, a large part of its inner margin fringed with setæ.

Maxillipeds with the inner and outer plates very broad, the outer with spaced denticles on the inner margin, spine-teeth and setæ round the apex and part of outer margin; these plates reaching as far as the apex of the second joint of the palp.

Upper Antennæ with the peduncle very short.

Lower Antennæ with the base not covered by the side-plates of the pereon.

Gnathopods very slender and very long.

Side-plates of the first two pereon-segments very small.

Third Uropods with long rami extending much beyond the other pairs.

Telson long, extending much beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, deeply cleft. The generic name is derived from κύκλος, a circle, and καρά, head, it seeming probable, from the structure of the side-plates, that the animal naturally coils itself into a circle, bending its head round to the protection of the side-plates of the third and fourth pereon-segments. The form of the name also points to the affinity between this genus and Cyphocaris of Lütken and Bocck.

Cyclocaris tahirensis, n. sp. (Pl. XVIII.).

Head short, lateral margin sinuous, bowed out between the upper and lower antennæ; the side-plates of the pereon not extended forward over the head or base of the lower antennæ; the last four segments of the pereon rather long; of the pleon-segments the postero-lateral angles of the first rounded, of the second acute, of the third blunt, lower
margins of second and third ciliated; the fourth segment with a dorsal depression, the sixth with lateral ridges on the back curving outwards at the telson. The specimen was coiled almost into a circle.

Eyes not made out with any certainty.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint tumid, very little longer than the second and third united, these being short and thick; flagellum of ten joints rapidly tapering, the first stout and large, subequal in length to the following nine together, the brush formed by some twenty-four rows of setæ; apically the first joint has a long slender spine, the following joint having two such, the third joint two and a smaller one, the fifth joint two of the smaller size, all the joints having spiniform cilia; the secondary flagellum of six joints, the first long, the six together as long as the first five of the primary; some spines at their distal ends.

Lower Antennæ.—First joint a little dilated below, the gland-cone small and little prominent, third joint quite short, fifth joint thinner and rather longer than fourth, neither very long, both ciliated on the upper margin; flagellum of twenty-five joints.

Upper Lip projecting a little in a convex lobe between the mandibles.

Mandibles broad in front, the cutting edge long, very convex in the right mandible, much less so in the left, having a prominent tooth at the top, angled below, with two teeth or serrations on the lower margin behind the angle; the secondary plate of the left mandible placed high up, very small, strap-shaped; spine-row of nine spines, below and behind which a space on the outer surface of the mandible is armed with prickles; molar tubercle seemingly weak, tongue-shaped, produced far backwards, slightly ciliated, not at all dentate (not shown in the figure); palp set some way back behind the spine-row; between the palp and the cutting edge the top border runs up into a great triangular lobe, with the small articulare condyle rising just over its apex; the first joint of the palp very short; there are nine spines in the row at the upper part of the second joint; the third joint with the first equalling the length of the second, carrying fifteen spines on the inner border.

Lower Lip, the mandibular processes long and smooth, apically rounded.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate bordered above with nine long plumose setæ; the outer plate much longer than the inner, with its eleven spines all slender and long, among cilia, two of them some way below the apex, those actually on the apex very elongate; the denticles of the spines not numerous, and not placed near the apices of the spines; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, of tolerably even width, its apex cut into five teeth, of which the three central very prominent, surmounted by little spine-teeth, a little spine also in the cavity formed by the small inner tooth and a longer spine at the outer almost obsolete tooth; on the outer margin, some way below the apex, a long seta is inserted, and a shorter one near the tooth next but one to the outer margin.

Second Maxillæ.—Inner plate much shorter than the outer, bordered on the inner
margin with about a dozen long plumose setæ, and also with spines not reaching quite so far down the margin as the setæ; the outer plate bordered with spines on the upper half of its inner margin and on the apex.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates not reaching as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, widening distally, the outer margin very convex, the apical border very large, concave, produced at the outer corners; ten plumose setæ passing from the inner margin at once obliquely across to the outer apex; in the concavity of the apical border three little nodulous teeth at intervals, at the outer extremity three setæ, the longer innermost; just below the innermost nodule a longer spine-tooth is placed, as it were crossing swords with the corresponding tooth of the opposite plate; outer plates very broad and long, reaching as far forward as the second joint of the palp; on the inner border some thirteen denticles are spaced, on the apex three or four spines successively increase in size, and pass over into long feathered setæ which fringe the outer margin more than half-way down; near the inner border is a row of some nine or ten spinules on the surface of the plate; the second joint of the palp is considerably longer than the first, which is nearly equal in length to the third; all the three joints have setiform spines on the inner margins and outer spines, the third joint having also three groups, and the second joint one group, on the outer margin below the apex; the finger is rather slender, with a line of pectination near the inner margin, a very small nail and some cilia near it, and a dorsal cillum midway between the nail and the hinge.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates very small, narrowed below. The first joint much longer than the side-plate, narrow, of even width throughout, smooth; second joint very long, though shorter than the first joint or the wrist, with one or two cilia-like spines upon it; third joint much shorter than the second, with scarcely any free front margin, having a group of setiform spines on the hind border near the produced acute apex; the wrist long and narrow, a little shorter than the first joint, a little longer than the hand, with a few setiform spines about the centre and at the apex; the hand long and narrow, tapering, with setæ on both edges, these edges, however, representing those of the hinder surface of the hand rather than those of the hand as usually viewed laterally; the finger slender, with some cilia near the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates quite small, rounded in front, with two or three cilia-like spines on the lower margin. Branchial vesicle long, simple. First joint of limb long, slender, smooth, scarcely dilated below and a little curved; second joint much longer than the third but shorter than the wrist; third joint with but little free margin in front, behind furred, having one small spine high up, three longer near the pointed apex; the wrist very long and narrow, not dilated, furred on both sides, with five groups of setiform spines on the hinder margin; hand much shorter than wrist, but still comparatively long and narrow, furred both back and front, with numerous groups of spines on both borders as well as some on the surface; the spines show but little curve, the pectination, as
usual, of those in front faces backwards, of those behind forwards; the palm is defined by two stout spines, beyond which it forms a pectinate convexity, over which the small finger closes; the finger thick at the base, has a long inner tooth, near to which the margin is pectinate, and two or three cilia are placed; the dorsal cilium is nearer the base than the nail.

First Peraeopods.—The side-plates are abruptly larger both in length and breadth, exceeding in size those of the two preceding segments united; they are much dilated below and rounded, with some small spines where the lower curves round to the hinder margin; the first joint massive, projecting beyond the side-plate, its hinder margin convex, with spines on the lower half; third joint broad, a little decurrent in front, much longer and larger than the fourth joint; there are some long and short spines on the hind border of both the third and fourth joints, as well as on the apex in front; the fifth joint equal in length to the third, somewhat curved and tapering, its distal rim microscopically pectinate; six groups of spines on the hinder margin, the pair at the finger-hinge showing oblique striae; some spinules on the convex front margin; the finger small, unarmed, except for a small dorsal cilium.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates very broad, little excavate, nearly as broad as deep. The joints of the limb closely resembling those of the preceding pair.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates much broader than deep, fully as broad as those of the preceding pair. First joint about as broad as long, with a rounded lobe in front raised upwards, and the hinder lobe drawn downwards beyond the second joint; the front margin much spined, the hinder serrate; the third joint not much dilated, a little decurrent behind, subequal in length to the fourth and shorter than the fifth joint, like those two in having spines on both margins, and several groups of them on the front margin; finger slender, not half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The first joint with its front margin sinuous, a little contracted before reaching the lower hinder lobe; the last four joints similar to those of the preceding pair, but rather longer. The inner margin of the finger was observed in this pair to be finely pectinate.

Fifth Peraeopods.—The first joint considerably longer and a little broader than that of the preceding pair, the other joints very similar to those of the pair just mentioned.

Pleopods.—Peduncles broad and long; the two coupling spines long, having from four to five retroverted teeth; by the side of these coupling spines are three pointed spines, two of them feathered; the cleft spines are six in number in the first pair, five in the second and third pairs, as usual increasing in size successively downwards, the spoon-shaped part running out nearly as far as the serrate part, the shafts thickly plumose. The joints of the rami number from twenty-one to twenty-three.

Uropods.—The first pair not reaching so far back as the second, the peduncles longer than the rami, the rami subequal, rather deeply notched for the few lateral spines;
peduncles of second pair equal in length to the shorter of the two rami; third pair reaching much further back than the second, peduncles much shorter than the rami; rami lanceolate, spined on both sides, setose on the inner, the outer and under longer than the sharply pointed inner ramus, and ending in a long nail. Some or all of the borders of the rami are minutely pectinate; some of the lateral spines show an oblique striation, and are finely denticulate.

_Telson_ very long, narrow, tapering, produced far beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft for nearly five-sixths of its length, the inner part of each apex produced to a fine point beyond the outer part of the apex, and having in the cavity a spine with accessory thread and a cilium; there are five spines along each lateral margin. The telson, like many other parts of this species, is exceedingly thin and transparent.

_Length._—The specimen in its coiled position was seven-twentieths of an inch long. The smoothness of the side-plates of the first two pereon-segments suggests that the much larger side-plates which follow are in their natural position in relation to the head and front legs, and from this it may be inferred that the coiled position of the dead specimen would not be unnatural for the living animal.

_Locality._—It was labelled as taken in the tow-net, off Tahiti, the 2nd of October, 1875. This corresponds with Station 279; lat. 17° 30' 25" S., long. 149° 33' 45" W.; depth, 420 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen.

_Remarks._—The specific name refers to the place near which it was taken.

In regard to the antennae, side-plates and pleon, and in some other points, this species shows some affinity with the species of _Cyphocaris_; in regard to the side-plates and slenderness of the gnathopods it agrees with _Lysianassa (?) cymba_ of Goës, but differs from that species in not having a rostrum and in having a long, narrow, much-divided telson instead of one broadly oval with the apex whole.

Genus _Euonyx_, Norman, 1867.

The original definition of the genus is:

"Differing from _Anonyx_ in having the first gnathopods chelate, and the second stronger than the first, subchelate, nail large and strong. Posterior uropods two-branched. Telson cleft."

For the inclusion of the present species, the words "nail large and strong" must be excised; on the other hand it might be well to include in the definition the statement that the side-plates of the first pereon-segment are short and small.
Euonyx normani, n. sp. (Pl. XIX.).

Rostrum rudimentary, lateral lobes of the head rounded between the upper and lower antennæ; back rounded; postero-lateral angles of the first pleon-segment rounded, of the second acute, of the third blunt, fourth pleon-segment with a dorsal depression, sixth with lateral ridges on the back curving a little outwards as they reach the telson, this segment on the under side being produced into a point between the peduncles of the third uropods.

Eyes not very distinct, apparently forming a narrow oval on the sides of the head, midway between the front and back.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint stout, subcylindrical, somewhat longer than its thickness at the base; two following joints very short, the third being deeply excavate for the brush-surface of the flagellum; the flagellum of twenty-nine joints, the first with a thick brush of cylinders in some sixteen rows, the joint equaling in length the five following united; stout spines on some of the earlier joints; stiff little cilia on all, the twenty-eight joints varying irregularly in length. Secondary flagellum of nine or ten joints, of which the first three equal the first of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—First joint dilated below, gland-cone long, projecting nearly as far forwards as the distal end of the short third joint; fourth joint longer and thicker than fifth, with one or two terminal spines; fifth joint long, almost unarmed; flagellum of thirty-five joints, with very short, stout, distal cilia.

Epistome.—The front edge presents two curved lobes with an emargination between them, the lower lobe being much the more curved and prominent, the edge becoming straight lower down to the junction with the upper lip, the frontal portion of which is less prominent than the epistome.

Mandibles.—Cutting edge convex, with a small tooth above, and two small teeth behind the lower angle; secondary plate of left mandible small, strap-shaped, probably dentate at the tip; spine-row of three rather stout, curved spines, followed by small feathered setae or cilia; the molar tubercle projecting far back, ciliated, not dentate; the articular condyle projecting far forward; the palp set well back, but not very far back as in Orchestome and Lepidepcrecum, its first joint not extremely short, the second long, narrowest at the base, without constriction, since the muscles of the upper and lower portions overlap considerably; the row of spines of the upper portion begins some way from the inner margin and apically does not reach the outer margin; it is, as usual, on the outer surface of the palp; the third joint is short, narrow at base and apex, with both margins convex, on the inner one carrying twenty pectinate spines, and two near the base and outer margin. In the Plate, the outer surface of the right mandible is figured so that the spine-row and molar tubercle are not visible, and the upper tooth of the cutting edge is turned inward out of view; the spines of the second joint of the palp
are more numerous than shown in either of the figures m.m., numbering about eighteen on each mandible.

Lover Lip.—Triangular, the forward lobes being distally narrowed; the mandibular processes straight and narrow.

First Maxille.—The inner plate short, apically tipped with three strongly plumose setae; of which the outermost is a little the longest; the outer plate long; of its eleven spines three stand at intervals on the inner margin, the lowest with five, the next with six, the following with seven lateral teeth; the next spine is subapical, with six lateral teeth; in the six apical spines the number of lateral teeth varies from six to three, the subapical tooth on the outer side has four; the long and narrow second joint of the palp has four slightly curved spine-teeth and a cilium or short seta. On the left maxilla some of the spines of the outer plate had one more lateral denticle than the number counted above from the right maxilla.

Second Maxille.—Inner plate considerably shorter than the outer, a double row of spines and plumose setae from the apex about half-way down the inner margin, ending as usual with a plumose seta longer than the rest; the outer plate with the usual pectinate spines on the apical part.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates not reaching as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, the apical margin sloping outwards, with three little pointed teeth, the two innermost close together, the third standing a little apart, followed by seven or eight feathered setae which occupy the remainder of the margin; besides the usual long setae which pass from the inner margin to the outer apex, the plates have on their outer surface two marginal spines below the apex and a cross-row of three small setae; outer plates large, but not reaching so far as the apex of the long second joint of the palp, teeth of the inner margin minute and numerous, separated by more than their own width; far back on the apical margin are three spine-teeth, the largest and most-curved outermost, followed by plumose setae down part of the outer margin; low down on the outer surface of the plate are four groups of setiform spines near the inner margin, and parallel with the marginal teeth a row of fifteen spinules, with one long spine beneath; the second joint of the palp much longer than the first, the third a little longer than the first; the finger small, its surface striated with cilia, the dorsal cilium small, centrally placed; the nail small, spiniform, with short cilia at the base. 

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates very small, almost concealed by those of the next segment, front margin convex; first joint subequal in length to the elongate hand; second joint much longer than either the third or fourth; the third and fourth subtriangular, so placed that the third is almost without free front, the fourth almost without free hind

1 Besides the slender spines with which many parts of the palp are furnished, the third joint has at its apex one spine stouter than the rest; pectinate on both edges, and such a spine is, I believe, by no means unfrequent in this position.
margin; the hand drawn out into a thumb of the same length as the finger, with which it forms a complete chela; its front margin gently convex, the hind margin straight till it curves backward at the thumb, which is ciliate on the inner or palm margin with one or two spines at the tip, against which the curved and ciliated tip of the finger closes tightly; the hand tapers gently from the base, and has a few small groups of cilia; the finger is quite small, and so also the dorsal cilia near its base.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates of normal size, excavate in front, dilated below, the rounded lower part projecting over the base of the lower antennae. The marsupial plate narrow. The whole of the limb slender, the first joint long, extending beyond the side-plate; the second joint longer than the third or fifth, but shorter than the wrist; the third joint furled behind, with some spines centrally and near the rounded apex; the wrist long and slender, furled, with many groups of spines on the hinder border and the surface, as also very long ones at the apex both behind and in front; the hand long and slender, somewhat oval, much furled, and beset with fine pectinate spines, some of great length; the small finger closing down among some very short stumpy spines, the outward sloping palm and inner margin of the finger wearing a pectinate appearance.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates longer, first joint shorter than in the preceding pair; third joint much longer than fourth, scarcely decurrent; armature insignificant; fourth joint somewhat shorter than fifth, with thirteen spines on the hinder margin, the first two and last two minute, the others small and short but thick; fourteen of these stumpy spines fringe the hind margin of the hand, followed by a much larger one at the hinge of the finger; on the convex front margin are five spinules; the finger is more than half the length of the hand; in this and other limbs the nail is purplish, suggesting that the animal when alive may have been of that colour or something akin to it. The bluntness of the marginal spines is probably in part due to use.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates very broad, much broader below than at the base, the excavation carried only a short way down; the limb as in the preceding pair, but the fifth joint a little longer, and with one more marginal spine.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates wider than deep, the hinder lobe descending below the front one. The marsupial plate short, expanded to some extent in the lower half, with its front border and apex notched, but without setae present. The branchial vesicles in this and most of the branchial segments massive, the main sac rather placed parallel with the neck than pendant from it; a small accessory vesicle in one or more of the centre pairs. The first joint of the limb roundly quadrangular, the lower part descending behind the second joint with a width nearly equal to the basal portion; the front margin with small spines, the hinder not deeply serrate; the third joint very much longer and broader than the fourth, sharply decurrent behind, spined on both edges; the fourth joint much shorter than the fifth, with three groups of spines in front; the fifth joint not so long as the third, with seven groups of spines along the front, followed by a
larger spine at the hinge of the finger, four spinules on the hind margin; finger together with its purple nail half the length of the fifth joint.

*Fourth Periwepods.*—First joint much longer than in the preceding pair, and more narrowed below; the fourth joint also much longer, the limbs in other respects being very similar.

*Fifth Periwepods.*—First joint wider and longer than in the preceding pair, its hind border more convex, but the distal breadth equal to that at the base; the rest of the limb closely similar.

*Pleopods.*—The two coupling spines on the peduncles with, in some cases, as many as five retroverted teeth on one margin, the opposite margin being serrate; along with the blunt-headed spines there are three or more sharp feathered ones; the cleft spines of the rami numbering from seven to five in a series, preceded by two slender plumose setæ placed above them, both divisions of the cleft part very long and slender, the spoon-shaped part much exceeded by the other; the joints of the rami numbering from seventeen to twenty-one.

*Uropods.*—Peduncles of the first pair somewhat longer than the longer ramus, with numerous spines along the upper margins; eight spines along the margin of the longer ramus, six (or seven) along that of the shorter, both rami stiliform; peduncles of the second pair scarcely as long as the longer ramus, which has ten spines on one margin, five on the other; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, with a group of short spines at the outer corner; the rami short, broad; the upper lying flatly over the lower and reaching almost to its nail, with five little spines on each border, the apical portion forming an equilateral triangle, of which the tip is sharp but not in any way outdrawn; the lower ramus with seven little spines on the inner, and five on the outer side, the apex being formed by a broad nail, which at its base is observably less broad than the part of the blade from which it issues.

*Telson* reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, almost oblong but a little narrowed distally, cleft three-fourths of its length, the cleft a little dehiscent, three spinules on each lateral margin, and a fourth in the apex close to the lateral margin; beyond this the apex is slightly and squarely prolonged with a small cavity as if for a spine.

*Length.*—The specimen, in the position figured, measured half an inch from the forehead to the back of the third pleon-segment.

*Locality.*—Station 170a, near the Kermadec Islands, July 14, 1874; lat. 29° 45' S., long. 178° 11' W.; depth, 630 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 30°5. One specimen, a female. Trawled.

*Remarks.*—The specific name is given out of respect to my friend, A. M. Norman, who is highly distinguished in so many branches of marine zoology, and by whom the genus *Euonyx*, to which I have referred this species, was originally instituted.
The present species resembles the type of the genus in the shape of the hand of the first gnathopods, but it has the wrist of that hand short instead of long, nor in the second gnathopods has it a strong nail like that in the type species. It agrees with the type in the lower antenna, the side-plates of the first and second percon-segments, and in the pleon. The mouth-organs of *Euonyx chelatus*, Norman, so far as I can judge from mounted dissections of the type specimen lent me by Canon Norman, show a general agreement with those of the present species, but the palp of the first maxilla has seven spine-teeth on the apex of the second joint, and what appears to be the outer plate of the maxillipeds has the inner margin and apex fringed with nine plumose setae, being at the same time quite devoid of teeth.

Genus *Orchomene*, Boeck, 1870.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Boeck, 1870, p. 399.

*Orchomene musculosus*, n. sp. (Pl. XX.).

*Head* short, lateral lobes protruding, rounded; back rounded; lower and hind margins of the first three pleon-segments connected by curves in no way angular, fourth segment with a deep transverse dorsal depression between two humps, sixth segment dorsally ridged or folded on either side of the telson; small hairs on various parts of the integument.

*Eyes* not perceived.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint very tumid, scarcely longer than broad, second and third very short, the third excavate on the under side; flagellum of eleven joints, the first as long as the first of the peduncle, rapidly tapering, the brush formed of very slender cylinders, the remaining joints small, successively narrowing; some calceoli present; the secondary flagellum of four joints, the first longer than the other three united.

*Lower Antennæ.*—Gland-cone prominent, not acute; third joint as long as the first two united, fourth and fifth joints subequal, furrowed on the upper margin, with some setae on the lower; flagellum of thirteen joints, the first six or seven together equalling in length the fifth joint of the peduncle; some calceoli present.

*Mandibles.*—Cutting edge convex, with a small downward-directed tooth at the top, and a small tooth behind the rounded lower angle; the secondary plate of the left mandible is a narrow, slightly curved strap, with the end divided into four small teeth; the spine-row of three short curved spines, broad at the bases; behind these the margin is furred for some distance back to the backward-pointing, narrow, dentate crown of the molar tubercle, above the hinder portion of which is a bush of fur; the articular condyle is directed far forward; the palp is set far back, behind the molar tubercle, its


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first joint short, the second slightly constricted below the centre, with eleven or twelve spines near the upper end passing round to the outer apex; the third joint with the first about equaling the length of the second, widening from the base for the first third of its length, from that point narrowing to the apex, and fringed on the inner margin with nineteen or twenty spines; one spine or seta on the back near the base.

Lower Lip.—The front lobes strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes rounded, a little ciliated.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate small and narrow, carrying on the apex two unequal plumose setae of no great length; outer plate large, apical margin very oblique, furred, the two lowest spines broad, multidentate, standing rather apart from the rest, the other nine all powerful, the outermost with three lateral teeth, none of the others with less than four; the palp with the inner margin straight, the outer curving as the second joint expands from a narrow base almost to the apex, which in our specimen in one of the pair had eleven serrate spine-teeth and a spine, in the other eight spine-teeth and a spine.1

Second Maxilla.—The plates strongly ciliated, rather long and narrow, the outer overtopping the inner; the inner plate on the very sloping apical portion carrying a row of spinules and a row of pectinate spines, ending below in a spiniform plumose seta; the pectinate spines of the outer plate not confined to the apex, but appearing some little way down the inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates short, rather rectangular, not reaching so far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, the apical margin excavate, produced on the inner side, the process carrying at its tip a minute tooth, two others equally minute being set at intervals in the excavation; the series of plumose setae of the inner margin is continued round to the outer apex by cilia and spiniform setae; the outer plates large, extending beyond the second joint of the palp, the inner margin carrying fourteen little nodulous teeth, while the apical border has two much larger teeth, the inner short and broad, the outer somewhat longer and thinner; the plates carry also a row of spinules on the outer surface near the inner margins; the first joint of the palp is large, distally rounded, very little shorter than the second joint; the fourth joint ends in a very minute sharp nail, and has on its inner border near the nail a row of five cilia.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates nearly as broad as deep, lower part of the plate produced forwards, hind and lower margins nearly straight; first joint short and massive, subequal in length to the wrist and hand combined; second, third and fourth joints all short, compact, subequal in length; the third and the wrist lightly furred behind, the third having scarcely any free front margin, and the triangular, cup-shaped wrist a very small free hind margin; the hand oblong, thickest near the base, the front margin slightly convex, the hinder margin a little angularly concave, micro-

1 In Oncosomodes carrinatus in like manner the palp of the left maxilla showed twelve spine-teeth, that of the right maxilla only nine; see p. 649.
scopically furred as far as the angle; the palm at right angles to the hind margin, convex, cut into irregular microscopic teeth, defined by two strong spines, between which the finger closes down; the finger, which neatly fits the palm, has, besides the dorsal ciliation, one on the inner margin near the hinge, and two on the side near the tooth of the inner margin. There is a row of cilia on the hand on either side of the palm.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates oblong, little rounded, much narrower than the preceding pair. First joint elongate, narrow; second joint a little shorter than the wrist; third joint shorter than the second, furred behind, apically rounded and armed with long pectinate spines; the wrist furred almost all over, having the not unusual scale-like ornaments on the breast; from a narrow neck near the base the joint expands evenly to its junction with the hand, here carrying on either side long pectinate spines; the hand a little shorter than the third joint, narrow at the base, front margin convex, carrying several rows of curved spines pectinate on two edges, and occupying much of the apical margin, this part carrying also a row of setules; the very small finger set far back closes tightly down upon the small, convex, inward-sloping, pectinate palm; near the nail the finger has a denticle on its inner margin; the dorsal ciliation is placed rather nearer to the nail than to the hinge.

First Peropods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding pair, but larger. Branchial vesicles broad, without folds. First joint shorter than the second and third united; third joint scarcely produced downwards, much longer than fourth, subequal in length to the fifth joint; third, fourth and fifth joints with some very slender spines on the hinder margin; fifth joint narrow, with some short spines on the hinder margin; finger short, curved, with a very small dorsal ciliation.

Second Peropods.—Side-plates very broad below, much excavated behind, the joints similar to those of the preceding pair, the third, fourth and fifth rather smaller.

Third Peropods.—Side-plates as broad as long, hinder lobe more outdrawn downwards than the front; first joint broad, a little narrowed below, scarcely longer than its breadth, attached to the middle of the lower margin of the side-plate by a sort of pocket or fold of its front margin, front margin with half-a-dozen small spines, hinder with six or seven minute notches; the third joint broad, produced downwards behind, some short spines and spine-like setae or seta-like spines on the margins; the fourth joint a little shorter than the third, with spines on the front margin; the fifth joint much longer than the fourth, with very small spines on the front margin; finger short, curved.

Fourth Peropods.—First joint longer than broad, attached as in the preceding pair, its nearly straight front margin with few spines, the hind margin with distant notches; the third joint longer, less expanded in proportion to its length than in the preceding pair, with two spines on its hind margin; the fourth and fifth joints likewise longer; the finger short.

Fifth Peropods.—These are similar to the fourth pair, except that the first joint is
much larger and much more expanded above and behind; the third joint has three spines on the hind margin. The last five joints in this, as in the two preceding pairs, are much smaller than the last five of the first pereopods.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines on the peduncle are slender, with three or four retroverted teeth. The cleft spines are six in a series in the first and second pairs, five in the third pair. The outer ramus has seventeen or eighteen joints, the inner from fourteen to sixteen.

Uropods.—The first pair with peduncles longer than the slender, pointed rami; in the figure, ur. 1., the flat instead of the side view of these is given; the edges of the subequal rami are almost devoid of spines, but microscopically pectinate; the peduncles of the second pair scarcely as long as the rami, which are equal in length, with spines on the borders as well as pectination; the third pair have the peduncles shorter than the rami; the outer ramus with a nail, somewhat longer than the inner, both pectinate on both edges, with few spines and some plumose setae; though shorter than the other two pairs, they project further back.

Telson elongate, distally narrowing, projecting beyond the peduncle of the last uropods; cleft not extending to the middle, more or less dehiscent for its whole length; the apices somewhat pointed, each containing a spine and a cilium; on each side near the outer margin there is a feathered cilium above, and a small spine below, the top of the cleft. In the figure, Pl., the base of the telson is concealed by the peduncle of the third uropods.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment nearly two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 230, south of Japan, April 5, 1875; lat. 26° 29' N., long. 137° 57' E.; depth, 2425 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 35°.5. One specimen; surface.

Remarks.—The powerful muscles exhibited by the compact first gnathopods suggested the specific name musculosus.

For the union of this species with Bocck's Orchomene, it is necessary in some respects to curtail his definition of that genus, omitting the epithet praelongata, which he applies to the inner plate of the first maxille, and the epithet brevissima, which he applies to the telson, as well as the statement that the telson does not reach the end of the peduncle of the third uropods. His own figure of Orchomene pinguis disagrees with this part of his definition, which may therefore well be dispensed with.

Orchomene abyssorum, n. sp. (Pl. XXI).

Head apparently without any rostral prominence, lateral lobes largely developed, rounded; back rounded; pleon-segments as in Orchomene musculosus, except that the
convexities of the lower and hind margins of the third segment meet in a less-rounded angle.

*Eyes* not clearly perceived, but probably large.

*Upper Antennæ* as in *Orchomene musculosus*.

*Lower Antennæ* similar to those in the species just named, but the third joint as long as the fifth, the fourth longer than either; the flagellum of fifteen joints.

*Upper Lip.*—Front margin rounded in lateral view, apex strongly furred below.

*Mandibles* as in *Orchomene musculosus*, but having the trunk narrower behind the palp; the second joint of the palp more elongate, with eighteen to twenty spines on the upper part; and on the third joint three and twenty spines on the front margin.

*Lower Lip* and *Maxillæ* as in the kindred species. In the first pair of maxillæ the spines on one maxilla do not appear to agree exactly in dentation with those on the other, and in the two species some variation would probably be found upon a comparison of spine with spine.

*Maxillipods* differing but slightly from those of *Orchomene musculosus*, the little marginal teeth of the outer plates being only eleven in number, the first joint of the palp rather less developed; the slender terminal joint has two cilia beside the slender spine-like nail, one on the pectinate inner margin not far from the nail, and a longer one on the outer margin also not far from the nail; near the base is a small depression on the outer margin, but without a cilium present in our specimen.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates longer than broad, a little widened below, scarcely produced forwards, front margin nearly straight. First joint reaching beyond the side-plate, as long as the rest of the limb, not broad or expanded at any part; the remainder of the limb not massive as in *Orchomene musculosus*, but otherwise showing a remarkable similarity in detail; the pectination of the palm differs a little in the two species, but this minute character might vary in different specimens of the same species.

*Second Gnathopods* with the hand rather longer than the third joint, its hinder margin conave, strongly produced to antagonize with the minute finger, the very oblique lower margin being set with eight or nine curved spines, so graduated that in one of the gnathopods their tips presented an even line in continuation of the hinder margin of the hand. These spines are partially serrate on the inner side, and have an accessory thread at the tip, giving the tip a rather ragged appearance. The limb in general resembles that in *Orchomene musculosus*, and has the same delicate furring of the wrist, but the hand is considerably more produced, so as to be on a minute scale chelate rather than subchelate.

*First Peroxopods.*—Side-plates long and narrow, of almost even width throughout. First joint reaching just to the end of the side-plate, shorter than the second and third united.

*Second Peroxopods.*—Side-plates a little longer than those of the preceding pair, not double the width at the acute lower angle of the hinder excavation. First joint not
reaching the end of the side-plate, the limb in general like that of the preceding pair, with the fifth joint rather shorter.

Third Pereopods.—Branchial vesicles large, with a long slender appendage arising near the top of the main sac. The first joint longer than broad, with the front margin nearly straight.

Fourth Pereopods.—First joint long, not much broader above than below.

Fifth Pereopods.—The first joint large, of even breadth for much of its length, below less abruptly narrowed than in Orchomene musculosus, with which in general this and the other pairs of pereopods closely agree.

Pleopods.—The two coupling spines are very small, each with three lateral retroverted teeth in addition to the terminal hook. In the first pair the inner ramus carries seven cleft spines, in the third pair six; the joints of the rami number from sixteen to twenty.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the third pair much longer than the subequal, slender, stiliform rami, which carry very few and small spines; peduncles of the second pair longer than the rami; the outer ramus longer and broader than the inner, with twelve small spines set closely along its upper margin, the inner ramus with three spines on its upper margin at a distance from the apex; peduncles of the third pair as long as the shorter ramus, the rami broad, lanceolate, reaching much beyond the preceding pairs, the lower rather longer than the upper, ending with a nail, the spines on both few and small, some plumose setae on the margins.

Telson much longer than its greatest breadth, reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft beyond the middle, slightly dehiscent almost the whole length of the cleft portion, each apex carrying a small spine; three small spines at intervals along each lateral margin.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, exclusively therefore of the antennæ, three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 323, east of Buenos Ayres, February 28, 1876; lat. 35° 39' S., long. 50° 47' W.; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 33° 1. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—The specific name has been given in allusion to the great depth from which the species is reported to have come. The single specimen, a male (as shown by the ventral appendages of the seventh segment of the pereon), was mounted during the voyage. Had this species been taken within any reasonable distance of Orchomene musculosus, the resemblance is so great that one might have been tempted to disregard the points of difference as due to some other cause than difference of species. It might be an accident that has caused one to be reported from the surface, and the other
from so great a depth as 1900 fathoms, but that the Stations at which the two species were obtained are separated by nearly half the circumference of the globe is a circumstance not open to any such explanation. The first pair of side-plates, the hands of the second gnathopods, and the postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment are serviceable marks for distinguishing the two species.

*Orchomene cavimanus*, n. sp. (Pl. XXII).

*Rostrum* obsolete, lateral lobes of the head produced, much rounded; postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment scarcely rounded, fourth pleon-segment with a dorsal depression, and the hinder part of the dorsal margin forming a sharpened point slightly tip-tilted and raised above the succeeding segment; sixth segment ridged on each side of the telson.

*Eyes* large, placed near the front of the head, wider below than above.

*Upper Antennae*.—First joint tumid, second and third very short, third excavated below; flagellum of thirteen joints, the first as long as five of the following joints together, the brush of cylinders in ten or eleven rows, cylinders on many of the other joints also; secondary flagellum of five joints, of which the first is much the longest.

*Lower Antennae*.—Gland-cone moderately prominent but small, third joint longer than the composite first and second, and as long as the fifth joint; fourth joint longer than the fifth, both being furred on the upper margin; flagellum of fifteen or sixteen small joints in the female specimen here described.

*Epistome* prominent, with a rounded lobe curving down just over and in front of the top of the upper lip. The Plate gives a figure representing the epistome between the palps of the two mandibles, with the upper lip, two mandibles, and lower lip in position; the left mandible with its secondary plate is shown projecting a little in advance of the right mandible; the inner side of the right mandible is figured on the other side of the Plate.

*The Mandibles* and *Lower Lip* resemble those of *Orchomene musculosus*, but with the parts adjacent to the molar tubercle less furred, and the palps more slenderly built, the third joint being also shorter in comparison with the second.

*First Maxillae* similar to those of *Orchomene musculosus*, but the inner plate more elongated.

*Second Maxillae*.—Outer plate broader than inner, not very much longer, spine-fringed border not very oblique; armature of inner plate as in *Orchomene musculosus*.

*Maxillipeds* narrow, inner plates reaching nearly as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, with three teeth on the straight apical margin; outer plates scarcely reaching as far forward as second joint of palp, with fourteen small nodulous teeth on the inner, and reaching round to the apical margin, with two much larger teeth on the outer part of
the apical margin, the outer of the two being the longer and thinner; the first joint of
the pulp substantial, nearly as long as the second, the fourth joint slender, with a small
nail; a dorsal cilium near the nail, and a row of four cilia near it on the inner surface.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates widened below but not much outdrawn in front; first joint of
great thickness, exceeding in length the third, fourth and fifth united; the second, third and fourth subequal in length; the second with several setae along its hind border, the third with no free front border, the hind border furred, carrying a group of
spines near the apex; the small free hind margin of the triangular cup-like wrist furred; the hand oblong, but a good deal broader at the base than at the palm; both hand and
finger very similar in the details to those of Orehomene musculus.

Second Gnathopods.—These differ from those of Orehomene musculus in that the
wrist is not longer than the second joint, and, instead of being most expanded close to
the apex, is here most expanded midway between the third and fifth joint, so as to have
a plump instead of an elongate appearance; the hand is also less elongate, and the little
palm is deeply excavate, the process which bounds it being squared and pectinate
apically, carrying a pectinate spine; the inner end of the finger appears to be armed with
a brush of microscopic cilia or denticles, and when this antagonizes with the hinder
process of the palm there is a clear space left between the palm and inner margin of the
finger. The marsupial plate is narrow, with very long setae.

First Peropods.—The oblong side-plates are of even width throughout. The
branchial vesicles are very long and very broad except at the neck, without folds. The
joints of the limb similar to those in Orehomene musculus, with which in general
the other limbs also agree.

Third Peropods.—The side-plates rather less elongated behind.

Fourth Peropods.—The branchial vesicle behind the neck presents two lobes, one
ascending the other descending, below and in front of which the main part of the vesicle
consists of a large circular expansion, against which lies a narrow accessory sac of about
equal length, curved at the tip.

Fifth Peropods.—The branchial vesicle is here a simple sac which rises a little
above and descends a great way below its point of attachment; the outline is convex in
front, concave behind, the straight upper margin running obliquely downwards to form
a small but conspicuous backward-directed process. The first joint of the limb is extremely
expanded behind and only very slightly narrowed below.

Pleopods of the third pair with four cleft spines on the first joint of the inner ramus,
those of the second pair with five.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair considerably longer than the rami; rami
slender, with few spines, a series of five on one edge of the outer, of four on one edge of
the shorter inner ramus; edges of the rami microscopically pectinate; peduncles of the
second pair longer than the rami, which are equal in length to one another; peduncles of
the third pair shorter than the rami, rami lanceolate, with few spines, the inner finely pointed, not reaching to the nail of the outer, both bordered within with plumose setae.

Telson extending fully as far back as the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft for three-quarters of its length, narrowed distally, a spine above and another below the middle of each outer margin, and one in each apex; all these with accessory threads.

Length, without the antennæ, two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Kerguelen Island. The particular place or depth was not recorded in regard to the specimen figured and described. A second specimen was taken at the surface in Betsy Cove, and a third at Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the cavity in the palm of the second gnathopods. In the course of the description the differences have been noticed between this and the very similar species, Orchomene musculosus, taken at an enormously distant station to the south of Japan. The present species agrees better with Boeck's definition of Orchomene in so far as the inner plate of the first maxillæ is elongate, but agrees worse with it, in so far as the large outer plates of the maxillipeds, though perhaps extending as far as the second joint of the palp, cannot be said, in accordance with the definition, to extend beyond it. Boeck himself does not seem to have laid much stress on the latter point, since, in describing Orchomene serratus, the type species, he says that the outer plates of the maxillipeds reach about to the end of the second joint of the palp.

Genus Lysianax, altered from Lysianassa, preoccupied.

Lysianassa, Milne-Edwards, 1830.

For the original definition, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1830 (p. 141). Boeck, in 1872, thus defines this genus, which, since its first institution, has been much subdivided:—

"Mandibulae mala in margine anteriore dente parvo, sed longo, tenui instructa; palpo elongato, in cadem altitudine ac tuberculo molaris minuto affixo.

"Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina interna permagna, in apice setam parvam aut obsoletam gerenti.

"Maxillæ 2di paris lamina interiore lata, exteriore angusta.

"Pedes maxillares lamina exteriore ovata vixqve in margine interiore nodulosa, non ad finem articuli 2di palpi elongati angustiæve porrecta; lamina interiore elongata.

"Antennæ superiores articulo pedunculi 2do et 3tio paulo elongatis.

"Pedes 1mi paris manu non subcheliformi; articulo 5to elongato, apicem versus attenuato; ungue parvo.

"Pedes saltatorii elongati; ramis paris ultimi brevioribus qvam pedunculo, setosis."

( Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
"Appendix caudalis parva, integra, postice rotundata."

In this definition, in the account of the mandibular palp, I propose to insert the words vel profundius before affixa, in the description of the telson to place instead of postice rotundata the words vel parum incisa, and in that of the maxillipeds to omit the measurement of the outer plates.

*Lysianax variegatus* (Stimpson) (Pl. XXIII).


**Head** short, rostrum minute, lateral lobes produced into a rounded angle; back rounded, slightly hairy; third segment of the pleon with lower margin upturned, so that the postero-lateral tooth, which is not a very sharp one, comes high up on the hind margin; the fourth segment but little dorsally depressed, the sixth produced far along the sides of the telson.

**Eyes** large, reniform, breading round from the top of the head to the lateral lobes, very dark-coloured in the spirit-specimens, the ocelli numbering perhaps a hundred and fifty.

**Upper Antennae.**—The first joint tumid, not very long, carrying some groups of setae as well as a row of feathered cilia; the second joint, though much shorter and narrower than the first, is much longer than the third; the flagellum of eight joints, of which the first is rather shorter than the second of the peduncle, the cylinders of the brush forming some fifteen rows in this narrow space; the remaining joints, becoming successively shorter and much narrower, likewise have cylinders; the secondary flagellum is of four joints, the last minute, the first nearly as long as the first of the primary.

**Lower Antennae.**—The gland-cone not very prominent, the third joint short, the proportions of the fourth and fifth not constant; in a specimen with an eight-jointed flagellum the fifth joint of the peduncle, as shown in fig. B, did not very greatly exceed the length of the fourth joint, whereas in the specimen represented in fig. C the fifth joint is double the length of the fourth, and the fourth is much inflated; both joints have groups of cilia on the upper edge, the fifth joint has its lower margin smoothly convex, and instead of being widened distally as in the smaller form, is distally narrowed; this is evidently the form belonging to the adult male; there are calecoli with their attendant cilia on many of the fifty-three joints of the slender flagellum; the caleculus is of narrow oval form with continuous rim. With the form of the male antennae above described may be compared the figures in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea of the lower antennae of the species there called *Lysianassa longicornis* and *Anonyx longicornis*; a similar form of the lower antennae in the male is to be met with in genera outside of the Lysianassidae.

**Epistome** presents a rounded lobe ascending almost to meet the triangular lateral
lobes of the head; the front edge of its thin plate seems to be sharp, and is very straight. In one specimen there was a little tooth in the front part of the rounded top.

Upper Lip short, its distal edge densely fringed with short fur.

Mandibles.—These are very long and narrow; the cutting edge has at the top a little pointed tooth, the lower border almost or quite entire; I was not able to perceive any trace of a secondary plate, though the rudiment of one might have been present notwithstanding, concealed by the folding of the principal plate, but what could be seen of the new mandible in preparation, which is perfectly flat, gave no indication of this; the spine-row consists of three curved spines not far from the cutting-plate, followed by a long close-set row of short thick cilia, reaching to the small, triangular, ciliate, not dentate, molar tubercle; at a considerable distance behind this rises the palp, its first joint comparatively long, the long second joint with its lower part thickest, carrying a row of eight or nine pectinate spines at the distal end; the third joint curved, not twice as long as the first, the two together scarcely equaling the length of the second, with spines on the middle of the inner margin and on the apex, and adpressed cilia on the surface. The articular condyle, which in some genera overlaps the base of the palp, is here at an immense distance from it, being just over the three spines of the spine row.

Lower Lip much furred round the apex and long inner margins; the mandibular processes narrow, not much produced.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate long, narrow, ciliated, with an almost pointed apex, without any setae in the specimens examined; outer plate large, the somewhat sloping apical border fringed with eleven spines, of which seven are stout, those near the inner margin especially broad and multidentate, but inserted below the uppermost spines are four slender and curved ones apically forked but not otherwise dentate; the palp is slender, its second joint apically divided into five or six small teeth, beside which a spine rises from an indent on the outer margin.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate as long as the outer, and broader; a row of fifteen pectinate spines from the apex some way down its inner margin; the apical border of the outer plate is crowned with much longer spines which over-arch those of the inner plate.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates very long, reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, inner margins densely clothed with cilia, in the adult hiding the apical outward-sloping margin, which in a young specimen can be seen to possess three minute teeth or prominences indicative of teeth; the outer plates very large, projecting rather beyond the second joint of the palp, with no sign of teeth or spines on the indentured inner and apical border; of the setiform spines on the inner border of the third joint the shorter ones have unusually thick accessory threads; second joint of the palp much longer than the first; finger very small, much shorter than the third joint, with a slender adpressed denticle lying along the base of the small spiniform nail.
First Gnathopods.—Side-plates broad, much produced in front below; first joint scarcely reaching to the lower rim of the side-plate, of nearly equal breadth throughout, with setæ on the front margin; third joint short, triangular, hind margin convex, furred, with setæ near the apex; wrist stout, scarcely as long as the hand, with the front margin almost adjoining the second joint, the hind margin where free a little furred, with setæ at the apex; the hand at its base narrower than the wrist, distally scarcely broader than the base of the finger, where it has a tuft of small spines or setæ; the borders are rather sinuous (though considerably less so than in the figure gn. 1. c.), with some setæ on the hinder one; the finger is short, very slightly curved, seemingly with no capacity for bending against the hand; it has a denticle like that in the finger of the maxillipeds.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates widening gradually and slightly downwards; first joint as long as the third, fourth and fifth combined, distally widening and bending backwards; second joint rather longer than the wrist, third joint much shorter, narrow at the base, then expanding, the very convex hinder margin furred, and having a group of spiny setæ near the apex; the wrist starting with a narrow neck swells out and again narrows somewhat apically; it is densely furred almost all over, and has scale-like ornaments on the breast; the hand, narrow at the base, widens a good deal towards the distal end; it is densely furred, some of the cilia outstanding, others adpressed and gracefully waved; near the palm on the breast some scales are conspicuous; the convex palm is set on both sides with minute straight cilia, and forms a recess with the apical portion of the hind margin, into which the short finger closes down; the finger, set at some distance from the front margin of the hand, is thick at the base, over-arched with many spines set in rows upon the hand’s front or apical margin, the spines of various lengths, but each seemingly having a short tooth on the convex side before the apex is reached. The branchial vesicles of this and the following pairs exhibit many cross folds or pockets; they narrow towards the distal end.

First Peropods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding pair; third joint longer than fourth, apex produced downwards; long, finely plumose setæ on the hind borders of both third and fourth joints, and a row of ten spines along the hind border of the fifth joint, which equals the third in length; the third, fourth and fifth are edged on both borders with cilia apparently in simple rows, not thickly set so as to constitute furring; the finger curved, with clean edges, except for the dorsal cillum.

Second Peropods.—Side-plates broad, the excavation not carried far down, the joints similar to those of the preceding pair, except that the fifth is a little shorter, with nine spines instead of ten. The branchial vesicle with a large accessory pocket at the top.

Third Peropods.—Side-plates much broader than deep, broader below than above; first joint broad, rounded, the very convex front margin furred above, with long setæ below, some short spines on different parts; the serration of the hind margin presenting only five points above and three small indents lower down, each carrying a cillum; the
third joint dilated centrally and produced downwards behind, with setae on both margins and spines on the front one; the fourth joint short, dilated below; the fifth joint much longer and narrower, both with groups of spines in front; the finger curved, clean-edged, but at the forward-bulging curve just below the hinge microscopically furred.

The Fourth and Fifth Perceopods are similar to the third, but with the various joints more elongate, the first joint in each being outdrawn downwards, narrowly in the fourth and more broadly in the fifth pair.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines, examined only in a small specimen, had two lateral teeth and a small one at the apex; the number of the eleft spines was not ascertained.

Uropods.—The first pair extend back some way beyond the other two pairs; they have the peduncles longer than the rami, carrying a few curved spines, and are, like the whole group of these uropods, finely ciliated on the edges; the rami are straight, slender, edged with spines, equal in length, the tips scarcely curved; of the second pair the peduncles are equal to the longer of the two rami, which are slender and very slightly curved; the peduncles of the third pair are longer than the rami, and have spines on the outer and plumose setae on the inner of their upper edges; of the rami, which are broadly lanceolate, the outer is rather the longer, both have long plumose setae on the inner edges, the inner also some spines on its outer edge.

Telson short, not very much longer than broad, reaching but a little way down the peduncles of the third uropods, not much contracted distally, the distal end squared, broken by a gaping notch measuring not one-fifth of the total length of the telson; on either side just above the level of the top of the notch is a small spine, above this again a small and a larger feathered seta.

Length.—Specimen A measured, in the position figured, from the forehead to the end of the second segment of the pleon, two-fifths of an inch, so that the total length of this, which was not the largest specimen, would be nearly three-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Simon’s Bay, Cape of Good Hope; depth, 18 fathoms.

Remarks.—The account which Stimpson gives of his *Anonyx variegatus* is as follows: — “Large, slightly compressed; back rounded, smooth and glossy, with a sinus at the abdomen. Antennae about equal in length, the superior ones thickened to the origin of the accessory flagellum, which is short and hair-like, equal in size with the true flagellum. Eyes large, black, reniform. First pair of legs with an elongated, tapering hand and a minute finger; basal joints of the posterior pairs smooth. Caudal styles elongated and slender. Colour yellowish mottled with brown, with scattered white dots. Length, 0.08 inch. On sandy bottoms in the circumlittoral zone. Hab. Cape of Good Hope, at Simon’s Bay.”

Spence Bate gives the length of the specimen sent him by Stimpson as “about 0.07ths of an inch,” in other words, about three-fifths of an inch. Since Stimpson himself
describes the species as large, it may be taken for granted that "08 inch" in his account is a misprint for "8 inch," equivalent to four-fifths of an inch. There can, I think, be no doubt that the Challenger species is identical with Stimpson's, and though the incised apex of the telson and the palp on the mandible set far behind the molar tubercle are features that will not agree with Boeck's definition of *Lysianassa*, I think that Spence Bate rightly referred this species to that genus. It is the definition of the genus that must be modified, not the species that ought to suffer exclusion.

Genus *Lepideporeum*, Bate and Westwood, 1868.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Bate and Westwood, 1868 (p. 373); now that the genus is somewhat better known, it may be defined as follows:—

*Upper Antennæ* with the secondary appendage small or rudimentary.

*Lower Antennæ* with the third joint comparatively long.

*Mandibles* with the palp narrow, set well behind the dentate molar tubercle.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate not elongate, carrying two plumose setæ at the apex; outer plate with one of its eleven dentate spines standing a little apart from the rest; the palp carrying several little spine-teeth and one spine on the truncate apex.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The outer plate a little longer than the inner, both plates rather narrow and elongate.

*Maxillipeds.*—Outer plate with a few nodulous teeth on the inner margin, the plate reaching beyond the rather short second joint of the palp; the fourth joint of the palp ending in a sharp nail.

*First Gnathopods* not robust, hand and wrist subequal in length, hand subcheliferous.

*Second Gnathopods* with the hinder margin of the hand outdrawn.

*Telson* more or less cleft.

There is only the minute rudiment of a secondary appendage on the upper antennæ of the type species of *Lepideporeum*. A small and two-jointed appendage is figured for *Lysianassa umbo*, Goës, which Boeck calls *Orephomene umbo*, but which G. O. Sars would refer to *Lepideporeum*. The species here referred to that genus has numerous points of similarity with the species described by Goës.

*Lepideporeum foraminiferum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIV.).

A small rostrum; lateral lobes of the head outdrawn, very long and narrow; the whole animal dorsally sharply ridged from one end to the other, on the last two segments of the peraeon and first three of the pleon the ridge forming a distal tooth; the lower
edges of the first four pairs of side-plates and of the first joints of the last three pairs of percepods brought so closely into contiguity from either side of the body as to form a straight ridge scarcely less sharp than the carina of the almost semicircular dorsal line. From the very narrow front the body bulges greatly to the fourth or fifth perco-segment, and then again narrows to end as sharply as it begins. Of the pereon-segments the fourth, fifth, and sixth are the longest and deepest. The third segment of the pleon has the postero-lateral angles sharp, in the slightest degree upturned. The fourth segment has a deep dorsal depression, the part behind the dorsal depression strongly tip-tilted, the sixth ridged on the back on either side of the telson.

**Eyes** not discovered.

**Upper Antenna.**—In the male, first joint large and broad, the upper ridge continued into a process overhanging the second joint; the second and third joints short, very much narrower than the first; the flagellum of six joints, the first broad at the base, tapering, as long as the other five united, with four rows of cylinders near the distal end; cylinders also on the next three joints; the secondary flagellum very slender, of three joints, together not equal in length to the first of the primary; of the three, the first longer than the second, the third minute. In the female these antennæ are slightly more slender, the flagellum of five joints, with the first not quite so long as the other four united, the secondary flagellum two-jointed.

**Lower Antenna.**—Gland-cone prominent, third, fourth, and fifth joints subequal in length in the male, the fifth slightly the longest, the flagellum in one of the pair of antennæ attaining the number of thirty-six joints, the first longer than the next two together, the joints all gradually tapering, not bulging distally. In the female the third joint is as long as the fourth, and each of these much longer than the fifth, while the flagellum consists of four or five slender joints. In both sexes the fourth and fifth joints of the peduncle are more or less ciliated above.

**Epistome.**—The front of the animal is formed by the dorsal ridge of the first pereon-segment, the head and the upper antennæ, so that it would be inaccurate to speak of the epistome as prominent, but when the head and mouth-organs are detached and viewed without the antennæ, the expression would become appropriate.

**Mandibles.**—The cutting edge convex, with a small downward directed tooth at the top, and a very small forward directed tooth behind the rounded lower angle; secondary plate strap-shaped, bent, the apex cut seemingly into three denticles; spine-row of three slightly curved spines; the molar tubercle well forward near the spine-row, its oval crown set with rows of denticles, and a central row of four or five more prominent and isolated than the rest; the slender palp, set far back, has on the long second joint near the apex a row of six or seven spines, increasing successively in length as they approach the apex; on the upper half of the third joint eleven spines, the first six separated by a slight interval from the apical five.
Lower Lip.—Forward lobes strongly furred on the inner margins, their outer margins and the mandibular processes unciliated.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate rather small, with two plumose setæ of unequal size at the apex; the outer plate large, the innermost of the apical spines standing out a little apart from the other six strong ones, these and the four more slender ones a little below all strongly dentate; the palp with seven small teeth and a ciliated spine on its truncate apex, the teeth in one of the pair of maxillæ appearing to be longer than those in the other.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate not much shorter than the outer, with six spines on the apex, three on the inner border, and a plumose seta, the border below this seta being, in common with the surface of the plate, very finely ciliated (not coarsely as in the figure mx, 2, 3); several curved pectinate spines on the apex of the outer plate, one rising from the inner margin just below the apex.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates reaching as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, with plumose setæ on the inner margin, on the apical margin three teeth, followed by two curved pectinate spines, the shorter outermost; the outer plates reaching beyond the second joint of the palp, with eight small teeth on the inner margin, not adjoining but spaced, and a single less-embedded tooth on the apical margin; second joint of palp scarcely longer than first; fourth joint with a slender nail, a dorsal cilium near the centre, and a cilium on the inner margin near the nail.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates triangular at the base, then oblong, with a slightly curved lower margin; the first joint longer than all the rest of the limb, a little expanded in the lower half; the third joint scarcely longer than the second, furred behind, with some spines near the apex; wrist long, furred behind; hand subequal in length to the wrist, nearly parallel-sided, much longer than broad; palm slightly concave and oblique, defined by two long spines; finger not longer than palm, with a dorsal cillum, and one or two cilia near the tooth on the inner margin.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates long. Branchial vesicle with a narrow lobe below. First joint slightly expanded and scarcely bent below, not reaching to the end of the side-plate, and not as long as the third, fourth and fifth joints united; second joint subequal in length to the wrist; third joint shorter, flask-shaped, furred behind, two short setæ near the rounded apex; wrist flask-shaped, lightly furred on the front margin, the side, and the breast, which has also the microscopic fan-shaped scales common in this family; the hand subequal to the third joint, narrow at the neck, then expanding, the hinder margin outdrawn so that the palm slopes inward with the minute finger resting close upon it, the anterior part of the apical margin occupied by a small number of the usual spines; on different parts of the hand there are cilia longer than those composing the fur; the finger is set back from the front margin of the hand, with the outdrawn hinder portion of which it forms a minute chela; it is
stout at its base, and ends in a narrow hooked nail; the dorsal cilium is fixed at about the centre.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates long, expanding gradually from above; first and second joints together not reaching to the end of the side-plates; third joint broader but not so long as the fourth; fourth not so long as the fifth, some fine setae on the hinder margin of the second, third and fourth joints, on the fifth three or four cilia at intervals on each margin, and on the hinder two small inward-curving spines close to the finger-joint; the finger long and slender, with a dorsal cilium close to the hinge.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates with a rather deep but not wide excavation. Fourth and fifth joints rather shorter than in the preceding pair.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates with breadth and depth subequal. First joint a little longer than broad, of nearly even diameter throughout, with spines on the front margin, the hinder serrate; the third joint expanded, produced behind, longer and much broader than the fourth; the fourth shorter than the fifth, which is straight, narrow, somewhat tapering; one or two spines on each of the three last-mentioned joints; the finger long, thin, and straight, but the whole of the limb beyond the first joint insignificant in size compared with that joint, and that joint itself considerably smaller than the side-plate.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The side-plates with front and hind margins parallel, lower margin outdrawn behind in a rounded lobe; first joint longer than that of preceding pair, front margin not spined above; in other respects the joints very similar to those of the preceding pair, the third a little less expanded.

Fifth Peraeopods.—First joint very large, upper and front margins nearly straight, hinder very convex, the narrowed part below partly overlapping the third joint, front margin spined nearly to the top, hinder serrate, this joint much longer than the other five united; spines on both margins and some setae on the front margin of the expanded third joint, which is produced downwards behind; the fourth joint short, the fifth subequal in length to the third, the finger slender, slightly curved at the tip, not stumpy as it happened to be abnormally in the specimen figured.

Pleopods.—The cleft spines form a row of five in the first pair, of four in each of the following pairs. The round-headed spines on the peduncles of the first pair appeared to have three retroverted teeth. The joints of the rami numbered from fourteen to seventeen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of first pair longer than the rami, outer ramus with four spines along the margin, longer than the inner, which has two spines; both peduncles and rami microscopically pectinate; peduncles of the second pair slightly longer than the rami; outer ramus longer than inner and with more numerous spines; third pair with the rami broadly lanceolate, a little longer than the peduncles, each spined on one
border, the longer, which is the lower and inner, also with plumose setæ and a conspicuous nail.

_Telson_, in one specimen, female, not reaching the distal end of the peduncles of the third uropods, in another specimen, male, reaching beyond them; eleft not so far as the centre, not dehiscent, a spine in each half of the apex, a feathered cillum on each side about level with the top of the eleft, and two spines lower down.

_Length of female_, in the position figured, one-fifth of an inch; two other specimens the same size; two much smaller.

_**Locality.**_—Station 149h, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Five specimens. Dredged.

_Remarks._—The specific name alludes both to the general appearance of this compact and rounded little species, and to the little bright spots looking like perforations in the integument, to each of which a microscopic cillum appears to be attached. The figure of the third pereopod indicates this character. The species seems to have some affinity with Boeck’s genus _Menigrates_, but in that genus the mandibles are described as very short, with a short palp, and the first gnathopods as very robust, with the hand scarcely subcheliform. In _Orchomene_, which comes near to _Menigrates_, the hands in question are very short, robust, longer than the triangular carpus. _Ambasia_ has the third joint of the lower antennæ elongate, but was in other respects unsuitable. _Lepidepoecrectum_ seems to be the genus in which the present species can be most appropriately placed.

**Genus Socarnoides**, n. gen.

_Mandibles_ very elongate.

_Lower Lip_ with front and hind lobes outdrawn, narrow.

_First Maxillæ_ having the inner plate devoid of plumose setæ, and the second joint of the palp without apical spine-teeth.

_Maxillipeds_ with the inner and outer plates long, apically narrowed, the outer plates extending far along the third joint of the palp, without teeth or nodules on the inner margin; palp narrow, second joint very long.

_Second Uropods_ with the inner branch incised.

_Telson_ little eleft.

_**Remarks.**_—From Boeck’s _Socarnes_ (see Note on Boeck, 1870, p. 307) the present genus differs chiefly in the apically narrowed plates, both outer and inner, of the maxillipeds, and the smooth inner margin of their inner plates, as well as in the absence of setæ from the inner plates and of teeth from the palps of the first maxillæ.
Socarnoides keryneleni, n. sp. (Pl. XXV.).

A compact species with all the side-plates and the coxae of the last three pairs of peraeopods well developed, but the terminal joints of the legs and the uropods of small size. Scattered hairs rise along the back from the head, the pereon and the three large anterior segments of the pleon. Rostrum obsolete; lateral angles of the head rounded, projecting. Third segment of pleon with lower hinder angles rounded.

Eyes large, reniform; crystal cones short, some sixty or seventy in number.

Upper Antennae.—First joint tumid, longer than the two following joints of peduncle combined, carrying several feathered cilia on the convex upper margin; third joint scarcely if at all shorter than second, both narrowing distally; flagellum of eight joints, first shorter and much thinner than third joint of peduncle, as long as three that follow, but these and the remaining joints are quite small. They carry filamentary cylinders and cilia. The slender secondary flagellum of four joints is nearly as long as the first four joints of the primary, its first joint shorter than that of the primary, and its fourth joint minute.

Lower Antennae.—Slender, first three joints very short, the fourth a little widened distally, as long as the fifth of the peduncle and the first of the flagellum together; flagellum tapering, consisting of seven joints, the first as long as the second and third united; the seventh minute.

Epistome prominent, the lower part drawn down into a sharp point in front of the furred and rounded distal border of the Upper Lip.

Mandibles narrow and elongated; cutting edge with a small tooth at the top; secondary plate of the left mandible linear, perhaps distally dentate; spine-row of three short curved spines; molar tubercle little prominent, with no show of teeth but bordered with short cilia. The articular condyle projects forward above the space between the spine-row and the molar tubercle. The palp is shorter than the trunk of the mandible, inserted far behind the molar tubercle; the first joint short, the third curved, shorter than the second; there are two small setae at the apex of the third, and two near the distal end of the second. The third joint of the palp was accidentally missing in the specimen from which the figures m.m. were drawn.

Lower Lip prominently ciliated round the free borders except on the narrow mandibular processes, which have but few cilia. The cilia are crowded on the narrow distal portion of the front lobes; centrally these latter are wider in proportion than represented in the figure, the delicate texture and the structure of the organ making it difficult to flatten it out for drawing under the microscope. It should be remembered that the lips and maxillipeds in situ are often far from being the flattened objects to which it is necessary to reduce them in mounted preparations for drawing the details under high powers.
First Maxillae.—Inner plate slender, distal portion ciliated; outer plate carrying distally seven thick dentate spines, the innermost having eight (and sometimes more) teeth on its edge besides the apical one; four other spines, much more slender, of varying length, and but little dentate, are ranged on the side of the plate; the surface of the plate is ciliated near the spines; the enlarged figure shows the growth of the new spines within the plate, in which it will be observed that the innermost spine above mentioned faces in the opposite direction to that which it has when set free. The palp is a thin broad plate set upon a very short first joint; the basal is much broader than the distal half, which is bluntly pointed, and has slight serrations round the apex.

Second Maxillae.—Inner plate a little shorter than the outer, ciliated on the inner border, a row of seven or eight serrate spines at and near the apex. Outer plate ciliated, apically armed with setae and spines; the spines more or less serrate distally with curved tips, one conspicuously longer than the rest, not serrate, a little clubbed at the end.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates reaching as far as the distal end of the second joint of palp, tapering almost to a point, with one little spine-tooth on the inner side of the apex, and one or two similar teeth and some small setae on the distally serrate outer margin. Outer plate large, reaching far along the third joint of the palp or beyond it, the apex obtusely pointed, the inner margin with a solitary seta. There is an appearance of canals within the substance of the plate radiating towards the outer margin and distal part of the inner margin, the margin itself being microscopically indented in correspondence with the ends of these canals. First joint of palp with a seta at the distal end of its very short inner margin; second joint with its inner border twice as long as the outer border of the first joint, having three long and one or two short setae at and near the distal end; third joint longer than first, longer and less dilated than shown in the foreshortened figure, borders naked except distally; fourth joint small, tapering, second half narrowed somewhat suddenly, ending in a short sharp nail with a ciliation on each side of it.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates broad, with a few cilia on the surface near the front and lower margins, and a small notch near the distal end of the hind margin. First joint a little curved, widened distally, having five setae on the front border; second joint with five on the hind margin, two of them very short; third joint triangular, hinder part a little furred, with a group of setae distally; wrist (not furred as it is in Lysianassa kidderi, S. I. Smith), subequal in length to the hand, but stouter, with distally a small group of setae in front and a large one behind; hand tapering, having in front some slight setae, and a row of six behind along the inner side of the margin, with three longer and two short ones on the outer side of it. Most of these setae narrow a little abruptly near the middle as if two-jointed. The finger short, with a curved nail, set on the extremity of the hand so as to leave no palm.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates narrower than those of first segment, ciliated and
notched in the same way, outer margin convex, hinder nearly straight. Branchial vesicle with a fold near the base. First joint a little curved, slightly dilated distally, with one or two fine setae on the antero-distal part of the margin; second joint much longer than third, with the lower half of hinder part furred, and one terminal seta; third joint short, shaped like a pipe-bowl, furred behind, carrying one or two setae; wrist equal in length to second joint, considerably longer than the hand, thickly furred nearly all over; hand longer than broad, densely furred, hinder margin running out into a small thumb beset with short spines; close to the thumb is set the short finger, thick at the base, the much-curved nail over-arching the thumb. Between the front margin of the hand and the finger is a bunch of straight spines, greatly varying in length, with curved tips.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates like those of the second segment. Two setae on hind border of second joint; third joint longer and much wider than the fourth joint or the fifth, with one seta on the outdrawn antero-distal angle, and four on the hind margin; fourth joint wider but shorter than fifth, with four setae on the hind margin; fifth joint narrow, with four short setae on the hind margin and a spine at the junction with the finger, a cilium in front not one-third of the margin's length from the end, a bunch of cilia at the end; finger curved, with the usual cilium near the beginning of the front margin.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad, excavated behind. The leg not materially differing from the preceding.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad, front margin very convex, front lobe descending decidedly below the hinder one; first joint very large, very convex in front, widest above; front margin carrying two spines in the upper part, in the lower serrate part spines and setae alternating; hinder margin notched, with cilia in the notches; the short second joint is overlapped by the hinder lobe of the first joint; the third joint is shorter than the fifth, distended in the middle, having three setae on the front margin, and two spines on the hinder one; fourth joint shorter than third, with one or two spines and setae; fifth joint slender, with three pairs of spines on the front border, the hinder margin and finger as in the first pereopods.

Fourth Peraeopods.—First joint much longer and a little wider than that of the third pereopods; its third joint on a larger scale, longer than the fifth joint, the armature of the joints in general similar to that of the preceding and following pairs of legs.

Fifth Peraeopods.—First joint a very irregular oval, much longer and considerably wider than the first joint of the fourth pereopods, the third joint less developed than in that limb; on the hinder margin of the third joint a row of three spines, on the outdrawn apex two and a seta.

Pleopods.—Eight to ten articulations compose the rami; there are ten plumose setae on the dilated basal joint of the outer ramus.

Uropods.—Peduncle of first pair rather longer than the rami, outer ramus rather
longer than inner, the latter with one spine, the former with three spines on the margin; second pair shorter than first, peduncle a little longer than rami, rami subequal, outer with four spines on the margin, inner with a small one before the middle and a larger one some way beyond the middle of the margin, at a point where the ramus is deeply notched and narrowed, as in species of Ichnopus and some other genera. Third pair shorter than second, peduncle outdrawn to a spine-tipped point on the inner side; outer ramus longer than inner, with a nail bearing an accessory thread near the tip on the outer side; adjoining the nail on the inner side is a spine with an accessory thread on the inner side. The inner ramus has a cillum on the inner margin near the base, and one in a small slit in its sharp apex. In the smaller specimen the details of spines and cilia showed some variation; for example, in the second uropods the outer ramus had two spines instead of four, the inner had one instead of two.

Telson small, reaching beyond the outdrawn sides of the sixth pleon-segment, narrowing distally, carrying near the border on each side, beyond the middle, a long and a short plumose cillum; a little beyond these the slit begins, each terminal triangle having in its blunt apex a cillum and a spine with an accessory thread rising nearer the base of the spine than its apex.

Length of larger specimen, with tail folded in and antennæ bent down, less than a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—Station 149e, Greenland Harbour, Kerguelen, January 21, 1874; depth, 30 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Two specimens. Dredged.

Station 149t, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen. Dredged.

Remarks.—Through the kindness of Professor S. I. Smith, I have had the opportunity of comparing this species with a specimen of Lysianassa kidderi, to which it shows some resemblance, but the differences are very decisive. In that species the outer plate of the maxillipeds is rounded; in the first gnathopods the first joint is not bent; in the second gnathopods the wrist is not so long as in the present species; the side-plates in the fourth segment, and the first joints of the last three pairs of pereopods, all differ strikingly; the telson is slightly excavated, not cleft.

Genus Ambasia, A. Boeck, 1870.

For the original definition of this genus, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 397). To include the species here described, it must be modified by omitting the epithet “minima” from the description of the inner plate of the first pair of maxillæ, and the epithet “fissa” from the description of the telson.
*Ambasia integrivulva*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI.).

This minute species externally, except in colour, so much resembled *Socaroides kergueleni*, that the single specimen was dissected before the differences were appreciated, hence no whole figure could be given, and the line in the plate indicating the natural size is an estimate instead of a measurement. The specimen was a female with eggs.

There are some small scattered hairs on the back. The hinder lateral angle is rounded in each of the first three segments of the pleon, rather sharply so in the third, which has the lower half of the lateral margin outdrawn; the fourth segment without any dorsal saddle-shaped depression.

*Eyes* present; shape not observed.

*Upper Antennae* tapering, first joint long and stout, with a few fine scattered hairs, second joint half the length of first, third not much shorter than second, flagellum of five joints together shorter than first joint of peduncle. To these joints are attached cylindrical appendages, most of which surpass in length the whole flagellum. In the slender two-jointed secondary flagellum the first joint is slightly longer than the first joint of the primary, the second shorter than the second of the same, tipped with fine hairs.

*Lower Antennae.*—The opening of the coiled gland not conical; the third joint as long as the fourth; the latter a little curved and rather longer than the fifth; the whole peduncle slender, not tapering; the flagellum of four joints, the last one minute; there are long tapering setae on the three last joints both of the peduncle and of the flagellum.

*Mandibles* broad at the base, narrowing to a neck in advance of the cutting edge. The cutting edge is convex, rounded below, with a slightly prominent angle or tooth above. Behind this angle a sort of dentation or wrinkling appears; the secondary plate of the left mandible rather broad, with a convex front edge. In the Plate the outer surfaces of the mandibles are shown, so that the left mandible is represented by the figure *m* on the right hand; the true shape of its cutting-edge and secondary plate will be best discerned in the interior of the figure, which shows the new mandible in preparation for appearance after the next skin-shedding. The spine-row consists of three very short serrate spines. The palp has the first joint unusually long, subequal in length to the third; the margins are naked, the second joint has a small spine or seta close to the distal end, the third joint is tipped with two setae of about its own length, and has on the side the fine adpressed hairs usual in this joint.

*Lower Lip.*—Mandibular processes elongate.

*First Maxillae.*—Inner plate broad, distally rounded, with one short hair-like seta at the inner distal angle; outer plate rather broad, distally edged with a row of seven variously denticulate spines, the outer ones stoutest and least denticulate, and a row of four smaller spines, scarcely denticulate; palp with first joint short, second long, over-
topping the outer plate, tipped with four short slightly sinuous spines, and having its inner margin and sides hairy. The figure shows the growth of the new inner and outer plates within the old ones.

Second Maxilla.—Outer plate a little broader than inner and a little overtopping it, distally tipped with seven or eight weak spines a little curved, and about the same number of shorter straight ones. The distal end of the inner plate bordered with six or seven weak spines, the row ending up with a seta on the inner margin. Fine hairs project along the major part of the otherwise smooth inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates long, narrow, with outer margin slightly bowed, reaching beyond the first joint of the palp; distal margin indented, and perhaps armed with three small teeth, a few small setae on the inner distal and near the distal margin; outer plates very large, broad, the rounded distal edges reaching halfway along the third joint of the palp; inner and distal margins faintly crenulated, quite naked, though within the border there is a show of preparation for spines or setae; some way within the inner and not very far from the distal border there is one spine. Palp with first joint broadest, outer edge much longer than inner, the latter carrying distally one seta; second joint with outer edge shorter than inner, the latter fringed with ten or eleven setae; third joint narrow, with five setae, three on distal half of inner margin; fourth joint very small, divided between nail and finger.

The little triturating organs show on each of the pair a row of from nine to ten serrate spines.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plate irregularly triangular, with some short hairs within the broad distal border and a notch at the posterior distal angle. First joint a little widened distally, two short hairs on front margin; hinder part of the short second and third joints furred with short hairs, wrist and hand subequal in length, wrist a little widened distally, front margin curved, two or three setae at infero-posterior angle; hand tapering, setae on or near hinder margin few and short, no noticeable palm; finger short.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates less widened below than those of the first segment so as to form more of a parallelogram than a triangle, otherwise similar; first joint narrow, with one seta on the front margin; second joint longer than third; third shaped like the bowl of a pipe; wrist longer than hand, a brush of fine hairs on the hinder side followed by one seta near the distal end; hand furred almost all over, hinder margin longer than front, running out into a small thumb, close to which is placed the finger with a broad base and a narrow terminal hook beset with short cilia. The sloping distal margin of the hand in front of the finger carries four large spines graduated in length from before backwards, all with terminal accessory threads; other less powerful spines are set more on the side of the hand, and the hinder border is fringed with tooth-like spines.

First Pereopods.—Side-plates like those of the second segment; they fully cover the
first two joints of the leg; third joint longer than fourth, shorter than fifth, wider than either, a little outdrawn antero-distally, with three longer and two shorter setae on the hind margin; fourth and fifth joints slender, with few setae, and one spinule at the postero-distal angle of the fifth joint; finger long and curved.

**Second Periopods.**—Side-plates deeply excavate behind, deeper than their greatest breadth; branchiate on this pair, no doubt accidentally, very small.

**Third Periopods.**—Side-plate much larger than first joint of leg, only slightly bilobed, hinder much less curved than anterior margin; first joint subcircular, some cilia on lower part of anterior margin; second and third joints both considerably shorter than in the two preceding pairs.

**Fourth Periopods.**—Side-plate squarish, smaller than first joint; the latter ovoid, infero-posteriorly produced, ciliated in front; the third joint wider, not longer than in the preceding pair.

**Fifth Periopods.**—Side-plates smaller than the preceding pair, having like them a minute infero-posterior notch; first joint much broader and longer than in the preceding pair, front margin naked except at the lower angle, hinder margin irregularly rounded, crenulate, produced below. The two next joints as in the preceding pair. The fourth, fifth, and sixth joints were missing from the last four pairs of periopods.

**Pleopods.**—These are rather peculiar in structure. The broad peduncle carries two branches very differently shaped; the outer branch has its first joint nearly as long as the peduncle, very broad near the base, ciliated on the outer edge round the broadest part, and with six plumose bristles along the lower part, increasing in length as they approach the short second joint; the third joint is narrower than the second; the fourth, much narrower and shorter than the third, concludes the series. They are furnished with the usual long plumose setae. The inner branch has the first joint long and narrow, together with the short second joint equaling the length of the first joint of the outer branch, like which it has a third and fourth joint but no more; in the third pair the second joint is coalesced with the first. The two coupling spines are very small and slender and appear to be quite straight. A single short bent spine at the distal end of the first joint of the inner ramus seems to be the representative of the cleft spines.

**Uropods.**—The first pair have the peduncle equal in length to the outer ramus; the inner ramus is a little shorter. On the peduncle there are three spines with accessory threads near the tips; there is one on the outer and probably also one on the inner ramus. The second pair are shorter than the first; the peduncle subequal in length to the outer ramus, which is rather longer than the inner; each ramus has one spine and the inner edge finely pectinate. The third pair is much shorter than the second, the outer ramus longer than the inner, and about as long as the peduncle, with a terminal nail so large as almost to look like a second joint. On the inner ramus there is a cillum near the base. The edges of both rami are like those of the second pair.

*(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)*
Telson.—Broad at base, tapering to a rounded end, without suture or emargination; on either side of the apex there is a long cilium, and a very short one on either side higher up.

Length less than three-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 1490, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, January 20, 1874; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen.

Remarks.—The colour of the specimen in spirit was greyish. The Challenger species differs from Boeck’s *Ambasia danielssenii* by having the inner plate of the first maxillae moderately large, the first joint of the flagellum of the upper antennæ but little longer than the second, the fourth pleon-segment without a dorsal depression, and the telson not cleft. The specific name *integricauda* is intended to call attention to this last-mentioned circumstance.

Genus *Amaryllis*, Haswell, 1880.


Mr. Haswell’s definition is as follows:—


He places it in the subfamily Stegocephalides of the British Museum Catalogue, the definition of which he gives in Spence Bate’s words:—

“Superior and inferior antennæ subequal. Coxa of the second pair of gnathopoda and of the first and second pairs of pereiopoda monstrously developed; second pair broader than the preceding. Pereiopoda subequal. Last three pairs of pleopoda styliform. Telson single.”

From the Stegocephalides of Spence Bate, however, *Amaryllis* differs in having only the coxa or side-plates of the second pereiopoda monstrously developed, and in having a well-developed secondary appendage on the upper antennæ, while the genera assigned to the Stegocephalides have none or only a rudimentary one.

From the Stegocephalinae of Boeck *Amaryllis* is separated by having a three-jointed palp on the mandibles and by not having a palp on the first maxillæ, as well as by other characters. It can better stand among the Lysianassidae. In the definition which Boeck gives of his subfamily Lysianassinae, it will be necessary, with a view to this genus, and in a less degree with a view to Boeck’s own genus *Aristias*, to prefix the word *plerumque* to the epithet *perparvo* applied to the second and third joints of the peduncle of the
upper antennæ. In regard to the first joint of the flagellum of the upper antennæ, *Amaryllis* must stand as an exception within the family.

To suit the transfer of the genus to a different family, the following new definition is proposed:

*Upper Antennæ,* contrary to the general character of the family, having the second joint of the peduncle not very short, and the first of the flagellum not very long, devoid of a conspicuous brush.

*Mandibles.*—The spine-row containing many spines; the molar tubercle ciliated, not dentate; the palp set behind the middle of the trunk.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate carrying two plumose setæ; palp wanting.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates reaching beyond the first joint of the palp; the outer plates large, without spine-teeth; the fourth joint of the palp small, obtuse, without a nail.

*First Gnathopods,* not subchelate.

Side-plates of the fourth pereion-segment greatly developed.

*Telson* cleft.

*Amaryllis bathycephalus,* n. sp. (Pl. XXVII.).

*Head* very deep, rostrum minute, the sides of the head scarcely outdrawn in a flattened lobe between the upper and lower antennæ, this sinuous portion being marked off from the lower part by a small incision; the last two segments of the pereion deeper than those preceding them; the first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles acute, in the third segment abruptly upturned so as to leave a little pocket low down in the hinder margin of the segment; the dorsal depression of the fourth segment very shallow.

*Eyes* large, inversely lageniform, being larger above than below, the ocelli small.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint cylindrical, more than twice as long as broad, equalling in length the two following joints of the peduncle added to the first of the flagellum; the second joint rather longer than the third, the third longer than the first of the flagellum; the flagellum of ten or eleven joints successively decreasing in thickness, all provided with long cylinders, the first joint not longer than the second; the secondary flagellum of three joints equalling in length the first three of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ* shorter than the upper, the peduncle rather longer than that of the upper antennæ; first joint strongly lobed below, gland-cone slight but prominent, third joint short, fourth rather longer and thicker than fifth, equalling in length the first three of the flagellum; flagellum slender, of nine joints, of which the first is the longest.

*Mandibles.*—Cutting edge very slightly convex, with a tooth above and another below; secondary plate of the left mandible widened distally and divided into five or six not very prominent teeth; spine-row of several short spines set among cilia; molar tubercle weak,
armed apparently only with cilia, many of which are directed backwards; palp set some way back, over the backward-turned molar tuberete; first joint short, second without spines (in our specimen), third short, together with the first not equaling the length of the second, with four or five spines on or close to the apex, and many adpressed cilia on its surface; there is a small raised process of the trunk midway between the palp and the cutting edge.

Lower Lip with the cilia on the apex of the forward lobes almost spiniform; a small projecting lobe on the inner margin a little below the apex.

First Maxille.—Inner plate short, an irregular oval, with two short, unequal, plumose setae on the inner side of the rounded apex; outer plate long, with some cilia-like spines just below the apical margin, the dentate spines strong, no doubt eleven in number, but so crowded together that they cannot easily be counted; the lowest and innermost spine with four or five lateral teeth, that represented in the Plate with only one being no doubt accidentally broken; the next spine to this in the lower row has eleven small lateral teeth, the others fewer. I have not been able to find any trace of a palp, unless a little fold of the outer margin of the outer plate may point to a lost inheritance.

Second Maxille.—The outer plate longer than the inner, and rather broader, both narrowing distally, the spines of the outer plate descending further along the inner border than those of the inner plate; the outer plate also with three or four small feathered spines descending its outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—Inner prismatic plates extending much beyond the first joint of the palp, the upper part of the inner margin strongly furrowed with cilia which pass over to the outer corner of the apex; apical margin undulating into three prominences, the most advanced being the inner one, each having a spine-tooth which in our specimen does not project beyond the margin; a small spine is on the outer margin just below the apex; the outer plates of thin texture, broad, apically rounded, extending beyond the second joint of the palp, seemingly unarmed except for fine hairs on the surface and for cilia-like spines within the inner margin, not reaching beyond it; first joint of the palp short, with a seta at the apex on each side, second joint longer than first, but itself rather short, with half a dozen setae on the inner margin; third joint longer than the first, with a few setae at and near the apex; finger somewhat conical, very short, without a nail, at the apex carrying two long setae.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, triangular, much overlapped by those of the second segment, not reaching down to the lower part of the head or base of the lower antennae. First joint of the limb attached low down on the side-plate, beyond which it projects far, narrow, longer than the third, fourth, and fifth joints united, with very short setae at intervals on the front margin; second joint longer than the third, not quite so long as the fourth; the third triangular, with the point downwards; the wrist more or less triangular, with the point upwards; there are pectinate spines on the hind margin of
this and the two preceding joints; the hand considerably longer than the wrist, tapering
distally so as to have no palm, almost the whole of the hinder margin pectinate, with
setae at intervals, and a few pectinate spines on the side; finger short, curved, with a
dorsal cillum near the hinge, one on the inner margin, and one or two at the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates small and narrow, longer than those of the first
segment. First joint narrow, a little bent back distally, about equal in length to the
wrist and hand united; second joint longer than the third, shorter than the hand;
third joint with a solitary cilia-like spine near the pointed apex; wrist longer than the
hand, with the hind margin straight, furred, and carrying some pectinate spines, chiefly
at the lower end, the front margin nearly parallel with it, smooth; the hand long,
dilating gradually towards the palm, wider than the wrist, furred on the hinder margin,
with groups of pectinate spines on the lower part of it; the palm oblique, slightly
sinuous, with a row of three short stout spines near the angle on one side and one or
two more on the other, cilia along its course, and some minute pectination; the small,
curved finger, hinged very near the front margin amid over-arching pectinate spines,
does not nearly reach the end of the palm; its dorsal cillum is very long.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates narrow, oblong, with a distally narrowed termina-
tion, a little longer than those of the preceding segment. First joint shorter than
the side-plate, its front margin straight, the hind convex, with very short setae at
intervals; third joint broader than fourth, equal in length, scarcely decurrent; fourth
joint shorter than the fifth, with three spines along the hind margin; fifth joint with
the hind margin straight, front convex, armed only with some minute cilia; finger
straight to the sharp, slightly curved tip; dorsal cillum close to the hinge, very small.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates greatly developed, the front margin straight, ex-
tending forward below the head, the side-plates of the three previous segments forming
a triangle, the apex of which is shut in below by the lower angle of the head on one side
and the fourth side-plate on the other; its lower margin is curved, and the curve is
continued so as to form a large rounded lobe behind, where the excavation causes the
upper part of the side-plate to be not more than one-third the width of the lower part;
there are minute cilia set round the edge and on some other parts; the joints of the limb
are similar to those of the preceding pair, but the fourth and fifth joints are here a little
shorter.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates with the hinder lobe produced much below the
front one; the first joint with the front margin nearly straight and armed with a few
small spines, the hinder margin sinuous, running out into a smooth-edged, rounded,
backward-directed lobe, so as to be much broader below than above; second joint over-
lapped behind by the lobe just mentioned; the third joint very much broader than the
fourth, decurrent, spined on both borders; fourth joint shorter than the hand, spined on
the front margin, largely overlapped behind by the decurrent part of the third joint;
hand with some small spines on the front margin, this joint and the finger very similar to these in the two preceding pairs.

_Fourth Pleopods._—Side-plates small, somewhat produced downwards behind. First joint a broad oval, the lower lobe behind overlapping the second joint, the front margin with strong spines except at the upper part, the hinder margin not strongly serrate; the third joint broad, decurrent, spined on both margins; the rest of the limb missing.

_Fifth Pleopods._—The first joint broader and longer than that of the preceding pair, front margin spined, hinder serrate, with its broadly rounded lower lobe produced beyond the second joint; third joint narrower than in the two preceding pairs; in other respects the joints similar to those of the third pleopods.

_Pleopods._—There are some slender spines on the margins of the peduncles; the coupling spines are slender, with two lateral retroverted teeth and the apices acute, little bent; there are two cleft spines in the second pair, only one in the third pair; the arms of the cleft are nearly equal, apparently neither of them having a spoon-shaped termination; the joints of the rami number from eight to eleven.

_Uropods._—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami; the rami stiliform, with few marginal spines, the outer ramus longer than the inner; peduncles of the second pair about equal to the rami, inner ramus longer than the outer, projecting beyond the rami of the third pair; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, which are subequal, not very broadly lanceolate, with three marginal spines on the outer side of the outer ramus.

_Telson_ not reaching nearly to the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, longer than broad, cleft scarcely beyond the centre, not dehiscent, with convex sides narrowing distally, the apices rounded.

_Length._—The specimen, in the position figured, measured from the rostrum to the back of third pleon-segment a little over one-fifth of an inch.

_Locality._—Station 161, off Melbourne, April 1, 1874; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand. One specimen. Trawled.

_Remarks._—The specific name, from βαθύς, deep, and κεφάλη, a head, refers to the very conspicuous depth of the head in this species.

Through the kindness of Mr. W. A. Haswell I have had an opportunity of comparing the present species with a specimen of his _Amaryllis brevicornis_, which he distinguishes from his _Amaryllis macrophthalmus_ only by the greater shortness of the antennae. The specimen he sent me was a female with young, and there can be in my opinion no doubt that _brevicornis_ should be entered as a synonym of _macrophthalmus_. From this the Challenger species differs, not only in having much less numerous joints flagella to the antennae, the secondary of the upper having three joints instead of thirteen (in the
specimen sent me by Mr. Haswell), but also in several details of the mouth-organs, and in having a shorter wrist to the first gnathopods, the hand of the second more expanded distally, the side-plates of the fourth pereon-segment rounded behind instead of squared, those of the fifth segment more and more narrowly produced downwards behind, and the first joint of the third pereopods pear-shaped, being narrow above and postero-distally expanded.

_Amaryllis haswelli_, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIII).

_Head_ similar to that of _Amaryllis bathycephalus_, with a rather stronger rostrum, the whole animal of rather narrower habit than that species; postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment acute, not upturned, the hinder margin bulging a little beyond the point and so forming a little pocket, which occurs in all the three species of the genus at present known.

_Eyes_ probably present, but not clearly observed.

_Upper Antennae._—The first joint of the peduncle elongate, with a depression above near the base, distally prolonged on the inner side into a tooth more than half the length of the following joint; the second joint shorter and much thinner than the first, about three times as long as the third, having a short distal tooth; third a little longer than the first joint of the twenty-four-jointed flagellum, the joints of which carry not very conspicuous cylinders; the secondary flagellum of four slender joints, the first two together scarcely exceeding in length the first of the primary.

_Lower Antennae._—The first joint very much outdrawn below, the gland-cone small, the third joint short; the fourth joint nearly twice as long as the fifth, as long as the first of the upper antennae without the tooth; the fifth joint rather longer than the first four of the twenty-two joints of the flagellum.

_Triturating Organs._—These present a row of a few spine-teeth, short, stout, serrate on both margins, followed by a row of similar spines, but more numerous and rather longer and thinner, beyond these again a close-set fringe of bristles appearing.

_Mandibles._—The cutting edge slightly convex, with a small tooth at the top, the secondary plate of the left mandible with the distal edge obscurely dentate; the spine-row as in the preceding species consisting of numerous spines among cilia; that some of the ten spines were slender and others stumpy was probably due to the more worn condition of the latter; molar tubercle weak, directed backwards, set only with cilia; the articular condyle advanced over the spine-row; the palp set rather far back over the molar tubercle, the long second joint without spines; the third joint, together with the first not quite equalling the length of the second, having nine spines along the upper part of the inner margin, one at the apex very large, and adpressed cilia as usual on the surface. In the Plate the outside of the left mandible is represented in the lower
figure m, so that the secondary plate, spine-row, and molar tubercle are not in view except so far as their position may be gathered through the partial transparency of the mandible.

*Lower Lip.*—The forward lobes strongly ciliated on the apical and inner margins, scarcely dehiscent; the mandibular processes long, narrow, curving outwards.

*First Maxille.*—Inner plate small, with two unequal plumose setae on the apex; the outer plate also closely resembling that in *Amaryllis bathycepha/us*, with eleven strong, variously dentate spines at the distal end, and a small fold of the outer margin near the base.

*Second Maxille* scarcely differing from those of *Amaryllis bathycepha/us*, the outer plate less narrowed apically than the inner.

*Maxillipeds.*—Similar to those of the species just mentioned, but differing in having the inner plates rather shorter and broader, with the apical margin less oblique, and in having the apical margin of the outer plates less evenly rounded. The fourth joint of the palp is narrow, its obtuse apex carrying two setae; it is not quite so small as in the two companion species.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates small, more than half concealed by those of the next segment, the length and breadth equal, the front and lower margins rounded, the hinder straight, the first joint attached at the lower hinder extremity, greater in breadth throughout than any other joint, and nearly or quite equaling the united length of the four following; numerous setae on the sinuous front margin, a few on the straight hind margin, which has a long tuft at the end; the second joint widened below, as long as the third; the third pointed below; the wrist longer than the long tapering hand, carrying on its hinder margin several groups of spiniform setae such as occur in smaller numbers on the two previous joints; the hand is strongly pectinate along the hind border, where it also has spines and setae; there are also groups of setae along the surface, besides some small ones on the front border; there is no palm; the small curved finger has a tooth lying along the inner edge near the nail; it has also a dorsal cilia near the hinge, and one or two cilia on the inner margin.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates more than twice as long as those of the preceding segment, the back border angled below the centre, the lower border a little serrate and crenulate, not ragged as in the figure gm. 2. The branchial vesicles from a narrow neck expanding at once to the greatest breadth, thence narrow gently downwards, and are as long as the first joint of the limb. The marsupial plates narrow, with small cilia on the front margin; on the hind margin and apex no setae were present in our specimen, but the points of attachment indicated that they either had been or were to be. The first joint of the limb not so long as wrist and hand united, attached just above the angle of the hind margin of the side-plate, below bending a little backwards; the second joint longer than the third; the third ending in a long triangle with three or four cilia-like setae on the hind margin; the wrist very long and narrow, nearly twice as long as the
hand, the hind margin densely furred for most of its length, the setae few, some long
ones at the apex; the hand long and narrow, furred densely along the hind margin;
with several spine-like setae on the lower part; on the lower part of the front margin
some very long spines, besides smaller ones, over-arching the small much-curved finger,
which nearly covers the narrow apical or palm margin of the hand.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates oblong, narrow, reaching over the lower front angle
of the head, the lower border serrate at each end and slightly crenate in the middle.
The marsupial plates longer than the first joint of the limb, distally bent. The
first joint long and narrow, reaching beyond the side-plate; the third joint not so
long as the fourth or fifth, with five groups of setae on the hinder, and two or
three on the front margin; the fourth and fifth joints equal in length, both carrying
setae and spines, the fifth having a row of eight spines on the hind margin; the finger
short, worn at the tip.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates very broad, except at the excavation, which does
not extend far down, the front margin straight, and so also the hind margin below
the excavation, the front and hind margins slightly diverging downwards; the first
joint not reaching beyond the side-plate, the third, fourth, and fifth joints subequal;
the limb in general like that of the preceding segment.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates much wider than the first joint of the limb, the
back lobe produced considerably below the front one. The first joint scarcely longer
than broad, front margin a little convex, with spines at six points, the hind margin
irregular, not much serrate, producing the greatest width two-thirds of the way down,
then with an oblique curve reaching but not overlapping the second joint; the third
joint somewhat decurrent, longer and much broader than the following joint, with spines
at five points in front and three behind; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth and
scarcely broader, with spines at four points in front; the fifth joint somewhat longer
than the third, with spines at seven points in front; finger not a third of the length of
the preceding joint, with a rounded end as if worn by use.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader below than above, with the angles behind
rounded, but squarish in general appearance. Branchial vesicles of the general form of
an oval, bent very much forwards and in front, at the neck having an accessory vesicle
attached, of something the same shape, on a very much smaller scale. The first joint
is oblong, with a rounded lower margin just overlapping the short second joint, the
front margin spined, the hind margin irregularly serrate; the lower joints of the limb
missing.

Fifth Peraeopods.—The side-plates with the hind margin more convex than in the
preceding segment. Branchial vesicles small, looking like a wide flask, narrow-
mouthed, attached by its handle. The first joint similar to that of the preceding
pair, but larger, and with the lower margin squared and roughly serrate, the third joint

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a little decurrent, with four groups of spines on each margin; the remaining joints as in
the third pair, but they are now missing.

Pleonods.—Peduncles with a few sete or slender spines on the peduncles; no coupling
spines perceived; the cilia on the peduncles are about six to eighteen in number.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair somewhat longer than the stiliform rami;
the peduncles of the second pair shorter than the lower ramus, which stands a little
within the shorter upper ramus; the latter is bordered with eight strong spines, the
former has half a dozen on its inner edge, and below these a longer one on a rounded
point, below which the ramus is suddenly constricted, as in Ichthopus and various other
genera; the peduncles of the third pair shorter than the stiliform, subequal rami, both of
which have some spines on the margins.

Telson not reaching the end of the peduncles of the third pair; narrowed below, eleft
a little beyond the centre, a little dehiscent below, especially at the apexes, where the
inner margins curve a little outwards; cilia on the apexes and near the lateral margins
some way below the top of the eleft.

Length of the specimen, seven-fifteenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 78, off the Azores, July 10, 1873; lat. 37° 26' N., long. 25° 13' W.;
depth, 1000 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen; female. Dredged.

Remarks.—The specific name is given in compliment to Mr. W. A. Haswell, by whom
the genus Amaryllis was instituted.

From the other two species of the same genus, as well as from all other known species
of the Lysianassidae, this is remarkably distinguished by the long second joint of the upper
antennæ. The exceptional character of the form gives a sort of guarantee that it was
actually obtained from the exceptional depth of 1000 fathoms.

Amaryllis macrophthalmus, Haswell, juv. (Pl. XXIX.).

It was not till very long after the Plate had been engraved for this species that I
received a specimen of Mr. Haswell's Amaryllis brevicornis, which is in my opinion
synonymous with his Amaryllis macrophthalmus. The little specimen now to be
described was taken at an enormous distance from Australia, and if no regard be paid to
the differences which exist between the young and adults of Amphipoda, as of most other
animals, it would be easy to consider it a new species.

The body compact; head deep, reaching to the fourth side-plate, between which and
the head the other three side-plates are as it were shut in; the mouth-organs projecting
conspicuously; the postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment acute, not upturned.
Eyes small.
Upper Antennae.—First joint scarcely longer than the two following united; flagellum of five joints, together not longer than the peduncle; secondary flagellum of two joints, not so long as the first two of the primary.

Lower Antennae.—Gland-cone prominent, third joint very short, fourth longer and thicker than fifth; flagellum tapering, of five joints, the first as long as the fifth joint of the peduncle.

Mandibles.—Cutting edge smooth, with a small tooth at the upper corner; secondary plate of the left mandible with the broad apical margin cut into four or five denticles facing towards the cutting edge; the spine-row of six or seven small spines; the molar tubercle not prominent, directed backwards, a little ciliated; the palp set rather far back, just over the molar tubercle, the third joint not much shorter than the second, with conspicuous adpressed cilia, and at the apex three setae. The shaft of the mandible is rather less slender than it appears in the position represented in the figures m.m.

First Maxillae.—Inner plate oval, only one plumose seta observed on the apex; outer plate seemingly with nine denticulate spines, no palp.

Second Maxillae.—Inner plate with seven or eight apical spines or setae; outer plate rather longer than the inner, similarly furnished.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates very long, the apical margin with two little cavities between the three teeth, below which are some spines on the outer margin; outer plates broad and long, one long seta far down on the inner margin, the rest of which is smooth, the apical margin scarcely crenate; the third joint of the palp nearly equal in length to the second; the fourth minute, without a nail, tipped with two setae.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint longer than the next three together, the second longer than the third, and as long as the fourth, all these four carrying apical spines behind; the hand longer than the wrist, tapering distally, with a few setae on or near the hind margin and apically in front; the hind margin strongly pectinate, with no palm margin; the finger short, a little curved, with a dorsal cilium near the hinge, and one or two lying along the inner edge by the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—First joint projecting beyond the side-plate, not as long as the wrist and hand together; second joint longer than the third, the wrist longer than the hand, parallel-sided for most of its length, tufted with fur on the hind margin, where also apically it has some long setae; hand long, almost parallel-sided, furred behind, with long spines at and near the apex on each margin; palm convex, bordered with minute cilia and defined by two short spines; the finger thick at the base, curving over the palm, with a dorsal cilium and some cilia on the inner edge near the nail.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates oblong, the front margin straight, the hinder a little sinuous and the lower convex; the first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, the third rather longer than the fourth and shorter than the fifth; the nail curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint.
Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad, front and hind margins straight, almost parallel, the excavation behind not carried far down; the joints of the limb as in the preceding pair.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader than the first joint, the hinder lobe produced below the front one; first joint irregularly rounded, the front margin being almost straight, with one spine at the lower apex, the rounded lower margin overlapping the second joint, which also has a spine at the apex in front; the third joint broad, decurrent, with spines at two points on each margin; the fourth joint shorter than third or fifth, with spines at the apex; fifth joint longer than third, with spines at two points in front, cilia behind; finger curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates not bilobed. First joint broader than side-plate, with two spines in front, a little serration on the hind margin; the limb resembles in general character that of the preceding segment, but with the various joints rather larger.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plate consisting of a single lobe, rounded behind and below, narrowed in front; first joint broader and longer than in the preceding pair, the rest of the limb similar but smaller, the third joint being smaller than the third in the third pereopods, while the remaining joints are rather longer than in that pair.

Pleopods.—In all the pairs two coupling spines with two retroverted hooks, a single eleft spine on the long first joint of the inner ramus, the inner ramus three-jointed, the outer five-jointed.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair but little longer than the rami; lower ramus a little longer than the upper, each with a spine at some distance from the acute, little-curved apex; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the rami; lower ramus with a nail, longer than the upper, each with a spine at some distance from the apex, that on the longer ramus marking the point at which the ramus is abruptly narrowed, a feature belonging, I think, to all the species of this genus; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, lower ramus longer than the upper, with a nail, both finely pectinate on the edges.

Telson projecting beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, eleft a little beyond the centre, carrying a couple of cilia inserted a little above each apex, and a couple also on each side below the level of the top of the eleft.

Length of the specimen, from the front of the head to the end of the third pleon-segment, in the position figured, about one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, Patagonia, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20′ S., long. 67° 39′ W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand. One specimen. Trawled.

Remarks.—Between this specimen and the much larger adult female from Australia, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Haswell, the chief differences are in the eyes and antennæ. The eyes in the Australian specimen accord with Mr. Haswell's
description of these in his *Amaryllis macrophthalmus*, in being "vertically elongated, sub-crescentic"; the upper antenuæ have seventeen joints to the primary flagellum, and thirteen to the secondary. In Mr. Haswell's own description he assigns to the principal flagellum "about thirty segments," and seven to the secondary; in the form which he calls *Amaryllis brevicornis* he says that the principal flagellum has eighteen joints, and the secondary five. This part would appear, therefore, to be very variable in the species.

**Genus Acontiostoma, n. gen.**

*Body* compact, head scarcely or not at all visible laterally.

*Upper Lip* with a pointed apex.

*Mandibles* long and narrow, without molar tubercle; a small three-jointed palp set close to the base.

*First Maxillæ* with the inner plate small, carrying one seta at the apex, the outer plate with the apical spines set close together, the palp small, not reaching the end of the outer plate.

*Second Maxillæ* with narrow plates.

*Maxillipeds* with the shaft strong and bulky, the inner plates with a pointed apex; the outer plates more or less apically angular, without marginal spine-teeth, the palp with its third joint longest, its fourth very small or rudimentary.

*First Gnathopods* with the hands narrowing apically, not subchelate.

*Second Gnathopods* with the hand and finger forming a feeble chela.

*Uropods* short, those of the third pair with no more than a single tuberculiform ramus.

*Telson* short, whole or emarginate.

The generic name is derived from ἀκόντιον, a dart, στόμα, a mouth, in allusion to the shape of the upper lip, and to point to the connection between this genus and *Acidostoma* of Lilljeborg. Type species, *Acontiostoma marionis*.

By Boeck, as well as by Lilljeborg (see Note on Lilljeborg, 1865, p. 362), *Acidostoma* is said to be without palp on the first maxillæ; it has in fact a tubercle to represent this palp, which in *Acontiostoma*, though small, is more decidedly in evidence; in the new genus the spines of the outer plate are not abnormal in structure and position as in *Acidostoma*; the palp of the mandibles is short instead of long; in the palp of the maxillipeds the first joint is shorter instead of longer than the second; the third uropods are almost or quite without rami, and the telson, instead of being deeply cleft, is whole, or only a little emarginate.

*Acontiostoma marionis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXX.).

Animal compact, with a remarkably solid integument, opaque, speckled with roundish semi-transparent spots; the head totally concealed in a lateral view, in which the animal
has the appearance of a deep dish-cover; the first person-segment much longer than the second, forming in front a low narrow arch over the antennæ; behind it projects backwards with a rounded lobe beyond its own side-plate; the first three segments of the pleon with a sharp, very slightly elevated, dorsal carina on the distal end of each, the first two with the postero-lateral angles rounded, the third having them squared; the fourth segment with a dorsal depression, the afterpart with an elevated carina produced a little backwards; the two following segments very small.

Eyes comparatively large, oval, with the front margin somewhat flattened, situated near to the slightly convex medio-lateral margin of the head, dark, with the usual light rim.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint large, cylindrical, equaling in length the rest of the antenna; second joint almost as long as the flagellum, third narrower and rather shorter than the second; flagellum of seven short joints with stout cylinders, five or six on the first joint, which is not greatly longer than the second; secondary flagellum slender, of two joints, the first about as long as the first of the primary, the second minute.

Lower Antennæ.—The gland-cone very prominent, standing at right angles to the third joint; fourth joint much longer than the fifth, a little curved, and expanding a little distally, some setae on the side and at the apex; fifth joint not quite so long as the tapering, seven-jointed flagellum.

Upper Lip broad at the base, centrally ridged, narrowing gradually at first, towards the end more abruptly, as if to end in a broadly rounded point; in our specimen the apex shows a serrate emargination, but whether this is normal or due to fracture I cannot say for certain; there is furring within and on either side of the apex, also the inner plate, which does not quite reach the apex of the outer, has its own rounded apex densely furred.

Mandibles very long and narrow and straight; the cutting edge smooth; the secondary plate of the left mandible not perceived, probably very small; spine-row of three or four small spines, followed by a long furry tract of cilia, the only representative of a molar tubercle; above is a projection corresponding apparently to the "articular condyle" of Schiodt, and to the part of the mandible of Acidostoma obesum which Lilljeborg, on Lysianassa magellanica (pl. v. fig. 56), calls the molar tubercle, but which from its position can scarcely have anything to do with that organ either in origin or function; far to the rear is placed the small three-jointed palp, the base of the mandible being a little dilated behind it; the first joint of the palp comparatively long, with one seta attached near the outer apex; the second joint with two pectinate setae or spines at the outer apex; the third joint slender, curved, as long as the second, with numerous adpressed cilia, and at the apex two unequal pectinate spines.

Lower Lip strongly ciliated on the forward lobes, which are much narrowed distally; the mandibular processes also ciliated.
First Maxilla.—Inner plate slender, with one spine-like seta on the apex; outer plate long, straight, apically bordered with eleven (?) dentate spines, the upper and outer very strongly toothed with few teeth, the lowest on the inner margin having nine to eleven lateral denticles; a little brush of cilia below the latter; the palp seemingly one-jointed, rising on the outer margin of the outer plate at a level with the top of the inner plate, and reaching with a smooth pointed apex nearly to the base of the outermost spines of the outer plate.

Second Maxilla not well observed, both plates probably slender, apically narrowed, the inner rather shorter than the outer.

Maxillipeds.—The shaft large and strong; the inner plates narrowing distally, the outer margin rounded at the shoulder, and the apical running obliquely forwards and forming an elongate tooth on the inner side; two strong acute spines and a cilium are attached to the side of this tooth-like process; the outer plates of solid structure, reaching a long way beyond the inner, the inner margin unarmed but for a seta near the middle, the apex almost acute, the apical region, much of the hind margin, and a tract within the front margin covered with short cilia in regular rows; first joint of the palp small, with some long setæ at the inner apex; second joint shorter than the third, with some setae on the inner and apical margins; third joint nearly straight, with setæ or spines on both margins, a group of six pairs near the inner apex; the fourth joint very short, its nail consisting of a small oval spine sheltered by a cap which the tip of the fourth joint forms for it; were the palp straightened, the third joint would reach beyond the outer plate.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates massive, covered with scale-like markings, of nearly oblong shape, with the lower front angle rounded off. First joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, in length about equal to the next four joints, with setæ on its rather sinuous front margin; second joint stout except at the base, as long as the wrist; third joint very short, with five pairs of setæ on the hind margin; wrist shorter than the hand, but broader, fringed with setæ behind, and carrying them at two points in front; the hand long, widest near the base, then tapering slightly, fringed with setæ on the hind margin, groups at three points in front, no palm; the finger half the length of the hand, the nail curved, the inner margin of the finger peculiar in being set with four distinct spines at intervals.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates gently curved, long and narrow, furry on the middle part of the hinder margin. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, a little dilated in its lower half, length fully equalling the third, fourth, and fifth joints outstretched together; the second joint longer than the wrist; the third joint short, but much longer than the third of the first pair, lightly furred on the very convex hind margin; the wrist a little longer than the hand, and stouter, furred with scales on both margins, and carrying one or two setæ on the hind apex; the hand elongate, widest
distally, much furred with scales, the hinder part produced beyond the front for the full length of the tiny finger; the apex of the front margin is occupied by a group of short pectinate spines or setae, beyond which the finger is set and almost lost when closed in its close contact with the projecting part of the hand already mentioned.

First Peropods.—The side-plates with straight hind margin, otherwise similar to those of the preceding segment, but broader and longer. The first joint attached lower down than in the two preceding pairs, very broad, not nearly reaching the end of the side-plate, carrying one group of setae at the apex of the convex hinder margin; second joint subequal in length to the fourth; third joint as broad as the first, and not very much shorter, with setae along the hind margin, and at the apex in front; fourth joint only half as broad, similarly armed; fifth joint much longer than fourth, but shorter than third, with seven spines along the hinder margin, that at the hinge of the finger being the largest, and having a smaller one in its company; the finger stout, with strongly curved nail, together about half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peropods.—Side-plates not very much longer or broader than those of preceding segment, excavation behind not wide but carried far down, the hind margin below it being directed slightly forwards, so that the plate is scarcely broader below than at the base. The first joint reaching little below the excavation, the second decidedly longer than the fourth, and with several setae on the hind margin; the third joint of tolerably even width throughout, not greatly expanded below the base as in the preceding pair, which this in general resembles.

Third Peropods.—The side-plates rather wider than deep, the front margin more convex than the hinder. The first joint broadly oval, with numerous setae on the front margin, the hinder very shallowly crenulate, with small cilia in the pits; the second joint overlapped behind by the first, many setae and half a dozen spines along its front border; the third joint greatly expanded and decurrent, with some twenty spines and a few setae distributed on the front margin and apex; the hinder expansion is rhomboidal, the lower edge descending below the fourth joint, the hinder margin being serrate, and the apex carrying a spine; the small fourth joint has spines in front at two points on the margin and a group at the apex; the fifth joint is smaller than in the preceding pair, with spines at five points of the front margin; the finger like that of the preceding pair, with the dorsal ciliun small, very near the base. A slender accessory vesicle belongs, I think, to the branchia of this pair.

Fourth Peropods.—Side-plates with straight, almost parallel sides, the hinder lobe produced below the front one. The branchial vesicle small, descending little below the side-plate. The first joint larger than the side-plate, broader than deep, rounded, larger than the first joint of the preceding pair, the third joint also larger, but the general structure and armature of the limb similar.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates with the hind margin nearly straight, much longer
than the front one. The first joint much larger than the side-plate, larger than the first joint of the preceding pair, longer than broad, widest below, the front margin unarmed in the upper part, the hind margin slightly crenulate, the lower margin overlapping the second joint, convex, smooth; the third joint decurrent, with spines on the inner side of the decurrent part, and a large one at the apex, this joint twice as wide as the small fourth joint which it overlaps, but without the wide expansion seen in the two preceding pairs; all the joints of this limb except the first are shorter than those of the fourth pair, the armature not very different.

*Pleonods.*—The peduncle short, almost as broad as long, coupling spines very small; outer rami with thirteen to fourteen joints, with eighteen plumose setae on the first joint; the inner rami with eleven joints, the first joint broader at the base than its length, narrowed rather abruptly; the cleft spines three or four in number.

*Uropods.*—Peduncles of the first pair equal in length to the outer ramus, which is bordered with seven spines, and is longer than the inner, which has but two; each has a small indistinct nail; second pair shorter than the first, peduncles very stout, longer than the rami, outer ramus longer and stronger than the inner, with a row of four spines, the inner without spines, but like the outer tipped with a small nail; third pair in a lateral view presenting the appearance of an equilateral triangle, with spines round most of the upper side to the apex and without any perceptible rami.

*Telson* not much longer than broad, of the shape of half an egg, the apical part underneath set about with a collar of some eighteen spines, only those nearest the apex projecting beyond the margin, each spine carrying an accessory thread; an additional group of spines near the apex is placed within the collar.

*Length.*—The specimen in the position figured was three-tenths of an inch long, with a depth at the centre of rather more than two-tenths.

*Locality.*—Station 145, off Marion Island, December 27, 1873; depth, between 50 and 75 fathoms. One specimen; male (?). Dugted.

*Remarks.*—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

The species is distinguished from the others of the same genus by its much more considerable bulk, and the greater solidity of the integument. From *Acontiostoma magellanicum* it differs in numerous details of the armature of the joints and in some of the proportions, but resembles it in so many particulars that some doubt arises whether *Acontiostoma magellanicum* may not simply be the young of *Acontiostoma marionis*. They were, however, taken at Stations far apart; it is, moreover, in the smaller form that the mandibular spine-row appears to have the larger number of spines, and the maxillipede-palp to have the finger and nail most developed. Both these forms are distinguished from the other two species of the genus by the difference in the palp of the first maxillae, as well as by the more developed finger of the maxillipede-palp.
Acontiostoma magellanicum, n. sp. (Pl. XXXI.).

Head almost entirely covered by the first peraeon-segment and its side-plate; back round, animal compact; postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments well rounded, of the third also rounded but forming almost right angles, with the lower margin straight; fourth segment with a dorsal depression followed by a small hump overhanging the very small fifth and sixth segments; on each of the first four segments a dorsal hair is visible.

Eyes small, visible through the transparent side-plate; each eye is composed of about fifteen comparatively large ocelli.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint twice as long as broad or longer; second joint nearly as broad but much shorter, third joint nearly as long as second, narrowing distally; flagellum of four very short joints, successively narrower but scarcely shorter; the first with two long stout cylinders, the second and third each with one; the fourth tipped with a tuft of setæ; secondary flagellum of two short joints.

Lower Antennæ not quite so long as the upper; gland-cone prominent, blunt-ended, third joint short, fourth longer than fifth, fifth almost as long as the small four-jointed flagellum; some spiniform setæ on the terminal joints of the flagellum, also at the base of the peduncle a curious parasitic growth, described below.

Mandibles of the same shape as those described in Acontiostoma pepini, but here there is an undoubted secondary plate on the left mandible, small, strap-shaped, a little expanded distally; the spine-row consists of half a dozen small spines, followed by a long furry tract of short cilia; the setæ at the apex of the third joint of the palp have the parasitic growth.

Lower Lip with the forward lobes apically ciliated, very slightly dehiscent.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate slender, tipped with a long, straight seta; outer plate long and narrow, with seven or eight dentate spines closely set on the apical margin, with a little group of cilia just below on the inner margin; the unarmed palp appears to be one-jointed, reaching with its point nearly to the base of the outer spines on the outer plate, a little constriction below the point giving it in some points of view the appearance of the nib of a pen; the curved inner spine of the outer plate has from nine to ten lateral ciliated denticles.

Second Maxillæ with both plates slender, the outer rather longer than the inner; each with eight or nine apical spines.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates short, ending in a long tooth which just projects beyond the short first joint of the palp, and has a long seta fixed at its base; outer plates projecting beyond the second joint of the palp, inner border with a spine about midway, some others within the margin on the outer surface near the narrowed apex; the forward part of the hinder margin scarcely serrate; the third joint of the palp longer than the
second, followed by a small but very distinct finger, straight, tapering, ending in a sharp nail with cilia on either side. At the apices of the third and fourth joints of the palp are two or three setae; on most of these the parasitic growth already alluded to is conspicuously displayed, the seta throughout its length being plumose with long, flexible cylinders, tapering distally, and presenting a minutely beaded appearance.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates broad, rounded at the lower front angle, the cilium-carrying incision of the hinder angle raised a little above the lower margin. The first joint of the limb attached high up and only just reaching below the side-plate; the second joint as long as the wrist, the third very short; the wrist broader but much shorter than the hand; the hand tapering, with no palm; the finger curved, about half the length of the hand, with a spine on its inner partially pectinate margin near the nail. The second and third joints each have a long apical seta behind, the wrist has two, the hand has a row of three not so long, and two on the front apex, besides a cilium in the middle of the convex front margin. Many of the setae have the anguilliform appendages.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates much narrower and not much deeper than those of the preceding segment; first joint not reaching to the end of the side-plate; second joint as long as the wrist; third shorter than the wrist, lightly furred on the very convex hind margin; wrist shorter than the hand, slightly furred on both margins; hand long, widest towards the distal end, furred on both sides, the marginal cilia having something of a scale-like appearance; the finger minute, as it were an equilateral triangle with a little hooked nail at the apex, this organ forming a tiny chela with the produced hind margin of the hand. There are no long spines or setae upon these gnathopods, here and there a seta is found that might be called a cillum, except for the sake of distinguishing it from the neighbouring cilia with which some of the joints are furred; on the front apex of the hand the most important group consists of three or four straight and seemingly simple spines or setae.

First Peropods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding segment, but somewhat larger. The first joint not reaching to the end of the side-plate.

Second Peropods similar to the first. Side-plates not very broad, the excavation behind slight, descending far down, the hind margin being then directed forwards, and being incised for a cillum just before meeting the lower margin; one of the minute cilia within the lower margin carries anguilliform appendages. The first joint rather broad, not long, not nearly reaching the lower end of the side-plate; the second joint longer than the fourth; the third broad, not decurrent, as long as the fifth, with one or two setae on each margin; the fourth with one apical seta behind, and some microscopical scales on the breast; the fifth with its straight hind margin pectinate or squamose like the preceding joint, the convex front margin smooth, except for a seta at the apex, which on the other margin carries a spine; the finger stout, curved, with a strong nail.
Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader than deep. First joint rounded, not so large as the side-plate, a spine and seta at the lower end of the front margin, a minute cilium high up on the hinder; the second joint with a seta followed by a spine on the lower part of the front margin, and some microscopic pectination between; the third joint broadly expanded, decurrent behind the fourth joint, with two spines on each border; the rest of the limb similar to that of the preceding pair.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates with the convex hinder margin considerably longer than the straight front one. The first joint much larger than the side-plate. All the joints constructed as in the preceding pair, but somewhat larger, especially the first and third.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates smaller than those of the preceding segment, hind margin not much longer than the front one. First joint a little larger than that of the preceding pair, the eilium of the hind margin lower down; third and following joints smaller than those of the adjoining pair.

Pleopods.—Peduncular spines two, perhaps more, the rami with four or five joints.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair as long as the longer ramus, the rami short, pointed, the longer with one spine near the centre of its margin, the edges finely pectinate, the shorter ramus seemingly with smooth edges; the second pair smaller than the first, the peduncle about equal in length to the longer ramus, which has pectinate edges but no spine, the shorter ramus has a eilium near the base; no rami were discerned on the third pair.

The Telson appears to be short and broad with a small eleft or terminal emargination, having each apex capped by two spines, the outer one the larger, each carrying an accessory thread.

Length.—The specimen in the position figured measured rather over a tenth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, Patagonia, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long. 67° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand. One specimen. Trawled.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture, at the entrance to the Strait of Magellan.

Acontiostoma pepinii, n. sp. (Pl. XXXII.).

A little, compact, hairy species; back of perceon well-rounded and broad, afterpart of pleon pinched in; the head almost covered by, though partially visible through, the semitransparent first perceon-segment and its side-plate; the fourth to the seventh perceon-segments deep; the third pleon-segment dorsally rounded, distally rising above the
fourth segment, which has a deep dorsal excavation, the end being strongly upturned, with the process rounded behind.

Eyes very small, components numerous, perhaps thirty.

Upper Antennae.—Peduncle tumid, hairy above, the first joint as long as the rest of the antennae, the second rather longer than the third; the flagellum of five joints, with a few cylinders, three or four on the first joint, which is shorter than the last of the peduncle; secondary flagellum of two short joints tipped with setae.

Lower Antennae.—Gland-corne moderately prominent, with squared apex, third joint short, fourth and fifth furred above, and carrying a few small setae, the fourth joint longer than the fifth, the fifth as long as the four-jointed, rapidly tapering flagellum.

Upper Lip hairy.

Mandibles long and narrow, broadest at the base, cutting edge smoothly convex, with a tooth above and a denticulate point below, spine-row containing apparently seven spines in each mandible, unless the uppermost spine on the left mandible may be supposed to represent a secondary plate; the spine-row is followed immediately by a ciliated tract perhaps representing the molar tubercle, above which is placed the process which I regard as the equivalent of the articular condyle; the whole shaft is dotted with small cilia; far from the spine-row, close to the base, rises the small three-jointed palp, the first joint longer than usual, the third but little shorter than the second, tipped with two setae, and having on the surface the customary adpressed cilia.

Lower Lip with the mandibular processes ciliated.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate narrow, with a single short seta on the apex; outer plate elongate, crowned with eight closely-set dentate spines, the innermost showing eight lateral denticles; the palp minute, two-jointed, so placed on the outer margin of the outer plate that the tapering ciliated second joint projects a little beyond the apex of the inner plate.

Second Maxillæ.—The outer plates rather longer than the inner, both with long spines on the apices, the spines a little curved at the tips.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates not much shorter than the outer, the apical margin running out furthest on the inner side, there carrying one or more teeth, followed by two long spines at intervals on the outer margin; the outer plate having a small spine or seta on the inner margin about one-third of its length from the base, a group of three setae at two-thirds, two or three little nodules close to the apex, and the outer rim serrate or dentate for some distance down, lines or channels in the surface of the plate leading to the serrations; the first joint of the palp quite short, the second shorter than the third, with a cillum and a seta near the top of the inner margin; the third joint slenderer than the second, but as long as first and second combined, with an apical tuft of six or seven setae, and perhaps a minute rudiment of a fourth joint; the palp forms an
obtuse angle where the third joint hinges on the second, and in this bent position scarcely overtops the outer plates.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates widest at the centre, closely ciliated on the broadly rounded lower margin; first joint extending beyond the side-plate, nearly as long as the next four joints united; second joint longer than third, as long as the fourth, with two setae on the hind margin; third joint very small, a little furred behind, with two setae near the apex; the wrist broader but shorter than the hand, slightly furred behind, with two setae in front at the apex and three at the back; the hand long, tapering, without a palm, finely pectinate along the hind margin, with seta-like spines at three points on that, and at two on the front margin; finger fully half as long as the hand, with a sharp, slender nail.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates oblong, and, like the preceding pair, furred, especially on the lower margin, besides carrying some stronger cilia. The first joint as long as the third, fourth, and fifth united; the second much longer than the third, subequal to the wrist; the short third joint with very convex hinder margin, carrying one cillum at a little distance from the apex; the wrist subequal in length to the hand, with six or seven scale-like cilia on the centre of the hind margin; the hand long, oval, finely furred almost all over, also with the squamose cilia on the lower two-thirds of the hind margin, which is produced considerably beyond the front margin, forming with the palm a triangular process against which the finger closes; the finger, which is backed by three or four setae, is short and stout, the hooked nail, which forms more than a third of its length, not extending beyond the palm. On a diminutive scale the hand and finger form a feeble chela.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding segment, but larger. The first joint broad, not reaching nearly to the end of the side-plate, shorter than the fourth and fifth joints united; third joint broad, not decurrent, much longer than the fourth, not quite so long as the fifth; the fourth joint short, hind margin straight, pectinate, with a spine and two cilia at the apex; fifth joint long, slightly tapering, hind margin nearly straight, pectinate, with acute spines at two points, and at the apex a pair of blunt spines curving towards the edge of the finger; the front margin of the hand convex, with one or two cilia; the finger strong, curved, with a very small dorsal cillum, and one or two cilia near the nail.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates broader and deeper than the preceding pair, the excavation behind shallow, carried far down, the margin below it taking a forward direction to join the lower border, so that the upper and lower margins of the plate are of equal breadth; the joints of the limb similar to those in the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates very broad and deep, with the breadth and depth subequal, rather deeper in front than behind. First joint irregularly rounded, two long setæ and a spine on the lower part of the furry front margin, the hind margin
carrying a cilium in a little emargination at the top; its rounded lower margin overlapping the next joint; the third joint much dilated, with spines at three points of the furry front margin, the convex hind margin so decurrent as to overlap not only the next joint but part also of the fifth; the fourth joint very short, a pair of spines at the apex in front; the fifth joint shorter than in the preceding pair, similarly formed, the pair of spines at the finger-hinge sharp instead of blunt; the finger as in the preceding pair.

Fourth Pleopods.—The side-plates with front and hind margins straight, lower margin roundly produced behind; first joint rounded, broader than deep, broader than the side-plate, an emargination with a cilium in the middle of the hind margin; third joint less decurrent than in the preceding pair, the limb in general similar.

Fifth Pleopods.—Side-plates small; first joint of the limb larger than in the preceding pair, a little wider than deep, front margin very convex, with several setae on the lower part, the hind margin nearly straight, with a little cilium-bearing incision at the lower end, the convex lower margin very broad behind the second joint, which it overlaps; the third joint less expanded than in the two preceding pairs, the fifth joint shorter, with no spines on the front margin except the apical pair; the finger also shorter.

Pleopods.—A single cleft spine on the first joint of the inner ramus, which has four joints, while the outer has five. In the larger specimen mentioned below it was perceived that the peduncles of the pleopods carried two small spines, each with three retroverted teeth, the rami had six joints to the inner, eight to the outer, the first joint of the inner carrying two small cleft spines low down.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair equal in length to the rami, the rami subequal, the inner with a small nail not reaching quite so far back as the outer; peduncles of the second shorter than those of the first, also about equal in length to the rami, of which the inner is a little shorter than the outer; peduncles of the third pair very short, the rami represented by a solitary tubercle, with a cilium at the apex.

Telson short and small; in the lateral view it is convex below and concave above, with strong spines and cilia about the apex.

Length.—The specimen in the position figured measured scarcely one-tenth of an inch; another specimen measured nearly three-twentieths.

Locality.—Station 149b, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, January 20, 1874; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Three specimens.

Remarks.—The specific name is derived from Pepin, surnamed le Bref, the celebrated King of the Franks.

This species is distinguished from the following species, Acontiostoma kergueleni, by its much firmer integument, its much greater hairiness, its much smaller eyes, the much smaller first joint to the flagellum of the upper antenna, the more developed spines of the first maxillae, the bulge in the front margin of the first side-plate, the
different armature of the first joints in the last three pairs of pereopods, the incision in the infero-posterior angle of the first joint in the last pereopods, and by the shorter and stouter first uropods.

_Acontiostoma kergueleni_, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIII.).

*Head* almost covered by the first pleon-segment and its side-plate; the postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments well rounded, of the third more squared; these three segments a little hairy dorsally near the distal end; the third segment distally raised above the fourth, ending with a little upturned tip; the fourth segment with a deep dorsal depression, followed by an upturned process, the dorsal margin of which is hairy and faces forwards.

*Eyes* large, oval.

*Upper Antennae.*—First joint broad, as long as the two following and first of the flagellum united, second joint broad, not long, third short, not broad; flagellum rapidly tapering, of five joints, of which the first is the longest, with a brush of very long cylinders; the following joints except the last also have cylinders; secondary flagellum of two small joints, together not equalling the first of the primary.

*Lower Antennae.*—Gland-cone fairly prominent, with blunt apex, third joint very short, fourth longer than fifth, with some feathered cilia on the side, fifth as long as the four joints of the short, slender flagellum united.

*Upper Lip* a long, triangular plate.

*Mandibles.*—A prominent tooth at the upper part of the cutting edge; the secondary plate of the left mandible small, deeply bifid; spine-row not clearly made out, seemingly of two or three minute spines; no molar tubercle of any kind perceived; palp set close to the base, the first not very short joint rising from a process which gives the palp a four-jointed look; second joint with one spine near the inner margin far from the apex; third joint very nearly as long as the second, with a constriction near the base, adpressed cilia on the surface, two plumose setae at apex. The secondary plate (seen through the semitransparent trunk) of the left mandible is drawn in the right hand figure on the Plate, the outside of the mandible being here given instead of the inside.

*Lower Lip.*—The forward lobes seem to be very slightly ciliated and not very deliscient.

_First Maxillae.*—Inner plate narrowing distally, with one small seta at the apex; outer plate long, apically capped with very short spines, probably denticulate; a minute two-jointed palp on the outer margin some way below the apex.

_Second Maxillae.*—Inner plate a little shorter than the outer, each with about half-a-dozen spines or setae on the apex.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plate long, reaching beyond the second joint of the palp,
to a pointed or bifid apex, with two spines on the outer margin; outer plates rather longer than the inner, with a small seta at about one-third of the length of the inner margin from the base, and two larger at about two-thirds; the apex almost pointed, spinules at intervals on the slightly serrate outer margin. First joint of the palp the same width as the second, with one small seta on the inner margin; the second with a small one, followed by a larger on the inner margin not far from the apex; the third joint more slender, rather longer than the second, furred, apically tipped with four or five setae, and carrying one or two on the inner margin below the apex; perhaps a minute rudiment of a finger.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates not very broad, incision for cillum on the hind margin a little above the rounded lower margin. First joint reaching a little below the side-plate; second joint rather longer than the wrist, with setae at two points on the hind margin; third joint minutely furred behind, with one apical seta; wrist broader, but much shorter than the hand, furred behind, with one apical seta; hand tapering, without palm, carrying spines or setae at five points on the hinder minutely pectinate margin, the front margin having two or three cilia; the finger more than half the length of the hand, slender, with a slender nail.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates narrower, a little longer than those of the preceding segment. The branchial vesicles as long as the first joint of the limb, which reaches below the side-plate, and about equals in length the third, fourth, and fifth united; the second joint as long as the hand, not quite so long as the wrist; the third joint short, but longer than the third joint of the first gnathopods; the wrist furred, without spines or setae; the hand elongate, widening a little towards the apex, furred, carrying scale-like cilia on the breast; the apex of the front margin carries three or four spines over-arching the minute finger, this being a small triangle with hooked nail at the apex, which antagonizes with the produced front portion of the hand, thus forming a feeble chela.

First Pericarpos.—Side-plates narrow, similar to those of the preceding segment. First joint not reaching the lower margin of the side-plate; third joint broad, as long as the fifth, not decurrent, with a seta on the hinder margin, and an apical seta or spine on the front; fourth joint a little broader but much shorter than the fifth, hind margin pectinate and apically carrying a spine, a cillum, and a setiform spine; fifth joint scarcely tapering, hind margin pectinate, carrying at two points short acute spines, and at the hinge of the finger a pair of blunt curved ones; finger more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Pericarpos.—Side-plates longer and somewhat broader than those of the preceding segment, the excavation behind not broad but carried far down, the margin below it bending forwards. The branchial vesicles simple, much longer than broad.

The joints of the limb similar to those of the preceding pair.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXXL—1887.)

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Third Periopods.—Side-plates subequal in breadth and depth, large, the front lobe descending a little below the hinder one. The first joint smaller than the side-plate, rounded; on the lower part of the front margin setae at three points, the lowest accompanied by an apical spine, the hind margin smoothly rounded but for two or three minute cilia near the top; two or three spinules on the front of the second joint; third joint much expanded, and decurrent on both sides of the fourth joint, four spines at four points in front, and at three behind, the two upper ones behind being minute; a group of three spines on the front apex of the short fourth joint; the fifth joint much longer than the fourth, with one spine at the centre, two at the hinge of the finger; finger more than half the length of the hand, with a curved nail; the front margin of the fourth and fifth joints is fringed with rows of minute spinules or prickles.

Fourth Periopods.—Side-plates squarish, hind margin longer than the front. First joint a little larger than the side-plate, rounded, the lower part of the front margin with setae at three or four points, followed by an apical spine, four cilia on the upper half of the hind margin; the other joints much as in the preceding pair, but with the fringing spinules much larger on the fourth joint, and less continuous on the fifth.

Fifth Periopods.—Hind margin of the side-plates much longer than the front. First joint larger than in the preceding pair, front margin nearly straight, with several cilia along the lower part, the hind margin with two cilium-bearing indents at the lower end; the surface, as in the corresponding joint of the two preceding pairs, is downy; the third joint is less expanded but equally decurrent, with a spine on the inner side of the decurrent part; the fifth joint, pectinate on both margins, has a cilium at the centre of the hinder margin.

Pleopods.—Peduncles short, coupling spines two, with three or four retroverted teeth on one edge and two on the other; cleft spines on the inner ramus two to three, the two divisions of the cleft part of equal length; the joints of the inner rami from five to six, of the outer from seven to eight in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair equal in length to the longer ramus; the rami stiliform, the lower the longer, each with a spine on the margin at some distance from the apex; the second pair much shorter than the first, peduncles as long as the lower longer ramus, the rami finely pectinate; the third pair very short, with a tubercular ramus.

Telson extending beyond the third uropods, short, narrowing distally, with an emargination of about a quarter of its length, rather deeper than wide, the apices tipped with spines.

Length of the specimen in the position figured, from the front of the head to the end of the third pleon-segment, three-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 149b, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, January 20, 1874; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen. Dredged.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture. The numerous differences between this species and Acontistoma pepini have been already mentioned, but it is rather remarkable that two species of a new genus should have been taken at the same time and place, represented by specimens of the same size and resembling one another in so many particulars.

Family Valettidae, n. fam.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge strongly dentate; a secondary plate only on the left mandible; molar tubercle prominent; palp three-jointed; articular condyle wanting.

First Maxillae.—Spines of the outer plate fewer than eleven; the palp two-jointed.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates with more than three apical spine-teeth.

Upper Antennae.—The peduncle short and stout, the second and third joints very short, the first joint of the flagellum long, carrying a large brush of cylindrical filaments; a secondary flagellum present.

Second Gnathopods subchelate, slightly weaker than the first.

The body and side-plates not deep.

Peraeopods of the last three pairs with the first joints not overlapping.

Remark.—In establishing a new family for a single genus containing a single species, the choice of characters must be to a certain extent arbitrary; in the above definition it is the combination of the forms there described for the mandibles and the upper antennae that may be regarded as the most essential part.

Genus Valettia, n. gen.

First Maxillae with the inner plate carrying more than two plumose setae.

Second Maxillae with the plates short, not narrow.

Maxillipeds with the inner margin of the outer plates almost smooth, apically produced; palp four-jointed, second joint not longer than the first.

Gnathopods of the first and second pairs similar, subchelate, both with strong oblong hands and definite palms.

Uropods biramous, successively shorter; the upper ramus in each pair shorter than the under.

Telson short and broad, partially cleft.

The generic name is chosen in compliment to the Baron Adolphe de la Valette, who early displayed his acuteness as a naturalist in investigating Amphipoda.

By its antennæ and pleon this genus might belong to the Lysianassidae of Boeck. The mandibles would rather place it among the Pontoporidae, but that
the right mandible, as in the Lysianassidæ, is without an accessory plate. From both of these groups it seems to be set far apart by the firm and definite structure of the hand and nail in the second gnathopods, and by the general shallowness of the body and side-plates.

*Valettia coheres*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIV.).

*Rosstrum* rudimentary; back round, but not broad; postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment acute, a little upturned; fourth pleon-segment with a dorsal depression, followed by a small distal hump; sixth segment dorsally ridged on either side of the telson. The commissures of the ganglionic chain stand distinctly apart; the ganglia have at each corner a globular packet of cells.

*Eyes* not observed.

*Upper Antennæ.*—Peduncle tumid, barrel-like, first joint scarcely longer than broad, but much longer than the other two united, both of these being short, but broad; the flagellum of thirteen joints in one of the pair, of fourteen in the other; the first joint subequal in length to the peduncle, tapering, with a brush of cylinders in numerous rows, the small joints that follow varying in length irregularly; the secondary flagellum slender, of four joints, which reach to the end of the second of the primary, the first of the four equalling in length the other three united.

*Lower Antennæ* subequal in length to the upper; first joint broad; gland-cone of the second joint prominent, acute; third joint short, fourth joint as long as the preceding three united, longer and stouter than the fifth, with setæ along the upper edge and a tuft at the lower distal angle; the fifth joint about as long as the first three of the fourteen joints of the flagellum, which, as in the upper antennæ, vary in length irregularly.

*Upper Lip.*—Viewed laterally, two distal lobes are seen, one set with small prickles, the other having a prominent tuft of cilia; between the two lobes a curved margin descends, which is also fringed with minute cilia.

*Mandibles* short, with a broad shaft, cutting edge narrowly produced, not convex, but divided into five sharp teeth of unequal size; secondary plate of the left mandible elongate, projecting nearly as far as the cutting edge, similarly divided into teeth, the longest tooth being slightly curved backwards; spine-row of four short spines, of which the first on the left mandible is bifurcate; molar tuberæ prominent, the crown more or less dentate, with seven or eight spine-like cilia at the back and a long plumose seta; the palp set well forward, just over the molar tuberæ, the first joint short, the second stout, very little longer than the third, with twelve spines on the upper part of the inner margin, the third joint distally pointed, with twelve spines on the upper part of the inner margin, most of them smaller than those of the second joint. I can find no
trace of a secondary plate on the right mandible, nor any trace of an articular condyle on either.

Lower Lip, seemingly very short, not strongly ciliated, but with a strong tuft of cilia at the apex of the forward lobes; the mandibular processes unusually broad.

First Maxille.—Inner plate short, irregularly oval, with five plumose setae of no great length on the apical border; outer plate oblong, of no great length, the apical border almost straight, with eight (or? nine) slender, slightly curved spines, no one of which seems to have more than two lateral denticles, the denticles being minute; the long second joint of the palp over-arching the outer plate, with six spine-teeth on the apical margin, the outermost one or two being considerably the longest; there are besides one or two spiny cilia on the inner side.

Second Maxille short and rather broad, the inner plate with curved spines and plumose setae, about a dozen in all, passing from the apex half-way down the inner margin; the outer plate but little overtopping the inner, its inner margin straight, its apical margin carrying a dozen spines of various sizes, curved at the tips.

Maxillipeds.—The broad prismatic inner plates not reaching quite so far as the apex of the first joint of the palp; the plumose setae beginning high up on the inner margin; the apical margin most advanced centrally, carrying five not closely-set spine-teeth on the inner slope and some elongate slender spines on the outer, also one or two spine-teeth just below the apex on the inner margin; outer plates extending beyond the second joint of the palp, inner margin almost unarmed, but apically produced into a long acute process, at the base of which on the outer side is a small cillum, followed some way further down the outer margin by a single long, feathered spine; within the inner margin are some small spines, not visible in the figure because they are on the outer surface; the second joint of the palp not longer than the first, the third not longer than the fourth; the first, second, and third with setae only on the apices, the fourth with a distinct nail.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates short and broad, much rounded in front, not reaching to cover the base of the lower antennae. First joint of the limb projecting much beyond the side-plate, broad, widening below, the front margin straight, the hinder convex, with long, distally plumose setae on both margins; the second joint broader than the third, and as long or longer, with pectinate spines at the apex; the third with no free front margin, distally acute, hind margin bent, the lower part bordered with pectinate spines; the wrist not as long as the hand, becoming very broad distally, where it has pectinate spines before and behind; the hand broad, with front margin convex, longer than the straight hind margin, some pectinate spines on both, and a few short ones on the inner surface; the palm rather deeply concave, defined by a large and a small spine and some cilia at the projecting end of the hind margin; the finger not massive, long enough to reach the end of the palm; some cilia near the origin of the nail on the inner margin, the dorsal cillum small, placed near the hinge.
Second Gnathopods very similar in general character to the first. Side-plates rather longer than those of the preceding segment, with three small spines on the margin just above the cilia of the lower hinder angle. The branchial vesicles expanding at once from the neck and continuing of nearly equal breadth to the lower, almost straight margin. First, second, and third joints as in the preceding pair, except that the first and second are somewhat longer and narrower; the wrist is here longer than the hand, and the distal half wider, with some spines on the hind margin as well as at the apex; the hand oblong, front margin a little convex, hind a little sinuous, with pectinate spines on the lower part; the palm sloping somewhat inwards, defined as in the previous pair, not concave, but with an irregularly crenate margin, which the finger would apparently a little overlap.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad, most so at the centre, the front margin convex. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, broadest distally, with setae on both margins, of which the front is concave, the hinder convex; third joint much longer than the fourth, broad, very slightly decurrent, spines at six points on the hind margin, at two in front; fourth joint shorter and broader than fifth, with a few spines on the back margin, and an apical tuft in front; fifth joint tapering a little distally, slightly armed on the straight hind margin, and having some spines at, and a little way above, the apex in front; finger short, the sharp nail forming a large part of its length.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates with length and breadth equal, very slightly excavate behind. The joints of the limb similar to those of the preceding pair.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates much wider than deep, the hind lobe descending rather lower than the front, and carrying two or three spines. Branchial vesicles a long oval, standing out from the narrow neck at the top. First joint a narrow oval, smaller than the branchial vesicle, with spines on the lower half of the front margin, the hind margin showing only two notches, not expanded below; the four following joints with spines on the front margin; the third joint broader than the fourth, subequal in length, with spines behind at two points; fourth joint broader than fifth, slightly longer, with spindles behind; the fifth joint straight; the finger small and slender, not nearly half as long as the fifth joint, the nail short.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding segment, but on a smaller scale. Branchial vesicles similar in shape to those of the preceding segment, but smaller, and, instead of descending, being directed abruptly forward, a fold starting from the neck, as if to form a small accessory sac, reunites with the main vesicle. First joint longer than in the preceding pair, front margin straighter, with more spines, a seta near the base, hind margin notched at five points; the rest of the limb similar to the preceding, but all parts longer except the finger, and the third and fourth joints decidedly longer than the fifth.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates not bilobed. Branchial vesicles small, twisted upwards
and backwards. First joint with the front margin very straight, carrying two setae or cilia above and a few spines along its course, behind much expanded, serrate, narrowing below and not overlapping the next joint; the third joint a little shorter than in the preceding pair, the rest similar. Owing to the comparative narrowness of the first joints in the third and fourth pereopods, and the breadth of the side-plates to which they are attached, the third, fourth, and fifth pereopods stand well apart, instead of overlapping above, as they so commonly do.

Pleopods.—The peduncles powerful, with some setae, and four very slender coupling spines in which the retroverted teeth are small, seemingly three or four in number; the cleft spines are three in number, placed high up on the long first joint of the inner ramus; the joints of the inner ramus number thirteen, those of the outer fifteen.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, the rami unequal, the lower with more spines and longer than the upper; the peduncles of the second pair equal to the shorter ramus in length; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, which are short and broad, armed with a few cilia-like spines, pectinate on the edges like those of the other two pairs, the lower longer ramus with a nail.

Telson extending a little beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, not much longer than its breadth at the base, cleft rather beyond the centre, not dehiscent, with one or two cilia on each rather broad rounded apex, and one or two on the lateral margins lower down than the top of the cleft.

Length of the outstretched specimen, without the antennae, half an inch.

Locality.—Station 156, Antarctic Ocean, February 26, 1874; lat. 62° 26' S., long. 95° 44' E.; depth, 1975 fathoms; bottom, Diatom ooze. One specimen. Trawled.

Remarks.—It seems not inconsistent with the great depth from which this species is reported to have been obtained that it should exhibit some striking peculiarities. The specific name, coherea, intimates that it has gone shares with various groups in the inheritance of its characters, as already explained in the note upon the generic description. The outer plates of the maxillipeds are very remarkable, and so also is the absence of the accessory plate on the right mandible in combination with the character of a strongly dentate cutting edge. As the observations are based upon a single specimen, however, it is necessary to allow for the possibility of the plate being accidentally absent, though there is no appearance in the specimen of any such loss.


Dana in 1852 makes the Stegocephalinae a subfamily of the family Gammaridae; Boeck in 1876 makes them a subfamily of the Leucothoidae; Sars in 1882 makes them an independent family. Boeck gives the following definition:—
"Hypostome" produced.

"Upper Lip" broad, cleft at the apex; the lobes of unequal length.

"Mandibles" elongate, without molar tubercle or palp, apically very broad, much or little dentate, not a uniform pair; the left mandible having an accessory plate.

"Lower Lip" narrow, elongate, without inner plates, but furnished at the apex with a dentate appendage (articuló appendiculári).

"First Maxillae" very broad; outer plate apically furnished with strong but simple spines (ungvibus); palp one- or two-jointed; inner plate very broad, very setose.

"Second Maxillae" with the inner plate very broad, the outer narrow or very small.

"Maxillipeds" with very broad plates; the outer plate furnished with weak teeth or only serrate; the palps slender, narrow; the last joint of the palp ungiform.

Body very deep, but thick. Four anterior side-plates much increasing in size (successively); the fourth side-plate very large. The head very short, but deep.

"Antennae" short, but robust; the upper with a small secondary appendage; the first joint of the flagellum elongate and thick.

"First and Second Gnathopods" almost of the same shape and size, scarcely subchelate.

"Third and Fourth Peraeopods" with the first joint little or not at all dilated.

"Fifth Peraeopods" shorter than the preceding; the first joint much dilated and elongate.

"The Uropods" each furnished with two cylindrical rami.

"Telson" little, sometimes slightly cleft.

Genus "Stegocephalus," Kroyer, 1842.

Stegocephalus inflatus, Kroyer (Pl. CXXXVII. A).

1774. *Cancer ampulla*, Phipps, Voyage towards the North Pole, p. 191, Tab. xii. fig. 3.

1781. *Gammarus ampulla*, J. C. Fabricius, Species Insectorum.

1787. " " J. C. Fabricius, Mantissa Insectorum, tom. i.


1818. " " Latreille, Tableau Encyclopédique, pl. 348, figs. 1, 2, 3.


1824. " " Sabine, Supplement to Parry's Voyage, p. cxxxix.

1828. " " J. C. Ross, Appendix to Parry's Narrative, p. 204.

1835. " " Owen, Appendix to Sir J. Ross's Second Voyage.

1 For the original definition of this genus, see Note on Kroyer, 1842 (p. 198).
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

1846. (f) " " " Krøyer, Voy. en Scandinavie, pl. 20, fig. 2, a–t.
1852. " " " White, Appendix to Sutherland’s Journal.
1855. **Stegoecephalus ampulla**, Bell and Westwood, The Last of the Arctic Voyages, p. 406, pl. xxxv. fig. 1.
1869. " " " Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 275.
1887. " " Hansen, D jmpnna-Togtets zool. botan. Udbytte, p. 218, Tab. xxi. figs. 10–10c.

Locality.—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35°.

Two specimens, the larger a female, nearly three-quarters of an inch long. Dredged. Colour as in Voy. en Scand., pl. 20, fig. 2.

Remarks.—Commenting on specimens from the Kara Sea, many of which were distinguished for their size, one being 47 mm. long, Dr. Hansen (loc. cit.) observes, "the species is easy to distinguish from the *Steg. Kessleri* figured by Stuxberg (Vega B. I., p. 713), which last pretty certainly is the same as the 'forma altera' of *Steg. ampulla*, established by Goez (Op. cit., p. 521, Fig. 9). Specimens of *Steg. ampulla* have the fourth pair of side-plates deeper than long, and the fifth peraeopods' expanded second joint (first joint, auctor) ending in a right, or even slightly acute, angle. Young, taken from the pouch of the female and sufficiently developed to leave it, are distinguished by the circumstance that the fifth peraeopods' second joint has its expanded plate prolonged somewhat downwards and evenly rounded, and the side-plates of the third pleon-segment rounded below; they are, however, easily distinguishable from *Steg. christiansensis*, Boeck, in that the fourth peraeopods' second (Boeck's first) joint is expanded, and from the species described by Sars by the fourth pair of side-plates, which are quite like those of the adult (see above), and by several other points, which are easily seen in Sars' figures." A footnote already quoted (p. 599) explains that Dr. Hansen’s specimens ought to have been described as *Stegoecephalus inflatus*, Krøyer, and that "Stegoecephalus Kessleri*, Stuxberg,*" is the true synonym of Cancer *ampulla*, Phipps.¹

¹ Since Phipps' specimens (unicaulis et binicaulis) were as large as Dr. Hansen's, I do not know why Dr. Hansen refers to the size as a distinction between the two species. Phipps may have had both forms; for his account of the last peraeopods (femora posticae peris posticae aucta) scarcely agrees with the figure. In the synonymy given above the references to Krøyer, Hansen, and Goës (fig. 8) clearly refer to *Stegoecephalus inflatus*; in most of the others the name *ampulla* has doubtless been used without knowledge of the distinctions which Dr. Hansen draws between the forms *ampulla* and *inflatus*. (Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LVII.—1887.)
Genus *Andania*, Boeck, 1870.

*Mandibles* with the cutting edge for the most part smooth; only one mandible with a secondary plate, and that minute.

*First Maxillæ* with a two-jointed palp, which does not always reach so far as the outer plate.

*Second Maxillæ* with the outer plate shorter and much narrower than the inner.

*Telson* very small, whole or slightly incised.

Boeck founded this genus for the two species *Andania abyssi* and *Andania nordlandica*; to these Sars in 1882 added a third, *Andania pectinata*;\(^1\) for the three new species now included, it has been necessary slightly to modify the wording of Boeck’s definition (see p. 399). Indeed, his expression, “Maxillæ imi paris palpó elongato, lato, 2-articulato,” does not seem to agree with his description of the first maxillæ of *Andania nordlandica*, of which he says, “Palpen er liden, uden Borster.”

*Andania gigantea*, Stebbing (Pl. XXXV.).


The head almost concealed beneath the large overhanging first segment of the peraeon, the forehead obtusely angled; the peraeon broad and deep, especially from the second to the fifth segment; the first segment longer than the rest, from before backwards increasing rapidly in depth; from the sixth segment of the peraeon the width and depth of the segments decrease rapidly towards the telson; the segments of the pleon not exceeding the average length of those of the peraeon, the third segment with the rounded hind margin dorsally produced over the dorsal depression of the fourth segment, the sixth segment dorsally emarginate to receive the telson; the postero-lateral angles acute in the second segment, but not in the first, and scarcely in the third, though in that segment a little outdrawn. In spirit the integument shows prismatic colouring. The larger specimen is brown and very thin-skinned, while the smaller has a less flexible integument, and, as is commonly the case with specimens in spirits, is a sort of creamy-white in colour.

*Eyes* not made out, probably wanting.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The first joint stout and short, broader than long; the second joint a little narrower and much shorter; the third showing little more than a rounded lobe on each side, the smaller lobe on the inner side having a group of setæ; the flagellum three-sided, tapering, of about fourteen joints, of which the first is very large, much longer than either the peduncle or the remainder of the flagellum; it tapers strongly with a slight curve, and in addition to a row of nine or ten large spine-like setæ along

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\(^1\) In regard to this, see Note on Aurivillius, 1885 (p. 558).
its surface, its lower side carries a brush of long hairs or cylinders, consisting of some seventy rows; the remaining joints are short, especially the earlier ones; in a groove on the inner side of the first joint lies the narrow ribbon-like accessory flagellum, consisting of one very long joint and two minute terminal joints, the terminal spines or setae reaching to the end of the first joint of the primary.

Lower Antennae.—The first three joints very short, the first somewhat inflated, the gland-cone of the second small; the fourth joint between two and three times as long as broad, three-sided, with several groups of spines along one side; the fifth joint much longer and thinner than the fourth, three-sided, rather wider at each end than in the middle; the flagellum longer than that of the upper antenna, shorter than the peduncle, consisting of twenty-five joints, of which the first is the longest.

The Epistome carinate; the distal lobes of the upper lip slightly unsymmetrical. In fig. C the upper lip is seen just above the cutting edges of the mandibles, which are in close juxtaposition; the flagella of the lower antennae, and the terminal portions of those of the upper, are omitted; the first pair of side-plates are seen in profile.

Mandibles.—Cutting edge broad, almost straight, but with a little convexity, having a denticle at the upper end (the lower end in fig. C) with a small tooth on the upper margin just behind it; at the lower end the margin is produced rather into a small tooth-process than a tooth, the lower margin being finely denticulate nearly as far as the base of the secondary plate; this is found only on one mandible, as far as I could judge on the right, not on the left, mandible; it lies along the lower side of the principal plate, is much longer than broad, and has the distal edge denticulate with about ten closely set denticles, together with three or four on the lower edge; the neighbouring tract of the principal plate shows some ciliation; and beyond this the lower margin runs out to an obtuse angle, apart from which the mandible would have the figure of a parallelogram; the angle or projection perhaps represents the otherwise absent molar tubercle. In the Plate, figures m.m., the outside surfaces of the mandibles are represented, the right mandible being on the left hand, with the secondary plate seen through the transparent trunk; the curved depression in the corresponding part of the left mandible is likewise seen through from the inner surface.

Lower Lip.—The front lobes broad, widely dehiscent, strongly ciliated on the outer margin, less so on the flattened distal margin, and the inner margin smooth; across each plate from the outer margin to near the centre of the base runs a curved line of short, stiff bristles, which at either end of the line are very numerous; the mandibular processes are not flat but form a fold with the hollow inwards, the distal end rounded.

First Maxille.—Inner plates very large, the inner margin fringed with about thirty strong plumose setae; the truncate distal margin of the outer plate is armed with six larger and three smaller spines, variously, but none strongly, denticulate, with numerous spine-like cilia about their bases; the palp has a few spines at the apex of the indistinctly
articulated first joint, and very many long slightly feathered spines on the serrate margins of the triangular apex of the second joint, which scarcely reaches the bases of the spines of the outer plate.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plate rather longer than the outer and immensely broader, especially at the base, from which it narrows gradually to the apex; the inner margin armed with about thirty-six long, spine-like, plumose setæ, the tips unfeathered, and a parallel row of some twenty shorter spines, with the distal portion denticulate; these spines increase in length as they approach the apex, where there are some long spines, plumose below, denticulate above; the outer plate, of tolerably even width throughout, has many large spines on the apex, slightly denticulate, and a few slender and setiform at the tip of the inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates greatly inflated, not reaching so far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp; the inner margins convex, distally dehiscent, fringed with long minutely feathered spines rather than setæ, the series passing round to the outer distal angle, where the flattened distal margin carries a thin spine bending over two little straight spines; some way down the outer margin there are two strong spines; the outer plates narrow, not reaching the distal end of the second joint of the palp, armed along the serrate inner and distal margins with long slender spines, of which there are groups also on the outer surface near the inner margin; first joint of the palp subequal in length to the second; both armed on the inner margin, the second also on the outer apex, with long slender spines; the third joint much shorter than the second, very slender, with slender spines along the inner margin and about the apex, one or two of the latter longer than the finger; the finger thin and nail-like, with a very small dorsal cilium at a fourth of the finger's length from the base.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates small, almost triangular, with the free margin a little curved. The first joint about as long as the next four joints united, the front margin straight, fringed with setæ, the hinder a little sinuous, with many very long slightly plumose setæ on or near it; the second joint short, with plumose setæ at the hinder apex; the third joint with plumose setæ at two points of the hind margin, and along the distal border, which forms a pointed apex in front; the wrist is longer than the hand and distally broader, with several strong spines on the hinder margin, as well as groups of setæ here and on both surfaces, and at the apex of the front margin; the hand tapers much towards the distal end; the serrate hind margin is nearly straight, carrying ten or eleven groups of long spines and setæ, and several groups of long setæ also on the surface and on the front margin, the distal part of which is serrate; the finger is small and slender, about half the length of the hand, at the apex of which it is fixed, having no palm to close against, the long spines and stiff setæ of the hind margin perhaps for some purposes serving instead of a palm.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates parallel-sided, the lower margin continuing the
curve of the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles, here and throughout, broad and inflated; this pair about as long as the first joint. The limb very similar to that of the first gnathopods; the first joint a little shorter, and at the top a little narrower; the third, fourth, and fifth joints rather longer, the fourth and fifth slightly narrower, subequal to one another in length; the armature similar.

First Perexopods.—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but rather longer and broader, in each pair the front margin a little convex, and the hinder a little concave. Limb as in the next pair.

Second Perexopods.—Side-plates scarcely longer than the preceding pair, but below the excavation equal in breadth to the two preceding pairs, the lower margin continuous with theirs, the hind margin rounded below the excavation. The first joint about the same size as that of the second gnathopod; short feathered setae along the front margin, numerous long ones on the lower part of both margins; the short second joint having the lower half of the hind margin and its apex crowded with them; the third joint nearly as long as the first, with a group of long setae on the slightly denticulated apex of the front margin, the hind margin straight, slightly serrate, fringed with numerous setae; the fourth joint subequal in length to the fifth, the apical group of the front margin shorter than in the third joint, with a small group a little higher up, the hind margin rather deeply serrate, fringed with long spines and setae of various lengths; the fifth joint narrow, slightly curved, with five groups of setae on the convex front margin, and many groups of spines on the serrate hind margin; the finger short and slender, scarcely more than a third of the length of the fifth joint. In the Plate this and the succeeding perexopods are drawn on a larger scale than the two gnathopods; to give warning of this, as well as could conveniently be managed, on the Plate itself, I have added figures of the natural size to show the comparative proportions of the second gnathopod and fifth perexopod.

Third Perexopods.—The hind lobe of the side-plates deeper than the front one. The limb is very similar to that of the two preceding pairs, the undilated first joint rather longer, the third shorter, with both margins serrate and fringed with setae, some of those on the front being so strong as rather to deserve the name of spines; the fourth joint has on the hind margin an apical group of spines and setae, and two groups of setae higher up; the fifth joint is longer than the fourth or third, and longer than the fifth joint of the preceding pair.

Fourth Perexopods.—The side-plates behind nearly as deep as the hind lobe in the preceding segment. The first joint expanded, the margins nearly parallel, scarcely serrate; numerous very long setae arise on the inner surface along the hind margin within the wing; there is a fold of the integument on the outer surface at the upper part near the front margin; upon this margin there are various setae; the remainder of the limb resembles the corresponding part of the preceding pair, but with the third and fifth
joints longer, the fourth pair of peraeopods being the longest, while the fifth is the shortest.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates small. Branchial vesicles well developed. First joint of the limb shorter in front than that of the preceding pair, but longer behind, the lower well-rounded lobe being produced considerably below the second joint; the third joint is shorter than the fourth or fifth, with small groups of spines or setae on both margins; the fourth joint rather longer than the fifth, with the hind margin nearly straight, with an apical group of small spines, and one higher up, the front margin strongly serrate, armed with many groups of long spines; the fifth joint straight, with five sets of small spines behind, and nine or ten groups of spines, large and small, on the serrate front margin; the finger straight.

Uropods.—The peduncles of all three pairs are very long, much longer than the rami, reaching nearly equally far back, the first pair slightly further than the third and the third than the second; they are carinate below and channelled above, with small spines along the upper edges, and in the first pair with setae at the upper part; the rami are lanceolate, subequal, with the outer margin of the outer and the inner of the inner ramus nearly straight, the other two being more convex, all edged with small spines, and each having a nail at the apex, which seems to be of no very rigid texture.

Telson very small, the length very little exceeding the breadth, the shape almost triangular, with curved sides, cleft for a short distance, the apices rounded, scarcely dehiscent.

Length.—The two specimens are figured in the Plate of the natural size, the larger in the position figured measuring in a straight line from the forehead to the extremity of the third uropods just two inches, with a depth at the third peraeon-segment of an inch and a half; the smaller specimen, being extended, measured within the same points over an inch and a half in length, with a depth of seven-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 146, near Marion Island, December 29, 1873; lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E.; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°.6. One specimen (the larger). Trawled.

Station 147, east of Marion Island, December 30, 1874; lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom, Diatom ooze; bottom temperature, 34°.2. One specimen (the smaller). Trawled.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the striking difference in size between this and the earlier known species of the genus, which range from little more than the fifth of an inch down to the tenth of an inch. Boeck's *Andania abyssi*, it may be noted, is reported from depths between 100 and 300 fathoms.
Andania bocki, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI.).

The head almost concealed beneath the overhanging first segment of the peraeon; the first three segments of the pleon longer than any of the peraeon except the first, their postero-lateral angles not acute, yet scarcely rounded; the second, third, and fourth segments with a transverse dorsal depression, the second and third with small spines along the lower margin; the animal more elongate in proportion to its depth than Andania gigantea; the integument showing prismatic hues in spirit, much or all of it covered with hexagonal markings.

Eyes not perceived.

Upper Antennæ.—The three joints of the peduncle very short and thick, the first as long as the other two, the third being shaped as in the preceding species; the flagellum of fourteen joints, the first longer than the rest united and longer than the peduncle, very broad at the base, tapering, bordered with a thick brush of cylinders in about sixty broad rows, serrate towards the distal end and armed with long spines; the other joints have distal rows of spinules; the secondary flagellum is nearly as long as the first joint of the primary, in the channelling of which it is lodged; it is strongly curved, ribbon-like, fringed with setules or spinules, and carrying at the apex some very long spines; there may be a minute second joint.

Lower Antennæ considerably longer than the upper. First three joints very short, gland-cone small, decurrent, blunt; fourth joint longer than the preceding three united, with several setæ on the surface and lower margin; fifth joint more than twice as long as the fourth, thickest at the base, its upper side covered with fine hairs; flagellum of more than twenty-five joints, the first the longest, the distal margins of the first eighteen oblique.

Epistome carinate; upper lip with two unsymmetrical lobes, which in the Plate are folded back, but whether that represents their natural position, I cannot say for certain.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge of great breadth, with a small denticle at the top and with a much smaller just below, and a sort of tooth on the upper margin behind it; the edge itself is scarcely convex, drawn out below into a blunt tooth; the lower margin is cut into fine teeth or serrations for a short space; it then presents a forward-directed tooth, from which a curved beaded line runs up the surface, the margin itself forming two overlapping curves; this applies to what is apparently the left mandible; that which I suppose to be the right is rather shorter, otherwise very similar, but without the prominent tooth of the lower margin, having on the other hand on the surface near the lower apical tooth a curved groove or fold of the integument suggestive of an inchoate secondary plate; moreover, near the inner angle of the lower margin there is a small opening in the integument from within which issues a seta; at the inner corner of the upper margin each mandible has what appears to be an articulating process.
Lower Lip.—The principal lobes very broad, flat-topped, with a large outstanding tooth at the outer corner, with some strong cilia behind it, but the margin immediately in front of it free from cilia; from the outer corner a curved band of long cilia runs across the lobe towards the centre of the base; the inner margin is free from cilia, but has a small projecting process some way down; the mandibular processes are broad, folded as in Andania gigantea.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate having about twenty strongly plumose setae along the inner margin, some of the lower ones rather longer than the upper; the outer plate as in Andania gigantea; the first joint of the palp very short, the second joint with its apex more rounded than in the preceding species, the spines less elongate, and very slightly feathered.

Second Maxillae similar to those of Andania gigantea, the row of longer plumose setae or spines numbering about five and twenty, set in a sinuous row, the centre part of which is removed from the margin; the shorter spines almost as numerous, plumose below, denticulate above; the narrow outer plate with about twenty spines of different sizes round its distal margin, and two near the middle of the outer margin, of which there is no trace in the other species.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates broad and inflated, not reaching as far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, the inner margin and adjacent surface having numerous very long plumose spines, the broad, truncate, indented distal margin also carrying six or seven similar spines, and the series being continued by seven shorter spines round the distal part of the outer margin; the outer plates and palp similar to those of the preceding species; the first joint of the palp has, like the second, apical spines on the outer margin, which in this species is much longer than the inner; the second joint has one or two groups of spines on the outer border besides those at the apex, and the narrow third joint has two or three such groups, the arrangement not being entirely symmetrical. The dorsal cillum of the finger not perceived.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates in this species agree with those described in Andania gigantea. The first joint reaches beyond the side-plate, the front margin fringed with short spines, the hind margin carrying long setae on the upper part, and a small apical group of spines; the second joint with a few spines on the hind margin and its apex; the third joint nearly rhomboidal, with a few feathered spines on the front and hind margins, many and long on the distal; the wrist triangular, distally cup-like, broader than the hand, subequal to it in length, with long spines round the serrate hind margin, a long row round the distal margin, a long row parallel to this on the outer surface, with a smaller row nearer the base, while on the inner surface there are two long oblique rows; the hand tapers distally, with a somewhat ovate form, the hind margin fringed with finely feathered spines, the front margin having spines at the apex and at two points above it, the inner surface having two longitudinal slightly oblique rows, or
succession of groups of spines, the outer surface being similarly adorned, but with rather
less fulness; the finger slender, short, curved, not nearly half the length of the hand,
with a minute dorsal cilia close to the base.

Second Gnathopods.—Branchial vesicles large and inflated. First joint of the limb
reaching beyond the narrow side-plate, the upper part narrow for a short space, then
making a bend and widening slightly, the front margin almost unarmed, the hinder
with long setae and an apical group of spines; the second with two small groups of
plumose setae on the hind margin and a large group at its apex; the remaining joints
similar to those of the first gnathopods, but the third joint is without spines on the
front margin, the wrist is narrower, the hand is narrower and longer, the armature of
both wrist and hand being slighter, though the same in general character.

First Perieopods.—First joint scarcely reaching beyond the side-plates, the front
margin straight, with three small spines near the apex, the convex hind margin carrying
long setae about the centre, and some spines on the lower part; the second joint with
four or five setiform spines on the hind margin; the third joint longer than the fourth
or fifth, fringed with spines on the hind margin, and carrying some spinules on the
adjoining surface, with eight short spines placed along the convex front margin, the
apex decurrent, fringed on the inner side with spines; the fourth joint longer than
the fifth, fringed behind like the preceding joint, and also having rows of spinules on the
surface, the front margin carrying four groups of short spines; the fifth joint slightly
curved, narrowed distally, with nine groups of short spines along the serrate hind margin
and five small groups on the adjoining surface, the convex front margin having spinules at
five or six points; the finger slender, slightly curved, not half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Perieopods.—Side-plates at the widest point, just below the excavation, very
much wider than the two preceding plates together, the breadth and depth subequal.
The broad branchial vesicles not extending below the side-plates. The first joint not
reaching the lower margin of the side-plate, the long setae of the hind margin extending
to the apex; the limb in general like that of the first perieopods.

Third Perieopods.—Hind lobe of the side-plates the larger, the front one closely
fitting into the excavation of the preceding plate. The branchial vesicles of this and the
next pair very large. The first joint not dilated, but a little wider than below, both margins bordered with rather short curved spines, the lower half of the hind margin
fringed with very plumose setae; the four following joints all serrate and fringed with
groups of spines in front; the third joint longer than the fourth, subequal in length to
the fifth, its hind margin slightly serrate, with seven single spines along it and a group
about the decurrent apex; the fourth joint with three groups of spines on the hind margin;
the fifth joint slender, slightly curved, with some spinules behind; the finger as in the
preceding pair.

Fourth Perieopods.—Side-plates rather broadly and deeply lobed behind. The first
(2001. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)
joint expanded, though not very widely, the hind margin almost straight, scarcely serrate, 
the front margin a little convex, fringed with spines, the inner surface carrying a fringe 
of long plumose setæ, the lower margin rounded behind, overlapping the second joint; 
the armature of the following joints very similar to that in the preceding pair, but the 
fourth joint considerably longer and slightly curved; the fifth joint also much longer, 
this exceeding the length of the fourth, and the fourth that of the third.

Fifth Pleopods.—Side-plates not very deep. Branchial vesicles well developed. 
First joint much broader above than below, with the front margin much shorter than 
the hinder, convex above, straight below, armed with few spines; the hind margin very 
convex, slightly serrate, the lower lobe greatly overlapping the second joint; the second 
joint with a distal row of small spines in front; the next three joints much shorter than 
in the preceding pair; the third joint subequal in length to the fourth and also to the 
fifth, fringed in front with many small spines and some larger at the apex, carrying five 
spines on the hind margin, and an apical group; the fourth joint straight, with seven 
groups of large spines in front, and four of small ones behind; the fifth joint with eight 
groups of long slender spines in front, and three of spinules behind; the finger very 
slender, straight, longer than half the fifth joint.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines long and slender, the shafts plumose, the bent apex small, 
one margin having four, the other three, small retroverted teeth just below the apex. 
Immediately below the coupling spines, there are some slender acute spines, setiform, 
plumose. The deft spines form a series of six; they are long, especially the lower ones, 
but the arms of the cleft are short, the acute arm being coarsely serrate on the inner 
side. The peduncles, as usual, are longest in the first pair, shortest in the third; the 
joints of the rami number about twenty-two on the inner, and about twenty-five on the 
outer, somewhat curved, ramus.

Uropods.—The peduncles of all three pairs broad and long, those of the first and 
third pairs reaching slightly beyond those of the second, all of them much longer than 
the rami, and seemingly all of them carinate and channelled as in the preceding species; 
the first two pairs have very numerous spines fringing the edges, those on the inner side 
being the longer; they have also along the centre fringes of long setæ; the peduncles of 
the third pair seem to be almost unarmed; in each pair the rami are a little unequal, 
those of the first and second pairs carinate, with many small spines on the edges; those 
of the third pair are broader but not longer than those of the two preceding pairs, not 
carinate, carrying but few spines, with the inner edge of the outer and the outer edge of 
the inner pectinate, while in the other two pairs the outer edge of each ramus is pectinate.

Telson very small, very little longer than broad, the convex sides converging to an 
almost pointed apex.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head 
to the apex of the third uropods, close upon nine-tenths of an inch.
Locality.—Station 120, off Pernambuco, September 9, 1873; lat. 8° 37' S., long. 34° 28' W.; depth, 675 fathoms; bottom, red mud. One specimen. Trawled.

Remark.—The specific name is given in honour of the late Axel Boeck, who instituted the genus *Andania*, and who stands in the very foremost rank among the investigators of the Amphipoda.

*Andania abyssorum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVII.).

Lateral lobes of the head rather prominent; first segment of the pereon as long as the next two united, less overhanging than in the two preceding species; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments not acute, a little rounded; the following segments abruptly shallower, the fourth almost concealed beneath the third, the sixth longer than the fifth, with two longitudinal ridges running from the base of the segment to either side of the base of the telson.

No Eyes perceived.

*Upper Antennæ.*—Peduncle shorter than the flagellum, the first joint very stout, scarcely longer than broad, longer than the two next joints united; the flagellum tapering, of four joints, the first as long as the other three together, rather longer than the first joint of the peduncle, with a brush of cylinders, and at the apex some spinules and a long spine; the narrow, slightly curved, secondary flagellum is not half as long as the first joint of the primary, seemingly one-jointed, with a long subapical spine.

*Lower Antennæ.*—First joint a little dilated; gland-cone very small; third joint forming an angle with the fourth; fourth rather longer than the fifth; the two together longer than the slender six-jointed flagellum.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge broad, almost straight, with a very minute denticle at the top, but sharply upturned below, with some conspicuous though microscopic denticles; on the inner surface near the lower angle, but connected by a groove with the upper, is a small triangular secondary plate on the right mandible, and some distance behind this on the outer surface there is a seta; on the left mandible there is no secondary plate, but the seta is present, arising from a curved groove on the outer surface.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes apically narrow, with a small tuft of cilia or setules standing out at about the centre of the apical margin; a band of long cilia appears to cross the surface as in the other two species.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate carrying seven stout strongly plumose setæ along the inner margin; the truncate distal margin of the outer plate armed with nine denticulate spines, rising amidst very long and spine-like cilia; the first joint of the palp not very short, the second reaching as far as the outer plate, its outer margin convex, its
apex armed with six spines, of which the outermost is minute, but the two adjoining it are very large.

Second Maxille.—The inner plate longer and much broader than the outer, with many plumose setae and spines on the inner margin, probably twenty or thirty in all; the outer plate carrying eight long spines on the truncate apex.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates not nearly reaching as far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, the inner margin apically produced into a tooth surmounted by a spine-tooth; the outward sloping distal margin having two smaller processes, each with a small spine-tooth, and the outer corner carrying three spines; the outer plates rather long and narrow, but not reaching the end of the second joint of the palp; the nearly straight, serrate, inner margin fringed with about fifteen short spines; there is one on the almost pointed apex, and a few on the surface; the first joint of the palp rather shorter than the second, with two plumose setae on the inner margin; the second joint with seven setae on the inner margin and two on the outer apex; the third joint very slender, with some apical spines or setae; the finger also very slender, slightly curved, shorter than the preceding joint.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates triangular, deeper than broad, with the front margin curved, and below forming an acute angle with the hinder margin. First joint reaching beyond the side-plate, broader below than above, the front margin fringed with small spines, the lower ones rather longer and plumose; the hind margin carrying many long setae, and an apical group of spines; the second joint much longer than broad, with some spinules in front and behind, and a group of spines on the hinder apex; the third joint scarcely so long as the second, with a large apical group of spines and some smaller groups on the hind margin; the wrist as long as the hand and much broader, with groups of spines on the hind margin near and about the apex, also with spines at two points of the front margin near the apex, and a large group round the apex, some of these being longer than the hand on one of the gnathopods, though not upon the one figured in the Plate; the hand with the distal portion much narrowed, the serrate hind margin strongly fringed with various spines, one of which near the finger is more strongly plumose than the rest; the front margin is more convex near the base than distally, the two tracts being separated in one of the gnathopods by a group of several spines, in the other by two spines with an interval between them; there are some apical setules on this margin; the finger is slender and curved, not nearly half the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates narrow and elongate, the front margin very slightly convex, the hind margin closely interlocking with the following plate, as seems usual in this genus, the lower margin oblique, helping to form the continuous curve from the upper front corner of the first side-plate to the excavation of the fourth. The marsupial plates narrow, with a few setae round the apex. First joint of the limb narrow, reaching beyond the side-plate, narrowest near the base, then making a bend forwards, with some
long setae at various points upon the hind margin, the front but slightly curved; the second joint elongate, with long plumose setæ at four points of the hind margin; the third joint much shorter than the second, with a group of apical spines behind; the wrist scarcely as long as the hand, and but little broader, with spines on the lower part and apex of the hind margin, and on the apex of the front; the hand with the front margin almost straight, carrying spines at the apex; the hind margin smooth for a space, then serrate, with many groups of spines, many of those which are near the short strongly curved finger being strongly denticulate; the bending of the hind margin in this hand makes an approach to a palm.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates and branchial vesicles similar to those of the preceding pair, but a little longer, the side-plates also broader. The first joint scarcely reaching beyond the side-plates, considerably broader than that of the second gnathopods, carrying a few spinules on the front margin, and a spine on the hinder apex; the second joint with two setæ on the hind margin and an apical spine; the third longer than the fourth, rather shorter than the fifth, with a spine on the decurrent front apex and one on the margin a little higher up; the fourth joint slightly curved, each apex pointed; the fifth joint slender, curved, almost unarmed, with a tendency to pectination on the hind margin; the finger very short, curved.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates very broad, very deep in front, with a small interlocking process near the top of the front margin. Branchial vesicles not very broad, not as long as the side-plates. Marsupial plates much narrower than the branchial vesicles, and about as long. First joint of the limb not reaching the end of the side-plate; the limb in general like the preceding, but the fourth and fifth joints smaller, the third being longer than either.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates small, the hinder lobe the larger, the front one when in situ obscured by the preceding plate. The branchial vesicles oval, not very large. The marsupial plates short, with eleven setæ round the apex. The first joint not expanded, a little narrowed at the centre, with a few spines or spinules on the margins; the second joint, as in the preceding pairs, not so short as usual, with two or three small spines on the front margin; the third joint much longer than the fourth, a little longer than the fifth, with short spines at four points of the very decurrent hind margin, and the same number of spinules on the front; the fourth joint with some microscopic spinules on the straight, apically acute, front margin; the fifth joint a little curved, the front margin finely pectinate; finger nearly half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peræopods.—Side-plates rather deeper than broad, front margin straight, hinder a little convex. Branchial vesicles widening distally. First joint expanded, rather wider below than above, front margin nearly straight, furnished with a few spines; the hind margin very slightly convex and scarcely serrate, the lower margin smoothly rounded and partially overlapping the second joint; the remainder of the limb similar to
the corresponding part of the preceding pair, but with the third joint still more decurrent, and the fourth and fifth joints rather longer.

_Fifth Pleopods._—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but smaller. Branchial vesicles small. First joint greatly expanded, longer than broad, its length surpassing that of the next four joints united; the front margin nearly straight, carrying a few small spines, the hind margin serrate, very convex, the lower margin rounded, partially overlapping the short second joint, which has spines at two points of the front margin; the third joint has spines at two or three points in front, and at four points of the hind margin, which is decurrent almost to the apex of the fourth joint; the fourth joint has spines at four points of the front margin, the apex of which is acute; the fifth joint, which is longer than the fourth, but shorter than the third, has a single spine near the centre of the pectinate front margin; the finger is more than half the length of the fifth joint, its inner margin pectinate.

_Pleopods._—The coupling spines are very slender, with three or four minute teeth on either side close to the apex; near them is a plumose seta; from a process at the top of the peduncle another plumose seta projects; the first joint of the inner ramus has two cleft spines, in which the branches are nearly equal, the outer, as usual, serrate on its inner margin; the inner ramus has seven, the outer eight joints.

_Uropods._—As in the two preceding species, the peduncles appear to be carinate and channelled; the first pair both as regards the peduncles and the rami reaching a very little beyond the second, and the second beyond the third; the first and second pairs, but not the third, have some spines on the edges of the peduncles; all the rami have pectinate edges; in the first pair the longer outer ramus has two spines on the upper part of the outer margin, in the second pair there is but one spine; in the third pair the rami are nearly equal in length to the peduncles, the outer ramus being a little longer than the inner, its distal portion consisting of a nail which is more than a third of the total length.

_Telson_ about as broad as long, very small, not nearly reaching the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, its curved sides converging to an acute apex, which is left for about a third of the length of the telson, not dehiscent.

_Length._—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the back of the second segment of the pleon, one-fifth of an inch.

_Locality._—Station 168, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37°2. One specimen; female. Trawled.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the great depth from which this little creature was obtained, but is principally designed to call attention to its close relationship with the northern species, _Andania abyssi_, Bocck.
Family Amphilocheidae, G. O. Sars, 1882.

Boeck in 1876 constituted the Amphilocheina the second subfamily of the family Leucothoidea, assigning to it the genera Amphilocephus, Gitana and Astyra; in 1882 Sars changed the subfamily into a family, and added the new genus Stegoplex, which is near to the earlier Cypriodia, Haswell, and the still earlier but somewhat obscure Peltocoxa, Catta. Boeck’s definition is as follows:—

“Upper Lip much incised at the apex.

“Mandibles strong, not uniform, apically dilated; one mandible with, the other without, an accessory plate (ramo interno); the molar tubercle more or less prominent; the palp three-jointed, elongate.

“First Maxilla with the inner plate small; the palp generally two-jointed, apically armed with spines.

“Second Maxilla with the outer plate a good deal narrower than the inner.

“Maxillipeds with the inner plates long, narrow; the outer plates of moderate size or small; the palp more or less elongate; its last joint unguiform.

“The body tolerably deep, thick; the side-plates large.

“Upper Antennae short, the secondary flagellum absent or small.

“First and Second Gnathopods generally of the same shape, either subchelate—sometimes powerful sometimes feeble—or scarcely subchelate.

“First and Second Peraeopods slender, filiform.

“Last three pairs of Peraeopods successively longer.

“Uropods biramous; the second pair very short, the outer branch shorter than the inner.

“Telson whole or incised at the apex.”

Genus Amphilocheus, Spence Bate, 1862.

For the original definition see Note on Spence Bate, 1862 (p. 333). Boeck defines it as follows:—

“Mandibles with the third joint of the palp as long as the second or longer.

“First Maxilla with the palp two-jointed; the second joint broad at the apex.

“First and Second Gnathopods with large subchelate hands.”

Remark.—The name of this genus must not be confounded with Amphilocheus, the name of a genus of Coleoptera.

Amphilocheus marionis, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVIII.).

Animal compact; first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles nearly right angles, those of the third segment projecting when the following segments
are ventrally flexed; the sixth segment outdrawn on either side as far as the apex of the telson.

_Eyes_ small, oval.
_Antennae_ broken.

_Upper Lip._—The two distal lobes very unsymmetrical.

_Mandibles._—The cutting plate is a rather narrow plate attached as it were by a neck to the trunk of the mandible, having the distal border cut into about ten small teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible is similar to the principal, but on a smaller scale; the spine-row consists of ten curved denticulate spines, graduated in size, the larger being near to the cutting plate; the molar tubercle (not shown in the figures _m.m._) is conical, scarcely if at all dentate; the palp is set far back, its first joint short, the second straight and moderately long, but the two together not equalling the length of the thin, curved third joint, which is a little ciliated at the acute apex.

_Lower Lip._—The front lobes distally narrow, armed with strong but short cilia, widely dehiscent; the inner lobes narrow; the mandibular processes short, distally pointed.

_First Maxillæ._—Inner plate small, oval, with a single short seta at the apex; outer plate with, I think, seven spines, some of them denticulate, on the oblique apical margin, together with some spine-like cilia at the inner corner; the palp rather broad, the second joint having four short spines on the truncate distal margin, which is produced into a small tooth at one corner.

_Second Maxillæ._—The plates about equal in width, the inner with a few setules or spines at the apex and passing a little way down the inner margin; outer plates damaged in dissection.

_Maxillipeds._—Inner plates long and narrow, not reaching the distal end of the first joint of the palp, the inner margin ending apically in a little tooth, besides which the distal margin seems to have two scarcely visible spine-teeth; there are long fine cilia to be made out with difficulty on various parts of the plate; the outer plates are very broad, not reaching the end of the second joint of the palp, with a very few spinules on the surface within the straight, smooth, inner margin; the broad, rounded, distal margin is finely pectinate on the inner part; about the centre it carries a single conspicuous serrate spine, and the outer part is strongly ciliated; the first joint of the palp, which is the longest, has some apical spines on both sides; the second joint has more; the third joint is longer than the second, but narrower, with spines at two points on the outer margin, and many round the serrate distal margin; the finger is short, tapering to a very fine point, its inner margin pectinately fringed with cilia as far as the nail.

_First Gnathopods._—Side-plates small, almost concealed by the following pair, the hind margin straight, the front almost semicircular. The first joint equal in length to the hand, with an apical spine on the hind margin, and one or two spinules along the
front; the short second joint with one apical spine behind, the rhomboidal third joint with three, and one at the centre of the hind margin; the wrist short, broad, distally cup-like, with nine or ten spines on the inner side of the hind apex, which is produced along the hind margin of the hand, the tips of the spines reaching the palm; the hand large, widest at the palm, the front margin convex, with a submarginal cilium near the centre, a subapical seta and cilium, and rounded apex, the hind margin sinuous, smooth or microscopically downy; the palm broad, convex, finely pectinate, at right angles with the hind margin, having two palmar spines at the commencement, followed by a row of nine submarginal spines, and two setules close to the hinge; there are a very few slender spines on the surface; the finger is long, a little curved, tapering to an extremely fine point, reaching beyond the palm, the inner margin of the broader half near the base set with about fifteen little spiny teeth.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates longer and broader than the first, rather wider below than above, lower margin rounded and slightly crenate as in the two following pairs. The branchial vesicles in this and the following segments small, oval. The marsupial plates very small, and, so far as observed, without setae. First joint of the limb longer than the hand, slightly curved, with a few setules along the concave front margin, the hind margin with an apical spine, the first half of which is broad, the distal half narrow, the corresponding spine on the first gnathopods having probably the same character; the second and third joints resemble those of the preceding pair, except that the third joint has three short but stout spines along its hind margin, the largest near the apex, which has one slender spine; the wrist is distally cup-like, short except for the very long hinder process, the apex of which nearly reaches the palm of the hand and is tipped with three or four spines; the hand resembles that of the preceding pair, but like the rest of the limb is very much larger, the submarginal spines eighteen in number, the front margin having a little cilium-bearing apical point which is not produced; the finger has twenty teeth, some of which are submarginal but the majority marginal as in the preceding pair; the series ends with a much larger tooth or spine; there is a minute dorsal cilium very far from the base of the finger.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates larger than the preceding pair, but similar. The first joint reaching below the side-plate, carrying some setules on the front margin, and an apical spine on the hinder; the second joint with two setules on the hind margin; the third joint slightly curved, with small spines at four points on each margin, the front margin apically decurrent. The rest of the limb missing, a defect shared by all the peraeopods.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates much broader than the preceding pair, the excavation behind not descending far, the broadest part of the plate just below it. The limb like that of the preceding pair, but the first joint not reaching beyond the side-plate.

Third Peraeopods.—The hind lobe of the side-plate deeper than the front.
branchial vesicles scarcely reaching beyond the hind lobe of the side-plate. The first joint expanded, of nearly even width throughout, but with convex margins, the front fringed with eight small spines, the hinder serrate, carrying cilia; the short second joint has two spines on the front margin; the third has five on the straight front margin, three or four on the hind margin, and a group at its very decurrent apex.

Fourth Pleopods similar to the third, but rather larger.

Fifth Pleopods.—The first joint broader than the preceding, and behind much longer, the hind margin rising above and descending below the front; both margins very convex; the second and third joints similar to those of the fourth pleopods.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines very short, with two strong, lateral, retroverted teeth besides that at the apex; on the peduncle of the third pair there was observed an apical spine; the inner ramus carries apparently only one cleft spine; the joints of the inner ramus seven in number, of the outer eight.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the second pair as long as the inner ramus, reaching as far as or a little beyond the apex of the telson; the inner ramus much longer than the outer, slender, with three or four spines on either margin, and ending in a sharp nail; the outer ramus more than half the length of the inner, with three spines on the inner margin, not ending in a nail but very acute. The other pairs missing.

Telson not twice as long as broad, the sides a little curved, converging to a pointed apex.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the top of the head facing forwards to the top of the third segment of the pleon facing backwards, scarcely one-tenth of an inch, a size which may suggest an excuse for the imperfect account of the mouth organs.

Locality.—Station 145, off Marion Island, December 27, 1873; depth, 100 fathoms; bottom, volcanic sand. One specimen; a female, with eggs.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture. A specimen of *Amphilochothus* from the Clyde, kindly sent to me by Mr. David Robertson, agrees in most respects with Boeck's description of his *Amphilochothus tenuimanus*, and has also a great resemblance to the present species; the maxillipeds in the Scotch form and in that from the Southern Ocean are remarkably alike, but in the smaller Challenger species the outer plates of these organs are distally broader, and though having the same armature have it differently arranged; the third joint of the mandibular palp is much longer than the second, instead of about equal to it; the finger in each pair of gnathopods is prolonged beyond the palm, and is very different from that of the larger species; there appear also to be differences in the shape of the side-plates, and altogether the sum of the differences, added to the great distance between the localities at which the specimens occur, makes it unsafe to place the northern and southern examples in one and the same species.

Boeck in 1876 constituted the Stenothoineæ the third subfamily of the Leucothoidæ, assigning to it the genera Stenothoë, Metopa, Cressa, and by implication Danaia, if that should prove to be distinct from Cressa. In 1882 Sars changed the subfamily into a family. Boeck defined the subfamily as follows:—

"Upper Lip" apically cleft.

"Mandibles" elongate, apically broad, dentate, not uniform; the left mandible with an accessory plate; the molar tubercle minute or absent; the palp absent, or long, three-jointed.

"Lower Lip" little.

"First Maxillæ" with the palp one- or two-jointed; the inner plate small or wanting.

"Maxillipeds" with long palps; the inner plate very small, the outer almost obsolete.

"The body compressed, but yet thick; the first side-plate little, covered; the rest of the side-plates much increasing in size; the fourth generally very large, shield-shaped.

"Antennæ" moderately elongate; the upper devoid of accessory flagellum.

"First Gnathopods" slender; hand often not subchelate.

"Second Gnathopods" with the hand strongly subchelate.

"Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peracopods" of the same shape; first joint of the Third and Fourth generally not dilated.

"Last Uropods" uniramous; the rami two-jointed; the last joint stiliform.

"Telson" small, not cleft.

Remark.—A rudimentary accessory flagellum is sometimes present on the upper antennæ. The right mandible, at any rate in some species, has a secondary plate, though it is less conspicuous than that on the left mandible.

1 Spence Bate says that the mandibles in Danaia are without a palpiform appendage (Brit. Mus. Cat. Anph. Crust., p. 59; Brit. sess. Crust., p. 67); the genus Cressa of Boeck is distinguished from Danaia solely by its possession of a three-jointed mandibular palp; it is therefore worth while to notice that in Spence Bate's British Museum Catalogue, on pl. x., there is a figure of a mandible with a three-jointed palp in close proximity to the figure of Danaia dubia; unfortunately the mandible is by some accident unnumbered, but the figure shows it to be of such a character that, unless it belongs to Danaia, it cannot belong to any of the species figured on pl. x. It becomes therefore highly probable that the definition of Danaia requires amendment, and that Cressa of Boeck is a synonym of it, as already on other grounds it has been considered by Sars.
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

Genus Stenothoe, Dana, 1852.


1880. Probolium, Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amph. der Adria., p. 33.


For the original definition see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 257). Boeck’s definition is as follows:—

"Mandibles without palp or molar tubercle.

"First Maxillae with the palp two-jointed.

"Third Perceopods with the first joint not dilated behind.

"Fourth Side-plates not excavate behind, but much rounded.”

Stenothoe adhaerens, n. s. (Pl. XXXIX.).

Rostrum and lateral lobes of the head not very conspicuously outdrawn; the postero-lateral angles of the first and second pleon-segments acute, but not outdrawn, those of the third segment blunt, the fourth segment with a small dorsal depression, the fifth segment very short.

Eyes between round and oval, low down on the sides of the head, the crystal cones very bright; the figure oc. does not show the whole number.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint longer than broad, much broader than the second, as long as the second and third united; the third not half the length of the second; the flagellum of seventeen joints, of which the first is longer than the third joint of the peduncle; they have apical setules and some of them cylinders.

Lower Antennæ.—First joint expanded, second very distinct from the first, gland-cone very small, third scarcely longer than the second, the fourth longer and broader than the fifth, with some small spines and setules on the convex upper, and setules on the straight lower, margin; both margins of the fifth straight, carrying a few setules;
flagellum of fifteen joints, of which the first is the longest, all united rather shorter than the peduncle.

Upper Lip.—The distal end unsymmetrically bilobed, the edges not furred.

Mandibles having an appearance as if the front part were folded or a little inflated so that the spine-row while projecting from an inner edge nevertheless rests against the inner unbulged surface. The cutting edge of the left mandible (represented on the right of the Plate) has a broad sinuous edge cut into about eighteen denticles; the secondary plate has a broad edge cut into about a dozen denticles; on the right hand mandible the cutting edge appears to have only seven or eight denticles, but some of these, especially two at the centre, considerably larger than those on the opposite mandible; there appears to be a very thin broad-edged secondary plate, with the edge finely dentate, wearing a striated appearance; the spine-row of ten or eleven spines; molar tubercle and palp absent.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate with an almost acute apex and a single subapical seta; the outer plate short, carrying six spines on the truncated distal margin, the inner one much shorter than the rest, smooth, the next two long, finely denticulate, the fourth long, smooth, the fifth very slender, the sixth more slender than the fifth; the inner margin almost straight, conspicuously ciliated or edged with spinules; the first joint of the palp as broad as long, the second not twice the length of the first, with two or three spine-teeth on the apex, a subapical seta, and five small spines along the serrate inner margin.

Second Maxilla not well made out in the specimen figured. A second specimen shows them to be short, the outer plate bending over the very short inner one; the inner plate has four setae spaced upon its margin, one of them being on the rounded apex; the inner plate has four setae on its somewhat truncate apex and one on the outer margin, this margin being convex, much longer than the smooth inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates minute, elliptic, with two apical setae, reaching a very little way along the inner margin of the broad second joint, which carries no plate, but appears to be part of the elongate palp, having two apical spines on the outer side, and half a dozen spines or setae on or near its inner margin; the first joint of the palp rather longer than broad, equal in length to the third, longer than the second, all three carrying a few spines on the inner margin, the third having a long spine on the inner apex, three long ones near the outer apex, and the distal part strongly ciliated; the finger broad at the base, tapering, with the inner margin carrying some ten spine-like cilia, the remaining half narrow, part of it fringed with short cilia, the inner margin being double for a short distance; there are two cilia near the tip.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates very small, completely covered by the following pair; there are one or two setae on the front margin; the lower margin not projecting on either side of the first joint. The first joint entirely clear of the side-plate, equalling
in length the third, fourth, and fifth joints united; it has some setae along the front margin, and a short apical seta on the hinder; the short second joint has two small spines or setules on the hind margin; the third joint is longer than the wrist, which it overlaps, subequal to the hand, its free front margin very short, the hind margin straight, carrying three spines, a little furred below; the rounded apical margin carrying a group of spines; the wrist triangular, distally cup-like, with an apical group of spines behind; the hand with a convex front margin much longer than the hind margin, which carries short stout spines at two points, and a third group at the commencement of the broad, oblique, finely pectinate palm, which is fringed with a few submarginal setae; the finger is broad almost to the end, which is sharp, closing down upon the palmar spines; it has two dorsal cilia near the centre, the dorsal margin being much more convex than the finely pectinate inner margin.

Second Gnathopods much larger than the first. Side-plates large, almost semi-circular. The branchial vesicles sac-like, much smaller than the side-plate. Marsupial plates very large, very broad, and very thin. First joint reaching beyond the side-plate, a little longer than the hand, distally widened and curved slightly forwards, with some spines on the hind margin; the second joint short, with one or two setules on the hind margin; the third joint short, with no free front margin, the hinder apically acute; the wrist short, cup-like, with a group of spines on the ciliated hinder apex; the hand large, not twice as long as broad, with a few spines on the basal half of the front margin; the hind margin continuous with the convex palm, which is but slightly toothed or indented, the chief prominence being a small one near the hinge of the finger; the finger is very long and broad, its apex passing beyond the palmar spines and resting against the surface of the hand just within the margin; its inner edge is smooth, with one or two cilia and a small decurrent tooth preceding the sharp apex.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates very broad, rather broader below than above, the hind margin longer than the front, the lower margin convex. Branchial vesicles pear-shaped, nearly as long but not nearly so wide as the side-plates. Marsupial plates smaller than the preceding pair. The first joint of the limb scarcely reaching beyond the side-plate, with spines along the front margin and lower part of the hinder; as in the preceding pair, this joint is distally lobed in front on two edges; the second joint is short, with a spine or two on the hind margin; the third is longer than the fourth, about equal to the fifth, with five spines on the front margin, and a group on its decurrent apex, some spinules in front and an apical spine; the fourth joint has spines at five points of the straight hind margin; the fifth joint is curved, and carries some seven groups of spines on the concave hind margin, the accessory thread in these and many of those previously mentioned arising at the centre of the spine; there are spinules or setules at four points of the hind margin; the finger is short and curved, little more than half the length of the fifth joint.
Second Peropods.—Side-plates very large, broader than deep, the front margin but little convex, the upper and lower margins roughly forming with it a very much rounded triangle. The first joint not nearly reaching the end of the side-plate; the limb in general like that of the first peropods, the third joint with three spines on the hind margin, four on the front, and an apical group.

Third Peropods.—Side-plates small, rather deeper behind than in front. Branchial vesicles broad, broadest about the centre. First joint evenly wide, not expanded, much narrower than the branchial vesicles, with spines on both margins; the short second joint with two or three spines on the front margin; the third joint longer than the fourth or fifth, not very much shorter than the first, with five or six sets of spines on the straight front margin, and six spines along the convex hind margin, besides a small group on the blunt, very decurrent apex; the fourth joint with four groups of spines on the straight front margin, and a spinule at the apex of the hinder margin, which is almost completely overlapped by the preceding joint; the fifth joint curved, longer than the fourth, with five groups of spines in front, some spinules behind; the finger curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peropods.—Side-plates small, lobed behind. Branchial vesicles sharply bent. First joint widely and evenly expanded, with spines at six points of the front margin, and some others within the margin, the hind margin very slightly crenate; the rest of the limb resembling the preceding pair, but exceeding it in size.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates smaller than the preceding. The first joint larger than in the preceding pair, not evenly expanded, the breadth contracting below, and the lower lobe behind much overlapping the second joint; the rest of the limb similar to the preceding pair.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines very slender, much bent at the apex, with one or two lateral teeth; the peduncles narrow, the rami closely interlocked at their bases; a single cleft spine on the inner ramus; joints of the rami numbering from ten to fourteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, fringed with spines; the rami nearly equal, the outer a little the longer, both pectinate on the upper edge, apically acute, carrying a few marginal spines; the peduncles of the second pair equal in length to the longer ramus; the rami apically pointed, pectinate on the edges, the inner ramus with four, the shorter outer with three marginal spines; the peduncles of the third pair about equal in length to the ramus, carrying stout marginal spines; the single ramus with two spines at the apex of the broad proximal portion, the tapering nail not forming quite half of the ramus.

Telson twice as long as broad, each lateral margin at the upper part carrying four stout spines, the two margins curving to an almost pointed apex with a small cillum on either side of it, the surface carrying two large cilia midway between the apex and the lowest marginal spines.
Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, less than one-fifth of an inch. A second specimen, with numerous eggs, was slightly smaller.

Locality.—Station 142, off Cape Agulhas, December 18, 1873; lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.; surface temperature, 65°.5. Two specimens, both females.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the capture of the specimens while adhering to the screw of the vessel.

Almost every part of the animal showed a number of little packets of cells, crystalline in appearance, embedded in brown matter, which I suppose to be pigment-cells; it is to these that figure p refers. The general effect produced was a series of transverse, somewhat broken, lines of colouring, increasing in breadth towards the lower margins of the large side-plates.

Genus Metopa, Boeck, 1870.


For the original definition, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 400). Boeck only gives two characters to distinguish this genus from Stenothoe, the three-jointed mandibular palp and the one-jointed palp of the first maxillae; of these the latter must be withdrawn, since some species of the genus clearly have the palp of the first maxillae two-jointed. Boeck apparently depends on Krøyer for the description both of Leucothoe chypeata, Krøyer, which he makes the type of the genus Metopa, and of Leucothoe glacialis, Krøyer, which he calls Metopa glacialis. Though Krøyer assigns a one-jointed palp to the first maxillae
of the former, to the latter, as Boeck recognises, he attributes a two-jointed palp. Boeck
unfortunately leaves the first maxillæ undescribed in all the other seven species which he
places in the genus *Metopa."

*Metopa nasutigenes*, n. sp. (Pl. XL.).

*Rostrum* wanting, lateral lobes of the head very inconspicuous; the postero-lateral
angles of the first three pleon-segments not rounded, but not very acute.

*Eyes* round and bright, placed rather high up on the head; the ocelli not numerous,
bright.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The first joint nearly twice as long as the two following united,
excavate beneath and distally prolonged to a point forming a cap over the second and
two-thirds of the third joint; the second joint thicker and longer than the third; the
flagellum scarcely longer than the peduncle, consisting of ten slender joints, which have
some apical cilia and long cylinders.

*Lower Antennæ.*—First joint a little inflated, gland-cone broad-pointed, third joint
short and curved, fourth joint scarcely as long as the fifth, both slender; the flagellum of
eight slender joints, not quite so long as the peduncle, nor yet so long as the flagellum of
the upper antennæ.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge broad, with a denticle at the top, below this a
smooth rim, and below this an angled piece cut into six or seven teeth or denticles; the
secondary plate short, with a rather broad edge, finely denticulate; the spine-row of nine
short curved spines in two detachments of three and six; a small process rises close
to the base of the palp; the first joint of the palp longer than the third; the second
more than twice as long as the first, with two slender spines or setæ on the inner margin
and a longer one at its apex; the very short and narrow third joint is tipped with a
spine more than twice its own length. The mandible here described, and figured in the
Plate on the left, is the right mandible, the secondary plate and spines showing through
the outer surface.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate very small; outer plate short, with six spines on the
truncate apex, one very short, of the rest the outermost almost setiform, the innermost
finely pectinate, the intermediate ones with more or fewer lateral denticles; the palp
broad, two-jointed, with three small spine-teeth on the distal part of the inner margin,
two on the apical margin with some intermediate spinules, and two submarginal setæ.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate shorter than the outer, with three setules at
intervals on the inner margin, and three slender spines on the almost pointed apex; the
outer plate widest distally, with nine long and three short spines round the serrate apical
margin, those on the outer slope being the shortest.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates short and rather broad, with convex outer margins,

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not reaching halfway up the second joint, the inner margin ending in a small apical tooth, on the outer side of which, not projecting beyond it, is a small spine-tooth, and beyond this at the outer corner a slender seta; the large second joint is produced into a small almost conical plate about halfway along the first joint of the palp, with a spine at its apex, and a series of six or seven smaller spines along the inner margin of the joint; the first three joints of the palp are together but little longer than this joint; the first is rather longer than the second, and equal in length to the third; the spines on these joints are few; the finger is nearly as long as the third joint, broad at the base and narrow towards the end, with the inner margin pectinate like the corresponding finger in _Stenothoe adhaerens_.

_First Gnathopods._—Side-plates very small, convex in front, not quite concealed by the following pair. First joint attached at the lower end of the side-plate, not quite so long as the third, fourth, and fifth joints united, with two setae about the middle of the front margin, and some apical cilia on the hind margin; the second joint short; the third as long as the wrist, with no free front margin, the hinder furred, the apex carrying a group of spines, of which one is much more conspicuous than the rest in size and pectination; the wrist is much shorter than the hand, distally squared, rather cup-like, with a spine on the hind margin like that at the apex of the preceding joint, besides two or three others not showing the same pectination; the hand is long and narrow, with a bend near the base of the front margin, which below the bend carries four spines and some apical setae; the shorter hind margin is nearly straight, the proximal half naked, below which are four setae, at the fourth of which begins a series of palmar spines, a single one followed by two pairs; the finger closing over the very oblique convex palm reaches with its tip the base of the second pair of spines; the palm shows very fine pectination, and is bordered by a few submarginal setae and setules.

_Second Gnathopods._—Side-plates more than twice as long as broad, the hind margin nearly straight, with some small spines in the serrations of the lower end, the front margin meeting the hinder with a continuous curve. Branchial vesicles so short and narrow as to seem rudimentary, unless accidentally aborted in the present specimen. The marsupial plates narrow, with ten or twelve setae around the distal part. The first joint of the limb not reaching the end of the side-plate, equal in length to the third, fourth, and fifth joints together, with several setae at the lower end of the front margin; the second joint with a small apical group of spines on the hind margin; the third joint shorter than the wrist, with a group of spines at the apex of the hind margin, and one spine higher up; the wrist much shorter than the hand, distally cup-like though narrow, both margins convex, the hind part produced beyond the front, furred, with an apical group of spines; the hand three times as long as broad, almost parallel-sided, a little widened at the palm, which is defined by one pair of spines, and along its margin has a second pair, together with a seta and some setules, all submarginal at their origin, the actual
palm-rim being almost smooth; the hind margin carries two or three setae, the front two apical cilia; the finger with its point scarcely reaches the defining palmar spines; the dorsal cillum is near the base.

First Pleopods.—Side-plates nearly three times as long as broad, carrying spinules at the lower part of the hind margin. Branchial vesicles shorter than the first joint, much narrower than the side-plates. Marsupial plates longer but narrower than the branchial vesicles, with a few setae round the lower part. The limbs like all the other peraeopods, very slender; the first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, the lower part of the front margin fringed with setae; the third joint longer than the fourth or fifth, with setules at five points of the hinder, and two of the convex, slightly decurrent, front margin; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, a little curved towards the acute tip; a dorsal cillum very near the base.

Second Pleopods.—Side-plates very deep, but broader than deep, forming as it were a triangle with the sides curved and the apex rounded off, reaching back to the pleon; the limb nearly as in the preceding pair; part of the third joint covered by the side-plate.

Third Pleopods.—Side-plates very small, not bilobed. Branchial vesicles scarcely longer than the side-plate, twice as long as broad. Marsupial plates a little longer than the branchial vesicles. The first joint not expanded, a little narrowed in the middle, with an apical spine on the apex of the front margin; the second joint with three spines along the front margin; the third joint with five in front and two behind; the fourth joint shorter than the third or fifth, with spines at two points in front and one at the apex behind; the fifth joint shorter than the third, with spines at three points in front, and setules at two points behind; the finger much more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Pleopods similar to the preceding, the first and second joints rather shorter, the remaining rather longer, the second and third with a spine or two less.

Fifth Pleopods.—The side-plates less deep; the limb similar to the preceding pair, but with the first four joints rather shorter.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines very short, straight, the apex forming a pair of teeth, with a lateral pair below; there appears to be only one cleft spine, long, with long unequal arms, placed at about the centre of the long first joint of the inner ramus; the joints of the rami numbering from eight to nine.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, the upper margin pectinate, carrying an apical spine; the rami (on one side of the specimen) equal (on the other with the inner shorter, less slender), acute, with pectinate margins, the outer with three, the inner with two, spinules; the peduncles of the second pair longer than the rami, with marginal spines on one of the upper edges, the rami similar to the preceding pair but shorter, the inner ramus with only one marginal spinule; the peduncles of the
third pair not much longer than the proximal division of the ramus, which carries three marginal spines, and is itself not much larger than the second joint or nail; these uropods reach back a little beyond the telson, but not so far as either the second or third pairs.

_Telson_ long, more than twice as long as broad, with an acute apex.

*Length._—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the apex of the first uropods, less than one-fifth of an inch.

*Locality._—Station 149h, Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Three specimens.

*Remarks._—The specimen described is a female.

The species is very like _Metopa nasuta_, Boeck, which also has the large beak or nose formed by the first joint of the upper antennae. Hence the specific name is a hybrid, to express "of the lineage of nasuta." In Boeck's species, the beak of the upper antennae does not quite reach the end of the second joint; the maxillipeds have the second joint only as long as the two following joints, and the finger much shorter than the preceding joint; the first gnathopods have the hand narrow and not subchelate; the second gnathopods and the peraeopods have not the same proportions as in the Challenger species; for instance, in _Metopa nasuta_ the fifth joint of the fifth peraeopods is described as equalling in length the two preceding joints.

_Metopa magellanica_, n. sp. (Pl. XI.).

*Rostrum_ and lateral angles of the head inconspicuous; first three segments of the pleon with the points of the postero-lateral angles not produced; the fourth segment with a slight dorsal depression.

*Eyes_ round.

*Upper Antenna._—First joint thicker but not much longer than the second; the third rather more than half as long as the second; the flagellum slender, tapering, rather longer than the peduncle, consisting of thirteen joints; there is a rudimentary two-jointed secondary flagellum, but it must not be supposed that this is as obvious in the specimen as it appears in the figure, where it is isolated from the numerous markings that are visible on and beneath the surface.

*Lower Antenna_ longer than the upper; first three joints very short, gland-cone very small; fourth joint long and slender, rather thicker and a little shorter than the fifth; the flagellum of eight joints rather shorter than the fifth joint of the peduncle; but perhaps one or two joints of the flagellum may be missing.

*Upper Lip_ with the distal margin unsymmetrically bilobed.

*Mandibles._—The cutting edge rather broad and angular, divided into ten denticles,
the upper five very small, the lower rather larger, the lowest but one flat-topped, perhaps accidentally; the secondary plate similar with fewer teeth, but neither were these nor the spine-row well made out; the palp with the first joint short, yet nearly as long as the third, the second joint long, with setae on the upper part; the conical third joint with two apical setae. The opposite mandible probably with the usual differences.

Lower Lip.—Mandibular processes apically rounded.

First Maxillae.—Inner plate small, elliptical; outer plate strongly ciliated on the inner edge, the truncate distal margin carrying five spines, the two innermost long and slender, with a very short one submarginal by their side, the third slender, the fourth much stouter, the fifth the slenderest of all, these latter three being shorter than the first two; the palp, which is certainly two-jointed, has five spinules on the dentate oblique apical margin, and two setae on the surface, of the second joint.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate shorter than the outer, with five or six slender spines, and spines distributed upon the inner and apical margins; the outer plate having about nine spines, chiefly on the rounded apex.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates reaching halfway along the inner margin of the following joint, the apical margin sloping a little outwards and carrying two setules, the inner shorter than the outer; the second joint produced on the inner side into a small rudimentary plate with a seta at its apex; five or six more small setae are distributed on or near the rest of the margin; the first and second joints of the palp are subequal, together scarcely longer than the preceding joint; the third joint rather longer than the second, armed like the two preceding joints with a few slender setae or spines, and having the distal margin ciliated and produced over the base of the finger; the finger long, rather broad at the base, but rapidly narrowing, strongly ciliated or spined on the inner margin.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates small, almost concealed by the following pair, the hind margin longer than the front, the lower oblique. The first joint attached at the lower extremity of the side-plate, subequal in length to the hand and wrist united, the front margin fringed with setae, of which there are also a very few on the hind margin; the second joint has two apical spines behind; the third joint much longer than broad, narrowing to the blunt apex, which carries a group of spines, much of the hind margin furnished; the wrist not quite so long as the hand, distally squared, the hind margin much shorter than the front, fringed with a few bent spines; some spines also on the surfaces, especially the inner; the front margin of the hand much longer than the hinder, the long, very oblique, finely pectinate palm defined by a pair of spines at the widest part of the hand; these are reached by the point of the long finger, which closes over a series of spinules and a second pair of spines; there are a couple of setae on the hind margin, four or five crossing the inner surface diagonally, and others near the front margin, of which one pair are long; the dorsal cillum of the finger is near the base.
Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates almost semicircular. Branchial vesicles very small, much shorter than the first joint. Marsupial plates very broad, rounded, much shorter than the side-plates, very much broader than the first joint, with several long marginal setæ. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, about equal in length to the wrist and hand, carrying setæ on both margins; the second joint with some apical setæ behind; the third joint as long as the wrist, produced behind to a sharp apex, with a group of setæ above it and a row of three setæ higher up on the hind margin; the wrist much shorter than the hand, triangular, distally cup-like, the hind margin furry, the blunt apex carrying seven or eight spines; the front margin of the hand more than twice the length of the hind margin; the hand widest at the commencement of the very long and very oblique convex palm, along the commencement of which runs a row of spines set closely together, the remainder of the palm being fringed with some setules of various sizes; the curved finger, besides the dorsal cilium near the base, and one or two at the base of the nail, has four or five hairs along the otherwise smooth inner margin.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader above than below, both front and hind margins nearly straight. Branchial vesicles small, pear-shaped, not so long as the first joint of the limb. Marsupial plates very broad, not very long. First joint reaching below the side-plates; many setæ, some of them long ones, on the front margin, chiefly on the lower half; the third joint curved, longer than the fourth, equal to the fifth, a little decurrent in front; these joints have a few small spines and spines on the margins; the finger long, thin, pointed and curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates of about equal depth and width, rounded behind. The branchial vesicles rather larger than the preceding pair; neither first nor second joint of the limb reaching below the side-plate; the third joint longer than either the fourth or fifth; the fifth longer than the fourth, each with four pairs of spines on the hind margin; the finger, like the rest of the limb, stouter than in the preceding pair, more curved; the inner margin smooth.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates small, lobed behind. Marsupial plates very small. First joint not expanded, with a few spinules on the margins; third joint longer than fourth or fifth, with small spines at seven points of the front, and six of the slightly decurrent hind margin; fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with three groups of spines on the front margin; fifth joint with four groups; finger much more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but smaller. First joint of the limb ovoid, not much narrowed at either end, the sides almost entirely smooth; the rest of the limb scarcely differing from the preceding; the fourth joint has four groups of spines on the front margin.
Fifth Pleopods.—Side-plates small. First joint more dilated than in the preceding pair, with six or seven spinules on the front margin, the rounded lower margin behind overlapping the second joint; the rest of the limb as in the preceding pair.

Pleopods.—Coupling-spines very short and small, with an apical pair of teeth and a lateral pair; a single cleft spine below the centre of the first joint of the inner ramus; joints of the rami numbering from seven to nine.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair not quite so long as the rami; the rami equal, the inner with two, the outer with three marginal spines; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the inner ramus; the outer ramus much shorter than the inner, each with pectinate upper edge, and two marginal spines; the peduncle of the third pair equal in length to the basal portion of the ramus, which is considerably longer than the apical portion or nail, and carries three marginal spines.

Telson not quite reaching the end of the peduncle of the third uropods, twice as long as broad, flat at the base, the sides almost parallel to below the centre, armed each with three spines, the lowest of which is the largest, then converging rapidly to an almost acute apex.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, three-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, Patagonia, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long. 67° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 47° W. One specimen; female. Trawled.

Remark.—The specific name alludes to the place of capture, the neighbourhood of the Strait of Magellan seeming to be particularly prolific in small species of Amphipoda.

Metopa crenatipalmata, n. sp. (Pl. XLII.)

Rostrum and lateral angles of the head inconspicuous; the first three segments of the pleon with the points of the postero-lateral angles not produced; the fourth segment with a slight dorsal depression.

Eyes round.

Upper Antennae.—First joint thicker than the second but scarcely as long; third joint not half as long as the second; the flagellum of about twelve joints, the first as long as the third joint of the peduncle; apparently a rudimentary secondary flagellum is present.

Lower Antennae longer than the upper. First three joints very short, gland-cone very small; fourth joint rather thicker and a little shorter than the fifth; the flagellum of eight joints longer than the fifth joint of the peduncle; the first joint of the flagellum
considerably longer than any of the others; one or two of the terminal joints apparently
missing.

Upper Lip with the distal margin unsymmetrically bilobed.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge in one of the mandibles with four small denticles at
the top and five larger ones below, in the other mandible with four small denticles
above and four below, and three larger in the centre; the secondary plate and spine-row
not clearly made out; the palp as in Metopa magellanica.

Lower Lip, Maxille, and Maxillipeds similar to those of Metopa magellanica, but in
the present species, the first joint of the maxillipeds is much larger in proportion to the
second joint than in the species just mentioned.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, almost concealed by the following pair, broader
above than below, with two spinules on the lower part of the front margin. The first
joint attached at the lower end of the side-plate, fringed with setae on both margins,
a little widened distally, not equal in length to the hand and wrist united; the second,
third, and fourth joints much as in Metopa magellanica, but the third joint, of which
the lower part is furred, is broader in proportion to its length, while the wrist is
narrower; the apical spines of the third joint are six in number, of which one is short,
two are much longer, slender, geniculate, with accessory threads, and the other three
are of unequal size but all feathered; there is similar variety in the spines on the hind
margin and apex of the wrist, which is almost as long as the hand and rather broader,
and has several spines on the surface; the hand resembles in armature that in Metopa
magellanica, except that its palm-margin is finely crenulate instead of pectinate, the hind
margin is longer and the palm proportionately shorter than in that species; the finger is
finely pectinate on the inner margin, which forms a small denticle at the base of the nail,
where there are two cilia, of which three more are spaced along the margin.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates tending to a semicircular form, but with the lower
part much broader than the upper. Branchial vesicles as in Metopa magellanica. The
marsupial plates long and broad. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, as long
as the wrist and hand united, with setae on the margins; the second joint short, with
setae at two points of the hind margin; the third joint as long as the short wrist, with
setules at one or two points of the hind margin and a group of slender spines at its blunt
apex; the wrist as in the preceding species; the hand broad, the front margin not twice
as long as the hinder, which has setules at four points and is apically produced into a
sharp tooth defining the palm; within this process are set two palmar spines, between
which the nail of the very broad finger closes down against the process; the palm-border
is crenulate in two divisions and fringed with spinules or setules; the inner margin of
the finger is smooth, and much less convex than the outer; it has a dorsal cilium near
the hinge and cilia at the base of the nail.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader below than above, front and hind margins
nearly straight. Branchial vesicles pear-shaped, much broader below than above, not as long as the first joint. Marsupial plates broad and long. First joint reaching a little beyond the side-plate, with setæ and setules along the margins; third joint longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth, a little decurrent in front; there are a few setules and spinules on the margins and apices of these joints; the finger long, thin, pointed and curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Perxopods.—Side-plates rather deeper than broad. Branchial vesicles pear-shaped, bent, as long as the first joint. Marsupial plates broad, not as long as the side-plates. Neither first nor second joint reaching the end of the side-plate; the third joint longer than either the fourth or the fifth; the fourth shorter than the fifth, each with four groups of spines on the hind margin; the finger broad, shorter than in the preceding pair, much curved at the tip, with the inner margin a little serrate.

Third Perxopods.—Side-plates deeper than broad. Branchial vesicles short, widest just below the neck. First joint of the limb not expanded above, but forming a rounded lobe below and behind which partially overlaps the second joint, with nine spinules on the hind margin, and five or six on the lower half of the front; second joint with spines at two points in front; third joint much broader as well as longer than the fourth or fifth, with spines at six points in front, and spinules at as many on the convex decurrent hind margin; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, each with spines at four points of the front margin; the finger much more than half the length of the fifth joint, curved at the tip, the inner margin smooth.

Fourth Perxopods.—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but smaller. First joint evenly expanded or a little wider above than below, with a few spines along the front margin, the hinder almost completely smooth, the rounded lower margin partially overlapping the second joint behind; the third and fifth joints rather larger than in the third perxopods.

Fifth Perxopods.—The side-plates smaller than the preceding pair. The first joint wider than in the preceding pair, and behind quite overlapping the second joint; the third joint shorter in front than in the fourth perxopods; the finger with serrate inner margin.

Pleopods.—Coupling-spines seemingly minute; a single cleft spine on the inner ramus; joints of the rami seven to nine in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair rather longer than the rami, with spines on the pectinate upper edges; inner ramus a little shorter than the outer, with two marginal spines, the outer with three, both with the upper edges pectinate; peduncles of the second pair subequal in length to the inner ramus; the outer ramus much shorter than the inner, with one marginal spine, the inner with two, both with pectinate upper edges; peduncles of the third pair a little shorter than the ramus, with four spines along the margin; the basal portion of the ramus shorter than the nail, carrying two spines on the upper margin, the upper edge of the nail pectinate.
Telson long oval, not nearly reaching the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, flattened at the top, with a rounded point at the apex, with three spines on each margin, the largest and lowest of which is a little below the centre.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured in a straight line from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, Patagonia, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long. 67° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature 47°.8. One specimen, female. Trawled.

Station 135c, off Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha, October 17, 1873; depth, 100-150 fathoms. One specimen, female, smaller than that from Station 313.

Remarks.—The careful comparison of the specimen from Station 313, point by point, with Metopa magellanica, from the same station, makes it clear that, in spite of some general resemblance, the two forms are specifically distinct.

The specific name alludes to the palm-margin of the second gnathopods.

Metopa parallelocheir, n. sp. (Pl. XLIII.).

Rostrum obsolete, lateral lobes of the head not very prominent; postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments not acutely produced.

Eyes round, rather high up on the sides of the head.

Upper Antennae.—First joint longer and thicker than the second; third joint about half the length of the second; flagellum of eight joints, together shorter than the peduncle, but one or two joints are probably missing; accessory flagellum rudimentary, very thin, two-jointed, tipped with setules, scarcely half as long as the first joint of the primary flagellum.

Lower Antennae longer than the upper. First two joints very short, the third longer; the fourth and fifth elongate, the fifth more so than the fourth, both with several marginal setules; the flagellum of nine joints, together scarcely as long as the fifth joint of the flagellum, the first joint as long as the four following and much broader, its width irregular, one margin serrate and carrying setules at four points.

Upper Lip with the distal margin unsymmetrically bilobed.

Mandibles, so far as observed, agreeing with those of Metopa crenatipalmata.

Lower Lip.—The mandibular processes rather narrow.

First and Second Maxillae not materially different from those of the two preceding species.

Maxillipeds like those of Metopa crenatipalmata, but with the inner plates shorter, and with two setae close together on the apex of the rudimentary outer plate.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, almost concealed. First joint shorter than the
hand and wrist united, narrow at the point of attachment, then evenly wide, with one seta at the middle of the front margin, and a few minute setules; the rest of the limb almost as in Metopa eburnatipalmata, but with fewer spines on the inner surface of the wrist and hand, and the palm of the hand almost smooth.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates broad, the hind margin a little sinuous, the lower margin convex. Branchial vesicles very small, pear-shaped, much broader below than above. First joint of the limb nearly as broad, but scarcely longer than the hand, with small setules on the front margin, the hind margin having only an apical spine; the second joint armed only at the hinder apex; the third joint having one or two spines or spinules on the hind margin and a small group on the bluntly-pointed apex; the wrist not longer than the third joint, distally cup-like, but narrow, furred behind, and carrying a couple of spines on the apex; the hand long and narrow, almost parallel-sided, with four setules on the hind margin, which is produced into a tooth at the palm, near to which is a group of palmar spines, among which the tip of the finger closes down, not reaching the process of the hind margin; the palm margin comparatively short, but oblique, set with numerous spinules, apparently quite smooth; the finger much curved, not very long, its inner margin seeming to be quite smooth; the dorsal cillum near the base.

First Pereopods.—Side-plates evenly oblong, not broader than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles larger than the preceding pair, of more even width throughout, bent near the base. First joint reaching beyond the side-plate, the limb in general scarcely differing from the corresponding limb in Metopa eburnatipalmata.

Second Pereopods.—These are similar to those in the species just named, with trifling differences of detail; the inner margin of the finger is smooth, not serrate.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Pereopods closely resemble those pairs in Metopa eburnatipalmata; there is, however, more crenulation of the hind margin of the first joint of the fourth and fifth pairs in the present species, and the finger of the fifth pair has a smooth inner margin.

The Pleopods appear to agree with those of the preceding species, or to have a joint or two less in the rami.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami; the rami of equal length, the outer with two marginal spines, the inner with one, both with the upper edges pectinate; peduncles of the second pair not quite so long as the inner rami; the outer rami much shorter than the inner, without spines, the inner rami with one spine, both with pectinate upper edges; the peduncles of the third pair not so long as the rami, the proximal portion of which is longer than the apical, and carries a small spine on the inner margin and two spines at its apex; the upper edge of both portions pectinate.

Telson similar to that of the preceding species, rather narrower, with two spines on the upper half of each lateral margin.
Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, scarcely more than one-tenth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, Patagonia, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long. 67° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 47°8. The specimen was obtained, with perhaps one or two more, associated with Metopa crenatipalmata.

Remarks.—This species in many respects closely resembles Metopa crenatipalmata, Had the latter been the male, and the present specimen a female, the differences might have been regarded as merely sexual, but the species named Metopa crenatipalmata has the hand of the second gnathopod both stronger and more ornate than that found in Metopa parallelocheir.

The specific name alludes to the almost parallel sides of the hand in the second gnathopods, which give it a peculiarly straight and stiff appearance that is characteristic.

Metopa ovata, n. sp. (Pl. XLIV.).

Rostrum inconspicuous, lateral lobes of the head little prominent; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments not acutely produced, but not rounded; the sixth segment of the pleon dorsally two-edged, as is probably the case in the other species.

Eyes round, near the front of the head.

Upper Antennae.—First joint longer than broad, equal in length to the second and third united, the third not much shorter than the second, the flagellum longer than the peduncle, of ten joints, with cylinders rather longer than the joints; the secondary flagellum as usual rudimentary, two-jointed.

Lower Antennae scarcely so long as the upper; first three joints very short, the first a little inflated, the gland-cone small, the fourth joint about equal to the first three united, broader than the fifth but not longer; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, ten- or eleven-jointed, shorter than the flagellum of the upper antenna.

Upper Lip with the distal margin unsymmetrically bilobed.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge on the left mandible obtusely angled, divided into eight denticles, three small ones at the top followed by three larger in the middle, the next being rather flat-topped, and the lowest acute, as large as those in the centre; the secondary plate on the left mandible not so broad as the principal plate, with a slightly convex edge, cut into seven or eight denticles; the principal plate on the right mandible resembling that on the left, but with only seven denticles, the lowest but one very broad, the secondary plate scarcely denticulate, but with a separate tooth at the lower end; the
spine-row of six short denticulate spines, the first three pointing forwards; the palp very small, the first joint very short, the third joint probably occupying the short space between the apical seta and the seta on the inner margin below it, but I could not perceive any dividing line to mark off this from the second joint.

**Lower Lip.**—Mandibular processes short, apically narrow, divergent.

**First Maxillæ.**—The inner plate rather flat-topped, with one seta at the inner end of this margin; the outer plate as usual strongly ciliated on the inner margin, and with six spines in the usual arrangement and proportions on the distal margin, the innermost being finely pectinate, while the second and third are denticulate for a short space; the palp is two-jointed, as in the other species here described.

**Second Maxillæ.**—The inner plate shorter than the outer, with very fine setae or spines on the apical margin.

**Maxillipeds.**—Inner plates reaching halfway along the inner margin of the second joint, the distal margin sloping a little outwards, with a small spine-tooth just within the inner apex, and a spine near the outer corner; the second joint much longer than the first, with fine spinules along the inner margin, not spaced alike on the two members of the pair in the specimen examined, the rudimentary plate rather narrow; the first two joints of the palp short and broad, not longer than their breadth, the third joint a little longer, with adpressed cilia on the back, the outer margin very convex; the finger of the usual structure, but the narrow terminal part not elongated.

**First Gnathopods.**—Side-plates very small, completely covered by the following pair. First joint rather longer than wrist and hand united, narrowed at the base and distally, the front margin carrying a few setules, the hind margin of this and the following joint carrying an apical seta and setule; the third joint short, but as long as the wrist, the lower part behind strongly furred, the truncate apex armed with two spinules and two spines, one of which is distally serrate; the wrist triangular, distally cup-like, as broad as long, with a few spines on the hinder apex; the hand much longer than the wrist, tending to oblong, the longer and more convex front margin carrying three long spines at intervals, and on the apex a group of small setae, the almost straight hind margin having one seta; the palm convex, not very oblique, very minutely pectinate, defined by a minute tooth at the apex of the hind margin, within which are two stout palmar spines and a long seta, followed by a few submarginal setules; the finger, with a dorsal cilium near the base, fits closely over the palm, the tip closing down between the two palmar spines.

**Second Gnathopods.**—Side-plates nearly semicircular, but rather more than twice as long as broad. Branchial vesicles very small, not half the length of the first joint, twice as long as broad. The marsupial plates considerably longer than the first joint, more than three times as long as broad, fringed with setae. The first joint as long as the wrist and hand united, scarcely reaching the end of the side-plate, the margins fringed with
setules; the second, third, and fourth joints almost as in the first gnathopods, but the distal margin of the third joint wider, and the hind margin of the wrist a little longer; the hand two and a half times as long as broad, the front margin nearly straight, with one or two apical setules, the hind margin not much shorter than the front, carrying two small setae, apically produced into a small tooth bending a little outwards so as a little to increase the width of the hand at this point; within this tooth is planted a palmar spine, with two larger spines of the same kind just beyond it, between which the tip of the finger closes; the palm-margin smooth, convex, scarcely oblique, fringed with setules; the finger smooth-edged.

First Peracopods.—Side-plates oblong, more than twice as long as broad. Branchial vesicles larger than the preceding pair, not so long as the first joint of the limb. Marsupial plates similar to the preceding pair. First joint not reaching to the end of the side-plate, fringed with setules; second joint longer than broad; third joint a little longer than the fourth, subequal to the fifth, with setules at four points behind, and at two in front, where it is slightly decurrent; the straight fourth joint with setules at two points of the hind margin; the fifth joint slightly curved, armed at three points of the hind margin; the finger curved, more than half as long as the fifth joint, having part of the inner margin pectinate.

Second Peracopods.—Side-plates deep, but much broader than deep, reaching back to the pleon-segments and completely covering the three following pairs of side-plates. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates similar to those of the preceding segment. The first and second joints of the limb not reaching the lower rim of the side-plate; the third joint armed at five points, and the fourth at three points of the hind margin; the limb otherwise similar to that of the first peracopods.

Third Peracopods.—Side-plates very small, not bilobed. Branchial vesicles and marsupial plates very small, but deeper than the side-plates. First joint of the limb long and narrow, the margins fringed with setules, the upper part a little wider than the distal, and ciliated on the edges; the second joint with setules at two points of the front margin; the third joint longer than the fourth, rather shorter than the fifth, armed at three points in front and two behind, the fourth and fifth each at three points in front; the finger much curved, much more than half the length of the fifth joint, having part of the inner margin pectinate.

Fourth Peracopods.—Side-plates a little less deep than in the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles very small. The limbs very like the preceding peracopods, but with the four terminal joints longer, the second armed only at one point, the third and fourth at two points, of the front margin.

Fifth Peracopods.—Side-plates small, broader than deep. The first joint not wider above than below, shorter than in the two preceding pairs, the third joint also shorter, so as to be subequal in length to the fourth; the fifth joint rather longer than in the preceding pair.
**Pleopods.**—Coupling spines as usual minute, seemingly shaped as in the other species; a single long cleft spine at the middle of the long first joint of the inner ramus; in the third pair the inner ramus had but four joints, the outer ramus five.

**Uropods.**—Peduncles of the first pair rather longer than the rami, the upper edge pectinate, carrying one or two small spines; the inner ramus rather shorter than the outer, both with pectinate edges, and without spines; the second pair like the first, but stouter and shorter, the rami equal; the peduncles of the third pair scarcely longer than the proximal part of the ramus, carrying an apical spine; the ramus pectinate, with an apical spine to the proximal part, which is rather longer than the nail.

**Telson** not clearly made out, but probably equal in length to the peduncles of the third uropods, narrow at the apex, the length not equal to twice the greatest breadth.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment, one-tenth of an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, Patagonia, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long. 69° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 47°.8. One specimen; female.

**Remarks.**—The specific name refers to the shape of the animal with the pleon folded as in the figure, which is probably its ordinary position when at rest. By the narrowness of the first joint in the fourth and fifth pereopods this species is allied to *Metopa nasuta*, Boeck, *Metopa longimana*, Boeck, and *Metopa nasutigenes* of this Report.

*Metopa compacta*, n. sp. (Pl. XLV.).

Lateral lobes of the head a little prominent, postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded or blunt.

**Eyes** round.

**Upper Antennæ.**—First joint longer than broad, longer than the second; third joint longer than half the second; flagellum of ten joints, together shorter than the peduncle, several of them with cylinders longer than the joints; secondary flagellum minute, two-jointed, about half as long as the short first joint of the primary flagellum, tipped with two setules.

**Lower Antennæ** very little longer than the upper; first three joints very short; fourth joint about as long as the first of the upper antennæ, rather longer than the joint which follows, both with several setæ upon the surface; the flagellum short, tapering, consisting of eight joints, together shorter than the flagellum of the upper antennæ, longer than the fifth joint of their own peduncle.

**Upper Lip** broadly and unsymmetrically bilobed.
Mandibles.—Cutting plate of the left mandible with the edge forming an obtuse angle, cut into eleven denticles, the six uppermost being the smallest, the three following the largest; the secondary plate nearly, if not quite, as broad as the principal, its edge gently convex, cut into about eighteen minute equal denticles; the principal plate on the right mandible scarcely differing from that on the left, the secondary plate with a straight edge and smaller denticles; spine-row of three short serrate spines and a group of five, that seem to be smooth and not in line with the others; the first joint of the palp shorter than the short third joint; the second joint broad, with a small spine near the middle of the inner margin, and a longer one near its apex, the distal margin flat, slightly oblique; the third joint abruptly narrower, rather more than a third of the length of the second joint, with two long apical spines.

Lower Lip very broad, principal lobes with the distal margin well ciliated; mandibular processes apically rounded.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate with one seta on the narrowly rounded apex; outer plate with the usual spines a little elongate; the two-jointed palp as in other species.

Second Maxilla with the plates rather broad, the longer outer one having many spines on the distal margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates broad, reaching more than halfway along the inner margin of the second joint, carrying a short spine and one somewhat longer on the slightly curved distal margin; the broad second joint has some six spines on the inner margin, the longest being on the rounded apex of the rudimentary plate; the joints of the palp are about equal in length, the first two broader than the third, with some rather strong spines; the third joint has many adpressed cilia on the outer distal part, and four spines at and near the inner apex, of which one is long, with the distal half pectinate; the finger is of the usual type.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, nearly concealed by the following pair, the front margin considerably shorter than the hinder, the oblique lower margin having two or three small spines. The first joint attached as usual, about equal in length to wrist and hand united, broad, fringed on both margins with long setae, those behind being spine-like; the short second joint with a group of long and short spines; third joint shorter than the wrist, the front margin convex, the hind margin straight, furred below, the distal margin set with a row of seven or eight strong spines, which have the distal half pectinate; the wrist as long as the hand, with about a dozen strong pectinate spines round the hinder and part of the distal margin, and some long slender spines on the surface; the hand widest at the commencement of the palm, the hind margin unarmed, the palm convex, rather oblique, finely pectinate and denticulate, fringed with setules, and having a long seta at the centre and another at the commencement, where there are a row of palmar spines, three pairs and a single one; the front margin has a spinule near the middle and at a little distance from the apex three strong spines on the surface, this
part of the hand seeming to have armature in all the species; the outer margin of the finger forms a very regular curve, and has a long dorsal cilium near the base, the inner margin is less convex, pectinate, and carries six cilia or setules, the two longest at the base of the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates very broad, especially below, the front margin forming a continuous curve with the broad lower margin. The branchial vesicles not so small as in some of the species, pear-shaped, broader than the first joint but not so long. Marsupial plates almost circular, as broad as the side-plates, the distal half fringed with setae. The first joint of the limb just reaching below the side-plate, fringed as in the first gnathopods; the second joint having a spine on the hind margin above the apical group; the third joint having the front margin short, with a blunt apex, the hind margin longer, with spines at two points, and a group across the almost acute apex; the wrist shorter than the hand, broader than long, not as in the first pair longer than broad, distally cup-like, furred behind, and having at the apex eight pectinate spines; the hand strong, broadest at the palm, there exceeding the breadth of the wrist; the hind margin produced into a small tooth which defines the broad, finely denticulate palm; within the process of the hind margin is a group of seven palmar spines, the palm being also fringed with setæ and setules, some of the former being moreover studded about the surface of the hand; the finger as in the first gnathopods, except that the inner margin is not pectinate.

First Pereopods.—Side-plates large, oblong, with the front and lower margins a little convex, and the upper a little oblique. Branchial vesicles like those of the preceding segment, but larger. Marsupial plates similar to the preceding pair. First joint of the limb just reaching below the side-plate, the front margin carrying setæ, the hinder a few setules; the third joint longer than the fourth or fifth, with four setules on the straight hind margin, a spine near the top and another on the slightly decurrent apex of the front margin; the fourth joint with a couple of spinules on the hind margin, and a long spine at its apex; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, nearly as long as the third, narrowing distally, with spinules at three or four points of the straight hind margin; the finger short, much curved, about half the length of the fifth joint. The pereopods in this species are of stouter build than in the others that have been described.

Second Pereopods.—Side-plates large, broader than deep, of almost uniform depth for the first half, broadly rounded behind. The limb similar to that of the preceding pair.

Third Pereopods.—The side-plates rather deeply lobed behind. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates deeper and broader than the lobe of the side-plate. The first joint of the limb not winged, distally a little widened, fringed on both margins with spinules, behind with a small distal lobe partially overlapping the short second joint; the third joint longer than the fourth or fifth, with spines at three points of the convex hind margin, and a group on the decurrent apex; the fourth joint short, with an apical group
of spines in front; the fifth joint and finger much as in the preceding peræopods, but the joint rather shorter, the finger a little longer.

_Fourth Peræopods._—The side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but less broad. The first joint broadly and evenly expanded, the front margin not very convex, fringed with spinules, the hinder convex, almost smooth; the rest of the limb like the third pair, the third joint rather more decurrent, the fifth rather larger in both length and breadth.

_Fifth Peræopods._—The side-plates small, but as usual rather deeper behind than in front. The first joint larger than in the preceding pair, the front margin more convex, the lower margin behind completely instead of partially overlapping the second joint; the remainder of the limb not materially different, but the fifth joint and finger rather smaller; in one member of the pair the fourth and fifth joints and finger were much smaller than in the fellow limb, the fourth joint being completely overlapped by the apex of the third.

_Pleopods._—Coupling spines slender, curved, with the usual hooks; a single cleft spine on the inner ramus; six joints to the inner, and eight joints to the outer, ramus of the third pair.

_Uropods._—Peduncles of the first pair much longer than the rami, fringed with spines; the rami equal, pectinate on the upper edges, the inner carrying two spines, the outer one; peduncles of the second pair about as long as the longer ramus; both rami with pectinate edges, the shorter with a marginal spine; the peduncles of the third pair as long as the proximal portion of the ramus, with an apical spine, and a second higher up; the proximal portion of the ramus much longer than the nail, carrying an apical spine, and a smaller one on the surface.

_Telson_ very broad, longer than broad, apically converging to a rounded point; near each lateral margin there are three small spines, the middle one being at about the centre of the margin.

_Length._—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment, a little under one-fifth of an inch.

_Locality._—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, Patagonia, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long. 67° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 47°8. One specimen, female.

_Remarks._—A total of five species of _Metopa_ were obtained at this one station, the rest of the voyage yielding but one other.

The specific name refers to the compactness and comparative solidity of this species, both in the parts of the animal and its whole figure.

The figure lettered _par._ represents a parasite which infests this specimen, especially about the telson and uropods.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

Family Leucothoidæ.

In 1852 Dana\(^1\) established the Leucothoinæ as subfamily 3 of the family Gammaridæ. In it he includes the genera Stenothoe and Leucothoe, of which the former was placed by Spence Bate in the subfamily Stegascoephalides, the latter in the subfamily Gammaridæ. Lilljeborg in 1865 adopts Dana’s subfamily, writing the name Leucothoinæ, and adding the genera Pleustes, Spence Bate, and Montaguiæ, Spence Bate. In 1874 Boeck adopted the name “Leucothoinæ, Dana,” as the name of the ninth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, and in 1876 as the sixth subfamily of the Leucothoidæ. In it he placed the genera Lîlljeborgia, Spence Bate, Eusirus, Kroëjer, Leucothoë, Leach, Tritropis, Boeck, and Pleustes, Spence Bate.\(^2\) The last of these genera was transferred to this subfamily by an after-thought, and Boeck’s own account of the first side-plates, the third uropods, and the telson in species of Pleustes does not agree with his definition of the subfamily. In 1882 Sars adopted the name Leucothoidæ for a family containing the genera Leucothoë, Tritropis, Eusirus, “Lîlljeborgia,” presumably therefore corresponding with Boeck’s Leucothoinæ, minus the genus Pleustes, which Sars places in the family Paramphithoidæ. Why Spence Bate and Boeck and Sars have removed Leucothoë from its proximity to Stenothoë I do not understand. In Leucothoë the third uropods are biramous, in the Stenothoidæ uniramous, but the mouth-organs bring the former near to the latter, as Dana and Lilljeborg have evidently felt. Gerstaeccker in 1886 places Leucothoë next to Stenothoë. Costa in 1857 assigns to the Leucothoini only the genus Leucothoë, and I am so far in agreement with him that I have not seen reason to place in this family the other genera assigned to it by Boeck. It must be remembered that the loosely defined family, Leucothoidæ, Boeck, in which there is scarcely a single fixed character (almost everything mentioned being either large or small, present or absent), is quite distinct from the subfamily Leucothoinæ here changed into the family Leucothoidæ in accordance with the precedent set by G. O. Sars.

Genus Leucothoë, Leach, 1813.

1825. Leucothoë, Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur les Crust., p. 263.

\(^1\) See Notes on Dana, pp. 257, 261.  
\(^2\) See De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 496.
For the original definition see Note on Leach, 1813 (p. 84). Boeck's definition is as follows:

"Mandibles apically much dilated and dentate; molar tubercle wanting.

"First Maxillæ with the inner plate very small.

"Maxillipeds with the outer plate almost obsolete.

"Upper Antennæ without an accessory flagellum.

"First Gnathopods with wrist ovate, at the lower hinder angle produced into a long, slender, curved, acuminate process; the hand elongate, linear, armed with spines on the hind margin.

"Second Gnathopods having a long heel to the wrist; the hand very large, sub-chelate.

"The Peræopods slender.

"Third Uropods with a tolerably long peduncle.

"Telson not cleft."

A rudimentary secondary flagellum is present on the upper antennæ, at least in some species of the genus.

*Leucothoe miersi*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVI.).

Rostrum minute, lateral lobes of the head prominent; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments scarcely acute.

Eyes oval, situated near the lateral lobes of the head, light-coloured in the specimen preserved in spirit, the ocelli small.

*Upper Antennæ.—* First and second joints long, subequal in length, the first with a small apical tooth, the second fringed with a few setules; the third narrow, about one-fourth the length of the second; the flagellum slender, shorter than the peduncle, with seventeen joints on one antenna, and twenty-one on the other in the specimen here described, the distal joints much longer than those at the base; the secondary flagellum a small rudiment, consisting of a single joint, much shorter than the short first joint of the primary.
Lower Antennae.—First joint a little dilated, the gland-cone of the second short and broad, decurrent, the canal within the cone wider than usual, appearing to be surrounded with sphenicter muscles; the third joint much longer than broad, a little curved, armed with spines; the fourth joint much longer than the fifth, longer than the first joint of the upper antennae, its upper margin fringed with setules and having some spines at the upper part; the fifth joint shorter than the first joint of the upper antennae, the straight margins fringed with setules; the flagellum slender, shorter than the fifth joint of the peduncle, consisting of twelve joints.

Epistome very sharply pointed.

Upper Lip with the front margin very unsymmetrically bilobed, the longer and narrower lobe smooth, the rest of the margin fringed with long wiry cilia.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate widening at the cutting edge, divided into five strong teeth, the two uppermost on the left mandible being flattened and to some extent subdivided; the secondary plate on the left mandible has its widened edge divided into ten teeth, of which the sixth from the top and the lowest are the most prominent; the uppermost tooth on the principal plate of the right mandible is divided into five denticles, the secondary plate is very small, almost triangular, placed near and not exceeding in width the uppermost tooth of the principal plate, its distal border cut into twenty denticles, the lower part having also two rows of submarginal denticles; the spine-row consists of many large curved spines, the largest nearest the cutting edge; twenty-nine were counted on the left and thirty-four on the right mandible; no trace of molar tubeele; palp slender, first joint very short, much broader than the second; second very long, carrying numerous long spines which seem to be almost but not quite smooth; the third short and thin, about a quarter the length of the second, tipped with a couple of spines.

Lower Lip not well observed; the texture very thin.

First Maxillae.—Inner plate small, oval, with a seta on the inner margin just below the apex; outer plate with a row of setae at the top of the inner margin, the apical spines seven in number, two of them short, several (perhaps all except the outermost) having a single lateral denticle, which in one or two is large; the first joint of the palp fully half as long as the second; the second reaching beyond the outer plate, its inner margin straight, the outer convex, the narrowed apex carrying four rather long spines, two of which are apically curved.

Second Maxillae.—Inner plates much broader than the outer, with three spines on the inner margin, and six on the broad distal margin, together with two that are submarginal, one very small and one very large; the spines are spaced, stiff, not setiform; the outer plate does not reach beyond the inner, it has three strong spines on the narrow apex, and the convex outer margin strongly ciliated.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates almost as broad as long, reaching halfway up the
second joint of the maxillipeds, carrying two spines on a fold of the inner surface, one on the middle of the fold's distal margin, the other below its inner apex; the distal margin of the plate broad, a little sculptured for three spine-teeth, of which two are near the inner and one near the outer apex; the second joint dilated on the distal part of the outer side, where it carries many spines on the apical border, and one or two on the outer border below the apex; on the inside the joint is produced into a quite rudimentary plate, almost conical, with two spine-teeth on the inner margin, one at, the other just below, the apex; the first joint of the pulp longer than the second, with many spines along both margins and on the outer apex; the second joint with spines along the inner margin and the inner surface near this margin, and with one spine on the outer apex; the third joint as long as the second, the outer apex forming a eiliated cap over the hinge of the finger; there are spines about the apex both at front and back; the finger is nearly as long as the third joint, with a small dorsal cillum not far from the base, a short curved nail, and the inner margin closely furred with cilia.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates wider below than above, the lower corner in front produced over the base of the upper antennæ. The first joint long, reaching far below the side-plates, distally narrowing a little, the margins more or less fringed with setæs; the second joint longer than broad, with setæs on or near the hind margin; the third joint very inconspicuous, much smaller than the second, the apex pointed, lying on the wrist; the wrist much longer than the hand, longer than the first joint, the basal part forming a great bulb, from which the long narrow heel is produced behind, apically curving over the outer margin of the finger (when closed) almost to its base; the inner edge set with small hairs at intervals, rounded and lined with innumerable scale-like minute tubercles recalling to mind the palate of a dog-fish; the hand is narrowly oblong, about as long as the calx or produced portion of the wrist, the hind margin very finely serrate with a beaded appearance, set with small hairs, and the distal half having eight small spines, to the seventh of which the tip of the slender curved finger reaches, the hand margin being at this part gently curved for what may be considered as the palm, though it is continuous with the straight portion of the hind margin; the finger half the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates squared, but with the corners rounded, the breadth rather greater than the depth. The branchial vesicles rather longer than the first joint and of about the same breadth. The marsupial plates as long as the first joint, much narrower, fringed with long setæs. The first joint broad, reaching much below the side-plates, much shorter and narrower than the hand, with some spinules on the margins, and setæ on the inner side of the apex; the second, third and fourth joints are all channelled in front, and combine to form a sort of irregular cup for the hand; the second joint has the hind margin smooth, and a pointed apex in front on the outer side; the third, which is not longer than the second, has a pointed apex in front on the inner side; the wrist is produced along the hind margin of the hand as far as the palm, this long heel or process
being the chief part of the joint, its distal margin truncate and at the corners serrate, its hinder surface thickly set with groups of spines; the margins serrate; the hand very large, its long convex front margin smooth, ending in a sharp apex to which several setae are attached; the hind margin apart from the palm scarcely more than a third the length of the front; the long convex palm is serrate, more and more deeply as it approaches the hinge of the finger, which is strong, curved, closing over the palm and reaching a small pocket on the inner surface of the hand just above the palm margin; a row of setae traverses the hand's inner surface from the base across to the hinge of the finger.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates deeper than broad, less broad than the preceding pair, hind margin longer than the front, both convex, lower margin straight (see fig. pr. segm, 3). Branchial vesicles as long as the first joint but much broader, widening distally. The marsupial plates a little longer than the first joint, of the same width with it, fringed with long setae. The limb narrow, the first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, almost unarmed; second joint short; third joint longer than the fourth or fifth, with the apex in front sharp, decurrent, armed with a spine, toothed on the inner side; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with some minute marginal spines; the fifth joint with a row of fourteen very small spines on the straight hind margin; the finger sharply pointed, not half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates broader than the preceding at the point where the hind margin forms its rounded angle, the upper part of the margin being very slightly concave, and the longer lower part as slightly convex. The branchial vesicles broader than in the preceding pair; the marsupial plates and the limb in agreement with that pair.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates broader than the preceding pair, the hind lobe rather deeper and less broad than the front. The branchial vesicles very broad distally, larger than the first joint of the limb. The marsupial plates rather shorter than the preceding pair. The first joint of the limb oval, much narrower below than above, with much of the front margin flattened, fringed with about a dozen very small spines, the convex hind margin almost imperceptibly serrate; the second joint short; the third joint subequal in length to the fifth, the apex behind sharp, minutely bidentate, with two little apical spines; there are one or two little spines high up on the hind margin, and four or five on the front; the fourth joint, which is much shorter than the fifth, has spines at five points of the front margin; the fifth joint has spines at twelve points; the finger is curved, sharply pointed, about half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates less broad than the preceding pair, the hind lobe a good deal deeper than the front, the front margin straight. The branchial vesicles at the centre nearly as broad as long. The first three joints of the limb similar to those of the preceding pair but larger, the front margin of the first joint more, and the hind margin less, convex than in that pair. The remainder of the limb missing.
Fifth Peripods.—The side-plates small, straight above, otherwise tending to circular in shape. The first three joints of the limb as in the preceding pair, but rather longer, the first joint also rather wider in the upper part. The rest of the limb missing.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines are small but strong, stout at the base, the shaft having on each side in one spine two or three, in the other three or four, retroverted teeth, besides the two formed by the apex; there is but a single cleft spine, the arms of which are long; the first joint of the inner ramus carries plumose setae below the cleft spine; fifteen joints were counted on the inner ramus, and seventeen on the outer.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair reaching beyond those of the second, but not nearly so far as those of the third, subequal in length to the rami; the rami long, subequal, reaching back nearly to the end of the rami of the third pair, the outer slightly shorter than the inner, not spined along the inner margin, but with fifteen or more spines on the outer; the inner ramus spined along both margins; both rami apically acute; the peduncles of the second pair as long as the inner ramus, which is considerably longer than the outer, spined on both margins, while the outer, which is equally acute, has only a few spines on the outer margin; the peduncles of the third pair much longer than the rami, carinate above, with a few spines along the upper margin; the rami subequal, lanceolate, the adjacent margins in each pair a little convex, with spines only on the lower part, the remote margins straight and spined all along.

Telson very long and narrow, reaching just beyond the peduncles of the first uropods, armed just above its acute tip with two microscopic cilia or setules.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the dorsal apex of the third pleon-segment, a little over two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 142, off Cape Agulhas, December 18, 1873; lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 47°-0. One specimen, female. Dredged.

Remarks.—The specific name is given in compliment to Mr. E. J. Miers, whose meritorious labors as a carcinologist are well known.

With Leucothoe commensalis, Haswell, from Port Jackson, the present species has many points of resemblance. Mr. Haswell accepts the suggestion of Mr. Miers that this species is only a well-marked variety of the European Leucothoe spinicarpa of Abildgaard. A specimen for which I am indebted to Mr. Haswell's kindness shows the following points of difference from Leucothoe miersi; in the mandibles the secondary plate on the left mandible has its edge divided into eight broad teeth, the spines of the spine-row seem to be less numerous, the third joint of the palp is longer and curved; the first joint of the palp in the first maxillae has greater width; in the maxillipeds the relative sizes of the various joints are different, the inner plates are differently shaped, their texture
and spines stronger, the rudimentary outer plates are smaller; in the second gnathopods the hand is longer in proportion to its breadth, and the first joint of the limb longer in proportion to the other joints; the peduncles of the third uropods are less elongate in comparison with the rami, and the long narrow telson is far less sharply pointed, or rather has the narrow apex rounded. There are other points of difference which a minute description of the whole animal would display.

*Leucothoe tridens*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVII.).

The first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles scarcely acute; those of the second segment in this, as in the preceding species, perhaps having a little produced point.

*Eyes* between round and oval in shape, dark in the specimen preserved in spirits.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The first joint not longer than the second, having a very small apical tooth; the second joint with a small spine near the middle of the upper margin, and a feathered cilium or seta at the apex of the lower; the third joint nearly half the length of the second; the flagellum very short, with five joints remaining, probably not more than one or two missing, the first the shortest, and the minute narrow secondary flagellum shorter than this.

*Lower Antennæ.*—Similar in proportions to those of *Leucothoe miersi*; the flagellum consisting of only six slender joints.

*Upper Lip* narrow, very unequally bilobed, finely fringed with cilia except at the apex of the longer lobe.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting-plates nearly as in *Leucothoe miersi*; the spines of the spine-row much less numerous; the second joint of the palp with two pairs of spines near the middle of the front margin and one at its apex, the third joint a little more than half the length of the second, with two spines or setæ on its narrow apex.

*Lower Lip* of very thin texture, the cilia few on the rounded distal margins of the principal lobes.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plates small, oval, with a very small apical seta; the seven spines on the distal margin of the outer plate similar to those in *Leucothoe miersi*, the lateral denticle not large on any of them, the setæ at the apex of the inner margin not large; the palp as in the other species.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate broader than the outer, with two small spines on the apex and one on the inner margin just below the apex; the outer plate reaching a little beyond the inner, with two apical spines, and a seta on the outer margin just below the apex.

*Maxillipedes.*—The rudimentary plate of the second joint appears to be extremely small; the joint has spines on the outer apex, and two on the margin below; the first
joint of the palp is short and broad, with spines on the inner margin and outer apex, the second joint is a little longer, similarly armed; the third joint is as long as the second, with apical spines, not produced at the outer apex; the finger is as long as the third joint, with a short sharp nail, and the inner margin ciliated.

The triturating organ of the stomach has half of its oval fringed with seventeen unequal spines, each of which has two rows of spinules.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates broader below than above, the front lower corner produced, but not reaching the antennæ, the flat lower margin forming more of an angle with the front margin than in the preceding species, the serrations at the lower part of the front margin more marked. The first joint much shorter than the wrist, the margins smooth, the front nearly straight, the hind gently convex; the second and third joints as in Leucothoe miersi, the third with two setae at the apex; the process of the wrist prolonged quite round to the hinge of the finger, thin on both margins, which have a few hairs at intervals; the hand with four to six spines on the distal half of the finely serrate inner margin; the finger short, about one third the length of the hand, not reaching the two uppermost spines.

Second Gnathopods.—These do not differ very strikingly from those of Leucothoe miersi. The straight hind margin of the side-plate is a little serrate. The hind margin of the second joint has some groups of setules; the distal margin of the wrist is cut into five distinct denticles, and one of its inner margins is without any serration, the hand has two or three rows of spinules not very closely set on each surface near the palm border, but is without the transverse row of setae on the inner surface, although there are some groups towards the hinge of the finger; the apex of the front margin is not sharply pointed.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates nearly square, a little deeper than broad. The branchial vesicles narrowly oval, not so long as the first joint, the marsupial plates about as long as the branchial vesicles, narrower, fringed with long setae. The first joint widening a little distally, with the front margin concave, the hinder convex, both fringed with spinules; the relative proportions of the third, fourth, and fifth joints as in Leucothoe miersi, the third joint with a spine at the upper, another at the lower part of the hind margin, and a third at the apex, the fourth joint with three, and the fifth with four, little spines on the hind margin; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates four-sided, the hind margin shorter than the front; the lower margin has two little notches indicating the portion perhaps which technically should be reckoned as hind margin. The branchial vesicles rather larger than the preceding pair, the marsupial plates and the joints of the limb not showing any material difference.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates with the front lobe wider and rather deeper than the hinder one. The branchial vesicles rather longer than the first joint, but not so broad.
The marsupial plates as long as the branchial vesicles, but much narrower. The first joint not very wide, oblong-oval, with about a dozen small spines along the nearly straight front margin, and seven or eight minute serrations on the hinder; the third joint is longer than the fourth, apically decurrent behind, and with a spine on the hind margin; the fourth joint has two small spines on the front margin; the fifth joint subequal in length to the third, has five small spines along the front margin; the finger is more than half its length.

_Fourth Peraeopods._—The side-plates much narrower than the preceding pair, the hind lobe rather deeper than the front. The branchial vesicles and the limb similar to those of the third peraeopods, but with the first, third and fifth joints larger.

_Fifth Peraeopods._—Side-plates small, broader than deep, not bilobed. The limb as in the preceding pair, but with all the joints, except the second, longer, and the first joint more oval.

_Peraeopods._—The coupling spines are similar in structure to those of the preceding species, but with the lateral teeth numbering only from two to three; the cleft spine single; the joints of the rami about eight or nine in number.

_Uropods._—Peduncles of the first pair subequal in length to the long narrow rami, which have a few spines on the outer margin; the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner; peduncles of the second pair not reaching so far as those of the first, about as long as the inner ramus; the outer ramus a good deal shorter than the inner; the peduncles of the third pair longer than the rami; the inner margin apically pointed and carrying a few marginal spines, the longer ramus with five marginal spines, the shorter and narrower with only three.

_Telson_ reaching beyond the peduncles of the first uropods, not so long in proportion to its breadth at the base as in _Leucothoe miersi_, the minute apex microscopically tridentate.

_Length._—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the apex of the third uropods, one-fifth of an inch.

_Locality._—Station 168, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 45' E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37° 2. One specimen, female. Trawled.

_Remark._—The specific name refers to the tridentate apex of the telson, but this is a character difficult to observe and not one on which much stress can be laid.

_Leucothoe flindersi_, n. sp. (Pl. XLVIII.).

The first pleon-segment with the postero-lateral angles minutely pointed, but with the hind margin bulging out beyond the points; the second pleon-segment with the angles pointed, not produced beyond the hind margins.
Eyes oval.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint about equal in length to the next two united, not twice as long as broad; the third joint much more than half the length of the second; the flagellum tapering, of five joints, together shorter than the first joint of the peduncle; the third joint of the peduncle and the first four of the flagellum carrying long cylinders; the secondary flagellum minute, not longer than broad.

Lower Antennæ.—First three joints short, the first dilated, the fourth as long as the three preceding united, the fifth rather shorter; the flagellum tapering, of four joints, together equaling the length of the fifth joint of the peduncle.

Upper Lip comparatively broad, the narrow lobe not produced much beyond the other.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge divided into nine or ten denticles, on the left mandible the two in the centre projecting beyond the rest; the secondary plate on the left mandible nearly as large as the principal, with a straight row of eight denticles; on the right mandible the secondary plate is very small, its distal margin not clearly observed; the spine-row of about ten not very long spines; the palp broad, the second joint with three or four spines near the apex on the inner side; the third joint much narrower than the second, more than half its length, with two apical spines or setae exceeding its own length.

First Maxille.—So far as observed, the spines of the outer plate were slender, in general structure like those of Leucothoe tridens, the second joint of the palp long and broad, with three short spines on the apex, and some rather long cilia on the outer margin.

Second Maxille.—The inner plate scarcely broader than the outer, with a few spines on the apex; the outer plate not reaching quite so far as the inner, the narrow apex tipped with three spines, the convex outer margin ciliated.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates seem to be slender, nearly as long as the second joint of the maxillipeds; this has a very small rudimentary plate, a spine on the outer apex, but none on the margin below; the first joint of the palp is broad, rather longer than the second or third; the first and second joints have three or four spines on the inner margin, the third has a group of three or four near the inner apex, and one on the outer apex; the finger is longer than the third joint, with a short sharp nail, and a ciliated inner margin.

In the triturating organs of the stomach the lower margin has six unequal spines.

First Gnatopods.—Side-plates broader below than above, but with the front lower corner little produced. The first joint as long as the hand, reaching much below the side-plate, the hind margin gently convex, with an apical seta, the front margin sinuous, fringed with ten long setae; the second joint scarcely longer than broad; the third rather longer than the second, more squared than in the preceding species, carrying two setae at
the apex, one of them very long; the wrist longer than the hand, scarcely bulbous at the base, the heel broadly tapering, curved at the tip, which reaches, or even reaches beyond, the apex of the hand, the hind margin fringed with eleven long setae; the front or inner margin having only a few hairs; the hand a sort of elongate oval, narrow at the base, with a few spinules on the hinder or inner margin and one at the apex of the outer; the finger very small and short, apparently not adapted for closing down between the hand and the process of the wrist.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates with the front margin convex, forming a little tooth below, the lower margin also convex. The branchial vesicles of narrow oval shape, longer than the first joint. The limb shaped nearly as in the preceding species; the first joint with two or three setules near the front apex, and two on the hinder, the margins otherwise smooth; the second joint not longer than broad, with two spinules on the apex of the hind margin; the third joint with five setiform spines along its distal border; the process of the wrist not quite reaching the beginning of the palm, its edges not serrate; the front margin of the hand nearly straight, not apically produced into a point either sharp or blunt, with a group of setae a little below the apex; the hind margin half as long as the front, the smooth very convex palm margin and the finger being proportionately shorter than in the other species; there are a few spinules on the surface within the palm-margin.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates more or less oblong, with a small tooth at the bottom of the front margin. The branchial vesicles widening below, a little shorter and broader than the first joint. The first joint lageniform, with three or four spinules on the front margin, the hind margin smooth; the third joint carrying a spine on the denticulate front apex, and another higher up the margin; the fifth joint is longer than the fourth, as long as the third, the hind margin straight, unarmed, except with a couple of setules or hairs; the finger curved, sharply pointed, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods.—The short front and hind margins of the side-plates diverge, and are connected the one with the other by a very long convex lower margin; the front margin ends in a little notch. The limb does not materially differ from that of the first peraeopods.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates with the front lobe broader and deeper than the hinder one. The first joint oval, with three or four little spines on the front margin, the hinder absolutely smooth; the third joint very denticulate behind, the apex a little rounded, and the convex hind margin having a spineule near the centre. The rest of the limb missing.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The hinder lobe of the side-plates deeper and longer than the front one. The first joint of the limb larger and much broader than in the preceding pair, with five spines on the front margin, the hinder perceptibly serrate; the third joint as in the third peraeopods, but larger. The remainder of the limb missing.
Fifth Peraopods missing.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines not observed, cleft spine single; joints of the rami numbering about five or six.

Uropods.—The relative dimensions of the first and second pairs much as in the two preceding species. The third pair missing.

The Telson appeared to be rather shorter in proportion to its length than in the preceding species.

Length.—The specimen, in the (curled) position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the back of the third pleon-segment, one-tenth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 186, in Flinders Passage; lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E.; depth, 7 to 8 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

Between this species and Leucothoe brevidigitata, Miers¹ the following differences may be noticed. Mr. Miers' specimen, obtained at Thursday Island, was very much larger, "length about 7½ lines (16 millim.)"; the flagellum of the upper antennæ was thirteen or fourteen jointed; the first gnathopods "have their basus joints moderately dilated, with the posterior margins thin-edged and hairy;" the front margin of the wrist is much longer, to judge by the figure, than in the Challenger species; in the second gnathopods the carpus is said to be "very short, and produced along the posterior margin of the propus for less than half its length," while the figure shows the palm of the hand very long and concave instead of convex; nothing is said of the fringe of setæ on the front margin of the first joint and hind margin of the wrist of the first gnathopods, which are very noticeable features in Leucothoe flindersi, nor is mention made of the long cylinders on the flagellum of the upper antennæ. Nevertheless the possibility remains that the specimen here described may be only the young form of Leucothoe brevidigitata.

Genus Seba, Costa.

¹ "Alert" Report, p. 313, pl. xxxiv. fig A, 1884.

(1) Seba, Costa (l).


The original authority for this genus has thus far eluded my researches. For a definition, apparently translated from a memoir by A. Costa, see Note on Spence Bate, 1862 (p. 334). For a second, independent definition, see Note on Chilton, 1884 (p. 550). The genus makes some approach to Leucothoe in the proportions of the mandibular
pulp, the plates of the first maxillae, the small inner plates of the maxillipeds, but on the other hand the palp of the first maxillae is one-jointed, and the outer plates of the maxillipeds, though small, are not rudimentary. The telson is undivided as in Leucothoe, but the third uropods are uniramous as in the Stenothoinae. In the gnathopods of Seba it is not the wrist, as in Leucothoe, but the hand which sends out the chela-forming process. In the British Museum Catalogue, Spence Bate places Pardalisa immediately before Seba, and Leucothoe before Pardalisa. Thomson and Chilton in their New Zealand Catalogue place Seba immediately after Leucothoe. Gerstaecker, with a note of interrogation prefixed, makes Seba a synonym of Leucothoe, but in the definition of the latter genus he describes the wrist of the gnathopods as "stark fingerförmig ausgezogen," both this character and the account given of the uropods precluding the union of the two genera which he suggests. Boeck's definition of the Leucothoinae would require to be considerably modified for the inclusion of Seba, which for the present I am content to place rather on the confines of the family Leucothoidae (Sars) than within it.

Seba saundersii, Stebbing, 1875 (Pl. XLIX.).


The lateral lobes of the head narrow, not very prominent, the first two segments of the pleon postero-laterally almost right-angled, the hind margin of the second segment faintly serrate upwards, the third segment with the postero-lateral angles somewhat produced, rounded.

Eyes not observed.

Upper Antennae.—The first joint shorter but broader than the second, the third scarcely half the length of the second, the flagellum of five joints, together equal to the second joint of the peduncle, the first equal to the third joint of the peduncle, the first four armed with cylinders; the accessory flagellum not quite so long as the first joint of the primary, its first joint narrow and tapering, its second rudimentary, cylindrical, tipped with two setules.

Lower Antennae rather shorter than the upper. The first joint a little dilated, the second as long as the third, with the gland-cone inconspicuous; the fourth joint longer than the three preceding joints united; the fifth shorter and narrower than the fourth, tapering slightly; the flagellum of three joints tipped with setules, the first joint longer than the second, and the second than the third, the three together shorter than the fifth joint of the peduncle.
Upper Lip with the distal border slightly emarginate.

Mandibles with the trunk broad, the cutting edge slightly angled and divided into about seven teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible with six teeth, its breadth almost as great as that of the principal plate; the secondary plate on the right mandible less broad and much less strong than the principal plate, its distal edge minutely denticulate; the spine-row begins with three short spines, of which the first is laminar, with a widened denticulate distal edge, a short ciliated space is followed by a fourth spine pointing backwards and ending in two unequal teeth; of molar tubercle there appears to be no trace; the palp is broad, set well forward, the first joint longer than broad, the second joint broad and long, with a couple of setules near the apex of the inner margin, the third joint much shorter and narrower than the second, apically pointed, with two spines or setae on the inner side of the apex.

Lower Lip broad, the somewhat narrowed and lightly ciliated apices of the principal lobes standing wide apart, their inner margins sinuous; the mandibular processes short, apically narrowed and rounded.

First Maxille.—Inner plates small, oval, with one or two hairs observed on the apex; the outer plates broad at the base, the obliquely truncate distal margin carrying seven spines, the innermost with five lateral teeth, followed by two other slender spines apparently with fewer lateral teeth; in the parallel row the two innermost spines are furcate, the inner branch or tooth being the longer, the other two spines have a single denticle on the inner side; the palp is one-jointed, tapering, reaching beyond the outer plate, having two small spines on the apex.

Second Maxille.—The inner plates much shorter and a little broader than the outer, with two spines on the apex; the outer plates with three spines on the apex.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates small, scarcely reaching the base of the palp, carrying a spine on the upper part of the inner margin, a spine-tooth at the inner apex, with a slender curved spine on the outer curve of the distal margin; the outer plates narrowed, reaching as far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, with a small not pointed spine near the middle of the inner margin, a spine-tooth in an indent just below the apex, accompanied by a slender spine, and a second spine-tooth at the apex; the first joint of the palp is broad, with one or two spinules on the inner margin; the second joint is rather broader and longer, with eight marginal or sub-marginal spinules; the third joint is shorter and narrower than the first, the outer margin produced into a pointed cap over the base of the finger, the apex and part of the inner surface carrying some finely pectinate spines; the finger is curved, longer than the third joint, with a small dorsal cilium near the hinge, and a cilium at the base of the short sharp nail.

The triturating organ of the stomach shows a group of some eight broad spines, distally thorny.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates broader below than above, the rounded lower
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front corner produced to the base of the lower antennæ. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plates, distally widening, the front margin smooth, rather sinuous; the second joint with one pectinate spine low down on the hind margin; the third joint a little longer than the second, narrowed distally, with three pectinate spines on the apical border, the uppermost the longest; the wrist triangular, longer than broad, distally somewhat cup-like, the hind margin near the apex having a fringe of eight graduated spines, the lowest and longest less conspicuously pectinate than the others; the hand much longer than the wrist, the basal part longer than broad, fringed on the hinder side with thirteen finely plumose setæ, and on this side carrying a long thumb, tapering to an abruptly curved tip, which is set about with four short curved spines, against which the equally long and almost similarly formed finger antagonizes, making the hand completely chelate; the thumb and finger are shorter than the basal portion of the hand; the finger has one or two setules or cilia on the outer margin near the base, and the thumb has a series along the margin which adjoins the finger.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates with the front margin convex, the width of the plates nearly even throughout. The first joint rather longer than in the preceding pair, not distally widened; the second joint narrow, as long as the wrist, the hind margin almost straight; the third joint a narrow oval, much shorter than the second, like it armed only with a cillum near the apex; the wrist narrowly triangular, longer than that of the first gnathopods, but not so broad distally, with an apical cillum; the hand similar in general structure to that of the first gnathopods, but longer and narrower, the front and hind margins alike unarmed, except for a cillum on the thumb at some distance from the curved apex, and two spines at the apex; the border adjoining the finger is armed as in the preceding pair; the finger, which here as there is narrower than the thumb, has similarly placed cilia. In the Plate the more highly magnified figure of the apex of this limb has been left without the line of dots which should have connected it with the smaller figure.

First Perseopods.—Side-plates squared, with the front and lower margins convex, separated by a notch or tooth, the hind margin sinuous, rather longer than the front. The branchial vesicles narrowly oval, very small, little more than half the length of the first joint. The marsupial plates rather longer than the branchial vesicles, apically fringed with long broad setæ. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plates, with a few spinules at distant intervals on the margins, which are nearly straight; the second joint short, with an apical spine behind; the third joint with two spinules on the straight hind margin, one on the convex front margin at the centre, and another on its decurrent apex; the fourth joint shorter than the third, with spines at three points of the straight hind margin; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, subequal to the third, with spines at four points of the hind margin; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, with a small dorsal cillum near the base, the nail short, sharp, slightly curved.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part lxvii.—1887.)

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Second Peroxopods.—These, with the side-plates, branchial vesicles, and marsupial plates, closely resemble the preceding pair.

Third Peroxopods.—Side-plates broader than deep, the lobes nearly equal. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates nearly as in the two preceding segments. The first joint of the limb oval, with spines at five points of the flattened front margin, and three or four slight serratures on the hinder one; the second joint short, with two little spines on the front margin; the third joint with spines at three points on the front margin, and three on the very decurrent hind margin, the third being just behind the rather blunt apex; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with spines at three points in front; the fifth joint a little shorter than the third, with spines at four points of the straight front margin, and two setules or cilia on the slightly convex hind margin; the finger as in the preceding pair of limbs.

Fourth Peroxopods.—These differ very slightly indeed from the third; they are rather larger, and the fourth joint has spines at four points of the front margin.

Fifth Peroxopods.—These are very similar to the two preceding pairs, but the first joint is considerably larger, the front margin nearly straight, the hind margin very convex; the remaining joints are not longer than those that correspond in the fourth pair; the fourth joint has spines at three points in front.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines, so far as could be made out, are filiform, with backward serratures at the upper part; there is but one eel spine; the joints of the inner ramus are four, of the outer five, in number.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair are shorter than those of the second, shorter than the rami, with one or two spinules on the outer, and an apical spinule on the inner, margin; the rami are slender, tapering, without spines, the inner longer than the outer, tipped with a minute nail; the peduncles of the second pair longer than those of the first or third, a little shorter than the rami, which are subequal, curved at the tips, with a small spine at about the centre, the inner ramus a little longer than the outer; the peduncles of the third pair are shorter than the broad, lanceolate, single ramus, which reaches back not quite so far as the rami of the second pair, has strongly pectinate edges, one or two setules on the surface, and a broad apical nail accompanied by a cillum.

The Telson triangular, much longer than broad, the sides slightly convex, the smoothness of each a little interrupted at the point where a submarginal cillum is inserted not far from the rounded point of the apex, the margin here being almost imperceptibly serrate.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the apex of the second uropods, three-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, Patagonia, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long. 67° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 47°8. One specimen, female.
Remarks.—The specific name was given in honour of the late W. Wilson Saunders Esq., F.R.S.

There seems little reason to doubt that this is the same species as that described in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for March 1875. The specimen originally figured was obtained from a collection of sponges and other marine objects which had been gathered partly in Algoa Bay, South Africa, and partly from the neighbourhood of Swan River, West Australia. As the various objects had been packed together, small specimens might easily have been shaken out of one into another, and therefore the proper habitat to assign to such small specimens would become a matter of uncertainty. *Teraticum typicum*, described by Mr. Charles Chilton in 1884, must, I think, be identical with the present species, and from his figures it may be inferred, as he suggests, that the first gnathopods of the two sexes differ greatly, if we may presume that his figures 1b, 1c represent the first gnathopod of the male. In his account of the antennæ, Mr. Chilton gives "first joint of upper antenna equal in length to the second, but stouter," whereas in the specimen described in 1875 the second joint is a little the longer, and in the specimen here described decidedly longer.


In 1870 Boeck established the Syrrhoïnæ as seventh subfamily of the Gammaridae; in 1876 he made it the fourth subfamily of the Leucothoidæ; in 1882 Sars changed the subfamily into a family without alteration except in the form of the name. The genera assigned to the group alike by Boeck and Sars are *Syrrhoë*, Goës, *Tiron*, Lilljeborg, and *Bruzelia*, Boeck. Boeck gives the following definition:—

"Upper Lip broad, apically insinuate.

"Mandibles very strong, broad; the pair not uniform; the left mandible furnished with an inner accessory process; the palp three-jointed, with the last joint very short.

"Lower Lip broad.

"First Maxillæ with the inner plate broad, setose; the palp two-jointed, narrow, generally furnished apically with few setæ.

"Second Maxillæ with broad plates.

"Maxillipeds with the outer plates very large, armed with strong teeth on the inner margin; the inner plates broad, long; the palp broad, short, or more elongate.

"The body more or less sub-depressed; the head large; the side-plates of moderate size.

"The Eyes often approximate and coalesced.

"Upper Antennæ with an accessory flagellum."
"First and Second Gnathopods alike in form, thin, narrow; the hand subcheliform.

"Last three pairs of Peraeopods successively longer; the first joint more or less dilated behind.

"Uropods biramous; the first and second pairs with the outer ramus shorter than the inner; the third pair with the two rami of almost the same length, laminar, setose on the margin.

"Telson long, cleft." In Tiron, however, the hand of the gnathopods is not subcheliform.

Genus Syrrhoe, Goës, 1865.


For the brief original definition of the genus, see Note on Goës, 1865 (p. 357). The following more expanded definition was given by Boeck in 1870:

"Mandibles very thick, robust, apically little dentate; molar tubercle prominent, not robust.

"Eyes confluent.

"Side-plates of moderate size.

"First and Second Gnathopods with the hand short, subcheliform; the second gnathopods longer than the first.

"The last three pairs of Peraeopods elongate, narrow; first joint more or less dilated behind.

"First and Second Uropods with the outer ramus much shorter than the inner.

"Third Uropods with the rami foliaceous, subequal.

"Telson cleft."

In the description of the subfamily, Boeck states that the lip is insinuate at the apex, which does not appear to be the case with the Challenger species, Syrrhoe papyracea. In the generic definition Boeck speaks of the mandibles as with "tuberculo molaris prominenti, non robusto," while in the specific description of Syrrhoe crenulata, he says "Tyggeknuden er bred, men kun lidet fremstaaende"; in the Challenger species the molar tubercle is both robust and prominent. Norman in 1869 gives a definition of Syrrhoe, including the character, "Gnathopods not subchelate," but this evidently has reference to the species Syrrhoe hamatipes, Norman, which, as well on account of the gnathopods as of the short fifth peraeopods, ought to be transferred to the genus Tiron, Lilljeborg. Gerstaecker in 1886 makes Syrrhoe a synonym of Tiron, which he says differs from Urothoe "durch das nicht in eine Greifhand endigende erste und zweite Beinpaar." Yet in this particular character Tiron is as much separated from Syrrhoe as it is from Urothoe.
Syrphoc papyracea, n. sp. (Pl. L.).

The Head bent down, with a rounded corner over the first joint of the upper antennæ, forming a depressed rostrum, sharp-edged, and acute at the apex, at right angles with the top of the head; the first five segments of the pereon very short; the first three of the pleon very long, the postero-lateral angles a little produced and very acute in the second and third, not produced in the first; the last segment of the pereon and the first four of the pleon-segment are provided with a sharp dorsal tooth on the hind margin, small in the first of these segments, with about eleven denticles on either side, larger in the next, with thirteen denticles on either side, a little longer still in the next, with as many or more attendant denticles, very small in the two following segments, with a diminished number of denticles; the fourth segment of the pleon is long at the upper part, longer than the two following united. The integument dotted with small round spots in various parts, elsewhere presenting the appearance of finely ribbed silk; the first joints of the last pereopods showing prismatic colours.

No Eyes perceived.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint rather thick, a little bent, twice as long as broad, with several setules on the upper margin and the apex of the lower; the second joint thinner and a little shorter, the third three-quarters the length of the second; fifteen joints of the flagellum remaining, together longer than the peduncle, the first joint much longer than the rest, shorter than the third joint of the peduncle, smooth; the secondary flagellum three-jointed, the first joint longer than the first of the primary, the second nearly as long, reaching to the end of the fourth joint of the primary, the third very small, tipped with long setæ.

Lower Antennæ.—First joint a little expanded, second with a well-developed gland-cone, third not longer than the second; fourth narrow, elongate; fifth as long as the third and fourth united; flagellum of eighteen unequal joints, more or less alternately long and short, with some long setæ at the apices of some, the joints together not so long as the peduncle.

Upper Lip with the distal margin not in the least insinuate, forming a rounded apex to an equilateral triangle, the apical border furred very finely, the hairs as usual on the right and left pointing towards the centre.

Mandibles.—Cutting plate with a long scarcely indented edge ending in two strong teeth below; the secondary plate narrow, cut into four teeth, stronger on the left than on the right mandible; spine-row of six spines, the first three stronger than the others; the molar tubercle strong and prominent, the front edge sinuous, with one or two teeth stronger than the crowd of denticles, the hind margin nearly straight, with a comparatively small setæ; the first joint of the palp short, the second very long, narrowing a little distally, fringed with setæ, the third joint short, almost rudimentary, tipped with four or five very long setæ.
Lower Lip.—The principal lobes distally rather narrow, little delhiscent, much ciliated, on the inner margin each carrying two spines, which are short, not tapering, but ending in a small double tip; the inner plates inflated; the mandibular processes divergent, apically rounded and narrow.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate fringed on the inner side with fifteen plumose setae, the two at the apex being the shortest; the outer plate having on the truneate distal margin eleven strong spines in two rows of four and seven; in the latter the two innermost are plumose, the next three denticulate with from fourteen to eighteen denticles, the other two with two or three denticles; in the other row the outermost spine is broad, simple, the other three are furcate, with the inner arm of the fork shorter than the outer, these spines as well as some in the other row being finely plumose on the upper part of the outer side; the palp is long and slender, reaching much beyond the outer plate, its first joint a good deal longer than broad, but not nearly half as long as the second, which has on the apex four finely denticulate or serrate spines, followed by six more along the inner margin.

Second Maxillae.—The plates differing but little from one another in length and breadth, the inner plate having a series of about eighteen long plumose setae, beginning near the base of the inner margin and passing nearly to the distal outer corner; further from the base begins a series of shorter plumose setae, which keep to the margin till they approach the apex and become submarginal, the apex itself being fringed with plumose spines not passing down the outer margin; the apex of the outer plate is fringed with long curved spines, showing some plumosity below and pectination above; shorter spines pass a little way down the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates broad, reaching beyond the distal end of the first joint of the palp; nine strong plumose spines pass along the upper part of the inner margin round to the outer corner, the three along the distal margin being much shorter than the others; near to these are two curved more slender spines on the distal margin, which is broad, irregularly sculptured, sloping a little inwards, and armed with two strong tapering spine-teeth; on the outer surface at a little distance from the inner margin there is a row of three spines, as shown in the more highly magnified portion of the figure maxp, the uppermost of these spines being broad and curved, the next longer and thinner, and the lowest still longer; the outer plates not reaching the distal end of the second joint of the palp, fringed with a row of some sixteen teeth or spines, eight or nine being regular spine-teeth on the inner margin, the remainder with increased length passing gradually into plumose setae round the distal margin; there are also several groups of slender spines on the surface within the inner margin; the first joint of the palp short, the second long, fringed with long spines or setae on the inner margin, the third joint longer than the first, fringed with spines on both margins and round the apex; the finger long and tapering, the dorsal cilium set near the base of the nail, which is as long as or longer
than the proximal part of the finger, and has at its base, on the inner side, two cilia or setules, one nearly as long as the nail, the other half as long as the former.

Triturating Organ.—Twelve or more strong spines are set close together at the bases, the apices being very divergent; these spines are of unusual breadth, narrowing with abruptness apically, denticulate on the inner margin; they are surrounded by a forest of slender spines.

First Gnathopods.—The front margin of the side-plates curved to correspond with the under margin of the head, forming an acute angle with the lower margin, which is produced as far as the base of the lower antennae; these and the next pair of side-plates, though deeper than broad, have a shallow appearance through being so much bent forwards. The first joint of the limb reaching beyond the side-plate, as long as the wrist and hand united, a little dilated at the upper part behind, at the lower part in front, fringed on both margins with setae more or less plumose; the second joint short, with an apical group of setae behind; third joint triangular, with a very short free margin in front, the lower half of the somewhat convex hind margin fringed with plumose setae, some passing across the acute apex; the wrist long and narrow, more than twice the length of the hand, slightly narrowing distally, with seven setae along the nearly straight front margin, and an apical group, the hind margin crowded with plumose spines of various lengths, the inner surface carrying some nine spines not far from the hind margin, some of these spines being abruptly narrower in the pectinate distal half; the central part of the distal half of the inner surface and the outer surface near the hinder margin is covered with rows of microscopic spinules, which are continued on the centre of the inner surface of the hand but not reaching the palm; the hand widens a little distally; its front margin has an apical group of long setae, with a similar group a little higher up, followed by one or two isolated setae; the hind margin is pectinate almost to the palm, near which it has a group of four spines with long accessory threads, the spines themselves graduated in thickness, the first being scarcely more than a seta; the palm is a little oblique, wavy in outline, fringed with long setae, at its commencement having two edges, between which rises a monster palmar spine, on the sinuous inner side of which are from six to seven stout outstanding denticles, and a still larger decurrent tooth; the finger is long, reaching beyond the palm, the dorsal cilia near the base of the nail, which is much curved, abruptly narrower, but not much shorter than the proximal part of the finger, and having at its base on the inner side some long cilia or setules; on the inner surface of the hand there are four spines and two long setae.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates very similar to the preceding pair, but wider above and less sharply produced below. Branchial vesicles elongate, oval, longer than the first joint of the limb. Marsupial plates narrower than the branchial vesicles but rather longer, distally narrowed, fringed on both margins with setae, of which some at least are lightly feathered. The first joint similar to that of the first gnathopods but longer and
narrower, and not bulging near the base; the third joint narrower than in the preceding pair, carrying only four or five setæ; the wrist narrow, elongate, almost as long as the first joint, distally scarcely widened, with five small setæ on the gently curved front margin, and an apical group, the hind margin carrying twelve spaced groups of spines on the outer surface, and a smaller number on the inner surface, besides rows of spinules; the hand, though not half the length of the wrist, is much longer than in the preceding pair, more slender, very little widened distally, in the armature closely agreeing with the other gnathopods, the great palmar spine on one of the hands having seven marginal teeth, on the other only five.

First Perseopods.—The side-plates much broader than deep, the front margin sloping forwards, making an acute angle with the long and nearly straight lower margin; behind the plates are very broadly excavate so as to entirely overlap the following side-plates; the hind margin below the excavation is straight, serrate, making almost a right angle with the lower margin. Marsupial plates long and slender, with very long apical setæ. The limb, like the rest of the perseopods, is long and slender; the first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, equal in length to the fourth and fifth joints united, the margins carrying some long plumose setæ; the second joint short, the third shorter than the fourth or fifth, scarcely decurrent, with a curved slender spine at the hinder apex and two smaller spines on the hind margin, and two on the front; the fourth joint rather longer than the fifth, with seven spines on the hind margin, of which the apical one is very long and curved; the fifth joint straight, with mixed spines on the hind margin, the apical one close to the finger, strong and long, with serrate edges; at the front apex is a fan of eight or nine curved spines; the finger is slender, more than half the length of the fifth joint, the proximal part not so long as the adjacent apical spine of the fifth joint, with a strong dorsal cilium near the base; the nail almost as long as the proximal part of the finger, with two small cilia at its base on the inner margin.

Second Perseopods.—Side-plates very small, excavate behind, with a short straight margin below the excavation, while the remaining margin, which is perhaps front and lower combined, is convex. The marsupial plates and the limb as in the preceding pair.

Third Perseopods.—First joint of the limb almost circular, with five stout spines on the lower half of the front margin, the hinder margin except at the upper part deeply serrate, the hind margin of the inner surface within the wing is straight and distinct; the second joint short; the third much shorter than the fourth, with four spines on the front margin and an apical group, three on the hind margin and a group on its slightly decurrent apex; the fourth joint has spines at seven points in front and at six behind. The rest of the limb missing.

Fourth Perseopods.—The first joint similar in general character and armature to that of the third perseopods, but much larger, longer than broad, the hind margin more overlapping the second joint; the third and fourth joints also much longer than in the
preceding pair, the third with the same number of spines, the very much longer fourth joint with spines at nine points in front, and seven behind; the fifth joint slender, straight, broken.

Fifth Peruropods.—Side-plates much broader than deep. Branchial vesicles very small, not half the length of the first joint. The first joint as broad as the preceding but much longer, similarly armed, the lower margin produced below the second joint; the third joint longer than in the preceding pair, with spines at five points in front and four behind, besides the apical groups; the fourth joint similar to that of the preceding pair; the rest of the limb missing.

Pleuropods.—The coupling spines large, broad at the base, with two or three large lateral hooks and some smaller ones, besides a small apical hook; there is a small interlocking process at the apex of the peduncle on the outer side; the cleft spines are four in number; the joints of the rami numbering from seventeen to nineteen.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the outer ramus, with five spines on the upper margin; the narrow outer ramus with three spines on the lower part of the upper margin and two at the apex; the inner ramus broken, but evidently longer than the outer; the peduncles of the second pair reaching a little beyond those of the first, and those of the third a little beyond the second, but the rami of both broken.

Telson reaching much beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft rather beyond the centre, much longer than broad, the sides of the cleft curving a very little outward to the sharp forked apices, which have the outer peak shorter than the inner, and a ciliation inserted at the fork.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the rostrum to the apex of the telson, almost half an inch.

Locality.—Station 24, off Culebra Island, West Indies, March 25, 1873; lat. 18° 38' 30" N., long. 65° 5' 30" W.; depth, 390 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze; surface temperature, 76°. One specimen, female. Dredged.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the thin paper-like consistence of the integument.

Syrroæ semiserrata, n. sp. (Pl. L.I.).

Rostrum depressed, acute, carinate; first six segments of the peraeon short, first three of the pleon long, postero-lateral angles of the first rounded, of the second produced to a sharp point, in the third the hind margin makes an obtuse angle with the lower, and its lower part is cut into eight slightly upturned denticles; dorsally this segment rather shows a tendency to form a tooth than forms one; the fourth segment is longer than the two following united. Besides the ribbed appearance of the integument, this species

(zool. hall. exp.—part lxxv.—1887.)
has rounded spots of a darker colour than the rest of the surface, numerous on the 
lower part of the first three pleon-segments, the third side-plates of the peraeon and the 
first joints of the last three pereopods, but scattered also elsewhere.

**Eyes** meeting at the top of the head, roundish oval, the ocelli numerous.

**Upper Antennae.**—First joint thick, bent, longer than broad, longer than the next 
two united; second much thinner than the first, nearly twice as long as the third; only 
nine joints of the flagellum remaining, the first much broader than the rest, narrowing 
distally, as long as the six following together, fringed with about four and twenty 
cross rows of broad filaments; the remaining joints carrying small filaments and setae 
at different points of the margin; the slender secondary flagellum almost hidden in the 
bushy fringe of the first joint of the primary, serrate-edged, its first joint much longer 
than the second, fringed on the one side with setae, on the other with spines, the narrower 
second joint reaching the end of the first joint of the primary; a small third joint is 
broken.

**Lower Antennae.**—First joint a little expanded, second very short, third rather 
longer, bent, fourth twice as long as the third, closely fringed above with setae; fifth 
considerably more than twice as long as the fourth, thicker near the base than distally, 
fringed like the fourth joint; twenty slender joints of the flagellum remaining, fringed 
with setules.

**Upper Lip** with the distal margin slightly convex, not incised.

**Mandibles.**—The cutting edge as in *Syrrhoe papyracea*; the secondary plate of 
the left mandible with six teeth; the spine-row showing three curved denticulate spines; 
the molar tubercle prominent, wedge-like, strongly denticulate, with a small seta at the 
back; the first joint of the palp short, bent forwards; the second joint very long, with 
the hind margin concave, the front margin convex, carrying six pairs of spines; the 
very small third joint carrying six very long spines; the muscles of the second joint 
appear to run right through from the lower outer corner to the apical inner corner. 
The cutting edge of the right mandible is figured in the Plate, not in profile, but flat, 
from the outside, with the secondary plate showing through, and not very clearly discerned.

**Lower Lip** as in *Syrrhoe papyracea*.

**First Maxilla.**—Inner plate fringed with about twelve plumose setae; on the outer 
plate the two innermost spines are long, slender, finely pectinate on the outer convex 
edge, the three following are denticulate with from six to eight denticles, the three 
furcate spines alongside of them have one arm of the fork much shorter than the other, 
the remaining three are as in the preceding species; the second joint of the palp is 
twice as long as the first, and has three curved pectinate spines set round the apex and 
six similarly ornamented setae on the inner margin.

**Second Maxillae** appearing to be very similar to those of *Syrrhoe papyracea*, the 
inner plate, however, broader than the outer.
Maxillipeds compact, differing but little in general structure from those of the preceding species; the outer plate with six strong and long spine-teeth on the inner margin, followed by four longer on the indented apical margin, and one on the outer margin, rather shorter and more slender than those on the apex, but still more of a spine than a seta.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small and slender, directed forwards but not reaching the base of the upper antennae, the front margin little curved, its lower corner rounded and but slightly produced. The first joint not as long as the wrist and hand united, a little widened distally, the front margin a little concave, with a few setules, the hind margin convex or a little sinuous, with some long setae; the second joint longer than broad; the third joint short, with the hind margin convex, furred below and carrying three setae and a row of fine graduated geniculate spines, that nearest the apex the longest; the wrist nearly twice as long as the hand, narrow at both ends, widest near the base, the front margin carrying a few setules, the hind margin fringed with numerous spines of various lengths and some long setae, many of the spines abruptly narrowing at about the middle and having the distal part pectinate; on the surface of this joint and of the hand there are numbers of adpressed cilia; the hand is narrow, widening a little distally, more than twice as long as broad, with groups of long setae at and near the apex of the front margin; the straight hind margin fringed with a row of short spines, and having a group of setae at the apex; the palm is short, at right angles to the hind margin, of irregular outline, fringed with long setae and defined by a great palmar spine, which on its inner margin has a prominent tooth at right angles, followed by some six slender denticles more oblique, and a rather stouter one that is decurrent; the short sturdy finger reaches beyond the palm-margin with its much curved nail, which equals or exceeds the proximal part of the finger; the dorsal cilia is close to the base of the nail, which has one or two cilia or setules at its base on the inner margin. As in the previous species the palmar spine is of such a character, that were it a process of the hand instead of inserted in it, the limb might be considered chelate rather than subchelate.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates not unlike the first pair, also directed forwards, the front margin nearly straight, considerably longer than the hinder margin. Branchial vesicles elongate oval. First joint thinner than in the first pair, but of about the same length, equal in length to the wrist; the second joint much longer than broad, longer than the third joint, channelled in front; the third joint shaped as in the first pair, but armed only with a seta and a setule near the apex; the wrist long and narrow, slightly bent, with some setules on the front margin and a group of setae at its apex, the hinder margin having some long spines and setae near the apex; the hand long and narrow, scarcely widened distally, about half as long as the wrist, with a large group of long setae at, and another close to, the apex of the front margin; the hind margin
pectinate, the upper half fringed with small spines; the palm and finger as in the first pair, but smaller, the palmar spine not having the tooth at right angles to its inner margin.

_First Peraxopods._—The side-plates narrow above, the oblique front margin forming an acute angle with the long almost straight lower margin, the plate deeply excavate behind, so as to receive in the hollow nearly the whole of the following side-plate. The branchial vesicles like the preceding pair or rather longer, much longer than the first joint of the limb. The first joint slender, reaching much beyond the side-plate, with spinules or setules along the front margin, and a long feathered spine at the hinder apex; the second joint short, with a very small distal lobe in front, such as there is also on the first joint; the third joint shorter than the fourth, with three very slender genulate spines standing out from the hind margin, the lowest much the longest; the fourth joint about as long as the fifth, narrowing distally, with slender spines at two or three points of the front margin, and five or six of the hinder, the lowest here being of great length; the fifth joint with very slender spines at three points of the front margin, and spines at ten points of the hind margin, the lowest much stronger than the rest and apically hooked; the finger with a small dorsal cillum near the base, a short nail, and a small decurrent tooth-spine at the base of it on the inner margin.

_Second Peraxopods._—Side-plates small, excavate behind, the hind margin below the excavation straight, the continuous curve of the front and lower margins scarcely extending beyond the preceding side-plate. The branchial vesicles like the preceding pair. The limb very little different from that of the preceding pair, with two or three long slender spines on the margins of the first joint, perhaps only accidentally missing in the first peraeopods; the fourth joint with spines of various sizes at eight points of the hind margin, the front margin of this and the following joint pectinately furred.

_Third Peraxopods._—Side-plates very much broader than deep, bilobed. The branchial vesicles as in the preceding pairs, but smaller. The first joint longer than broad, the front margin descending lower than the hinder, which rises higher than the front, the lower part of the front margin carrying five short stout spines, the central part of the hind margin having five rather deep incisions, each with the usual cillum; the second joint is very short, with one spine at the front apex; the third joint is much shorter than the fourth, with nine long plumose setæ on the hind margin, and at its slightly decurrent apex a short spine and a long one with a very long accessory thread; it has short spines at six points in front; the fourth joint is long, the margins serrate, the front with spines at nine points, the hinder with eleven plumose setæ interspersed with long spines at five points, the spines stiff at first, but where the accessory thread arises becoming setæ-like and very finely pectinate; the fifth joint a little shorter than the fourth, spined at seven points in front and nine behind; the finger slender, a little
curved, searc more half the length of the fifth joint, having a short nail, with a spine on the inner margin at its base, and another at some distance from the base.

*Fourth Peraeopods.*—Side-plates shallow, oblong behind. The limb similar to that of the preceding pair, but longer. The first joint nearly as broad as long, with six spines on the front margin, and six deep slits and one shallow one on the hind margin; the third joint with fourteen setae on the hind margin; the finger much less than half the length of the fifth joint.

*Fifth Peraeopods.*—Side-plates shallow, not lobed. The first joint not large, but larger than that of the preceding pair, longer than broad, produced behind beyond the short second joint; the third, fourth, and fifth joints longer than those which correspond in the preceding pair; the finger a third the length of the fifth joint.

*Pleopods.*—Coupling spines rather long and slender, with a row of three or four lateral teeth; below the coupling spines there are some acute spines; the leaf spines are four in number on the comparatively very short first joint of the inner ramus; the joints of the rami vary in number on the different pairs from fifteen to eighteen.

*Uropods.*—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami; the outer ramus much shorter than the inner, with two or three spines on the margin and two at the apex, the inner ramus shorter than the outer of the second pair, spined along the margin, and at the apex; peduncles of the second pair reaching beyond those of the first, much shorter than the inner ramus; the outer ramus spined along both margins and at the apex, much shorter and more slender than the broad and long inner ramus, which reaches even beyond the rami of the third pair, is spined along both margins, and apically pointed; the rami of the third pair are long, lanceolate, the outer rather shorter than the inner, with spines on the margins, a nail at the apex, and long densely plumose setae on the inner margin; the inner ramus likewise fringed with marginal spines and plumose setae on the inner margin.

The Telson reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, much longer than broad, cleft much beyond the middle, the apices probably acute, but in our specimen broken, hence in the figure appearing truncate.

*Length.*—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the apices of the third uropods, three-tenths of an inch.

*Locality.*—Station 161, off Melbourne, April 1, 1874; lat. 38° 22' 30" S., long. 144° 36' 30" E.; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand. One specimen, male. Trawled.

*Remark.*—The specific name refers to the partial serration of the hind margin of the third pleon-segment, which among other things distinguishes this species from *Syrrhoë crenulata*, Goës.
Family *Synopidæ*, Bovallius, 1886.

In Dana's classification, 1852, the Synopinae are the third subfamily of the Hyperidae; Spence Bate, in 1862, made the Synopiades the first subfamily of the Oxycephalidae; Kossmann, in 1880, places the family Synopiades in the tribe Hyperina; Bovallius, in 1886, named the family Synopiidae, with the following diagnosis:—

1. The head is triangular, not tumid.
2. The eyes occupy the upper median part of the head, and are distinctly faceted.
3. The mandibles are well-developed, with a three-jointed palp.
4. The maxillipeds, coalesced at the base, carry strong four-jointed palps.
5. The antennae are fixed on the under side of the head. The second pair are like those of the Gammarids.
6. The *seventh pair of pereiopoda* are not transformed.
7. The uropoda are like those of the Gammarids.
8. The telson is cleft to the middle.”

According to Bovallius the Synopiidae are the first family of a new tribe which he names Amphipoda Synopidea, and in which he places two other families, named respectively, Trischizostomatidæ, Sars, and Hyperiopsidæ. In my opinion the resemblance of *Trischizostoma* (or rather *Guerinia*) to such genera of the Lysianassidæ as *Acidostoma* and *Acontiostoma* is far too close to permit of its separation from the Amphipoda Gammarina (Gammaridea, Bovallius). I have already (p. 576) expressed a similar opinion with regard to the Synopiidae, and think that Claus was quite right when, in 1871, he incidentally remarked that the genus *Synopia* belonged to the Gammarids. If the tribe Synopiidea be set aside, much of the diagnosis above given becomes superfluous, since what is said of the maxillipeds, the second pair of antennæ, the seventh (our fifth) pair of pereiopods, and the uropods, does not require mention for an accepted family of the Amphipoda Gammarina. On the other hand, the remnant of the diagnosis would not suffice to distinguish this family from the nearly related Syrrhoidæ and Pontoporeidæ; I propose therefore to add the following characters:—

1. *Upper Lip* apically bilobed.
2. *Mandibles* with the second joint of the palp broad, the third minute.
3. *First Maxillæ* with the inner plate small.
5. *First and Second Peraeopods* with the third and fourth joints dilated.

Whether the eyes are in reality faceted I am unable to say.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

Genus Synopia, Dana, 1852.


For the original definition of the genus, see Notes on Dana, 1852 (pp. 259 and 268). Bovallius defines the genus thus:—

"The body is compressed.

"The head is narrow, triangular.

"The eyes are very large, coalesced into one in the middle of the head, with distinct large ocelli.

"The first pair of antennae with a multiarticulate flagellum; the first joint of the flagellum very long, beset with long hairs.

"The first four pairs of pereiopoda [first and second gnathopods and first and second pereopods] are unequal, setose, the three last ones subequal, elongate, with long dactyli.

"The last pair of uropoda with the outer rami biarticulate.

"The telson is very large."

The size of the telson, however, seems scarcely suited for a generic character, since in Synopia schéeleana, Bovallius, the telson is of no great comparative size, and in Synopia gracilis, Dana, Bovallius himself describes the telson as "obsolete."

Synopia schéeleana, Bovallius, 1886 (Pl. LII.).

1886. Synopia Schéeleana, Bovallius, Amphipoda Synopidea, p. 16, pl. ii, figs. 22-29.

Head as long as the first three segments of the pereon, rostrum or front of the head bent down at a right angle to the dorsal line, both this front and the whole dorsal line of the animal being sharp-edged; the segments of the pereon short, the first three of the pleon long and large, the fourth as long as the fifth and sixth united; the first three segments of the pleon postero-laterally angled, but not sharply.

Eyes large, oval, meeting at the top of the head, set diagonally across the top front corner of the head. The colour dark in the preserved specimens. Underneath the large eyes, in more or less close proximity, but externally quite distinct, there are two small ones of a few (seemingly four) ocelli.

Upper Antennae.—First joint bulbous, as broad as long; second much shorter and narrower than the first, and the third than the second; flagellum with ten joints
remaining, the first longer than the first of the peduncle or the three following of the flagellum, rapidly tapering, fringed with a brush of long filaments; the next joint short and narrow, with a little apical spine and some marginal setules, the other joints longer, not much thinner, similarly furnished. The secondary flagellum narrow, about as long as the first joint of the primary, two-jointed, the terminal joint minute, missing in the present specimen.

Lower Antenne.—First joint little expanded, gland-cone very small, third joint longer than broad, apically pointed, fourth joint considerably longer than fifth, broader at the base than distally; fifth joint longer than the third, narrowest at the base; flagellum with fourteen slender joints remaining, at the base abruptly narrower than the peduncle.

Upper Lip unsymmetrically bilobed, both lobes ciliated, the smaller also very finely denticulate, and carrying some minute spine-teeth.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate not very broad, with four or five teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible with four teeth, that on the right mandible more slender, with two slender distal teeth and possibly some unobserved denticles; the spine-row of six curved denticulate spines; the molar tuberclae tolerably massive, with a strong tuft of cilia at the front corner of its multidentate crown, and a small seta behind; the palp shorter than the body of the mandible, the first joint very small, the second abruptly broader, nearly three times as long as broad, with two long plumose setae on the inner margin; the third joint minute, but tipped with two plumose setae, still longer than those on the second joint. In the Plate the mandibles are figured from the outer side, so that the right mandible is on the left, the left on the right, of the Plate.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes closely ciliated on the distal and inner margins; the mandibular processes short and narrow.

First Maxilla.—The inner plate with five long plumose setae on the inner margin and two short setae at the apex; the outer plate appears to have eight small spines on the truncate distal margin, of which the outermost is denticulate, three are distally furcate, and the rest smooth; the second joint of the palp is strongly ciliated on the outer margin, and has five spine-teeth on its distal border, the outermost being longer than the rest, and pectinate.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate with a row along the inner margin of about eighteen long setae slightly widened near the base; the apical border of each plate furnished with several plumose seta-like spines.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates short, not reaching the distal end of the first joint of the palp, with about ten ciliated spines or setae on the sloping distal margin and upper part of the inner edge, which below is strongly ciliated; the outer plate narrow, not quite reaching the apex of the second joint of the palp, strongly ciliated on the outer margin, which has at the top two long plumose setae; there is also a long row of plumose setae
down the inner margin; the first joint of the palp is short, the second very long, fringed on the inner margin with long plumose setae, which, like those of the outer plate, might equally well be designated as spines; the third joint a little bent, with two plumose setae on the convex outer margin, and three on the truncate distal border; the finger very small, the long spine-like nail being about twice as long as the base.

The triturating organs appear to have very many slender spines, but not stout strong ones.

First Gnathopods.—Outline of side-plates not clearly made out. First joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, as long as the wrist, widening distally, near the front apex having two long plumose setae; the second joint with a plumose seta on the hinder apex; the third joint with the hind margin almost semicircular, carrying a setule at the centre, two plumose setae near the apex; the wrist a very elongate oval, narrow at both ends, much longer than the hand, the front margin convex, unarmed, except that at the apex there are two geniculate spines which have their lower half pectinate; the hind margin more convex, fringed with eighteen long plumose setae, near which there are five or six smaller setae on the surface; the hand narrow at the base, thence rapidly widening, tending to oval, the front margin with two apical spines, one apparently smooth, the other feathered with six or seven long branches; the convex hind margin carries nineteen long plumose spines or setae, and close to the finger a geniculate spine much longer than the rest, and much longer than the finger; the surface has many adpressed cilia near the front, and five plumose spines near the hind margin; the finger is nearly as long as the hand, slender, slightly geniculate, the tip curved.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates doubtful, seemingly with the front and lower margin forming a continuous convex curve. Branchial vesicles longer than the first joint of the limb. In a female specimen the marsupial plates were very narrow, but nearly as long as the branchial vesicles, and having long setae. The first joint of the limb slenderer than in the preceding pair, about as long as the wrist, but narrower; the second and third joints small as in the preceding pair, the third with two setules but seemingly without long apical setae; the wrist elongate, as long as in the preceding pair, but much narrower, narrowest distally, the hind margin carrying about fourteen pairs of long setae, strongly rather than densely plumose, most of them geniculate, and on a blunt apex having a little point with two long arms, diverging one on either side; the hand longer and narrower than in the preceding pair, about three-quarters the length of the wrist, narrow at both ends, with seven of the furcate and six of the unfurcate setae along the hinder margin, the apex having two of much greater length than the rest, longer than the hand itself; between the two latter is the minute finger, of which the basal portion has a tooth on the inner margin, and the nail, which is equally long but abruptly narrower, has one on the outer.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates larger than the preceding pair, front margin similar,
the hind margin sloping irregularly backwards, to form an acute angle with the convex lower margin. The branchial vesicles narrow above and below, longer than the first joint of the limb, the distal end bending a little forwards. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, wider below than above, with three spines on each margin; the second joint with one spine at the hinder apex; third joint about as long as the wrist, and broader, the front margin ciliated, with a long spine at the apex, the hind margin very convex, with three spines on the lower part; the wrist oval, the distal end narrow, the hind margin a little crenate, with nine long plumose spines or setae; the hand narrow, as long as the wrist, with six slender plumose setae on the hind margin; the finger straight, not tapering, with a little curved nail, the two together not so long as the adjacent spines, which indeed exceed the length of the hand.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates not clearly made out, but apparently much smaller than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles like the preceding pair. First joint of the limb narrow above, much dilated below, lageniform, with a long apical spine or seta on the hind margin, and a spine above the apex on the front margin; the second joint short, with an apical seta behind; the third joint more triangular than in the first peraeopods, similarly armed, not nearly so long as the wrist; the wrist long, oval, much larger than in the first peraeopods, attached to the third joint by the top of the smooth front margin, the hind margin from apex to apex set round with twenty-two long plumose setae, those below being the longest; the hand very much smaller than the wrist, a narrow oval, rather wider at the truncate distal end than at the base, with an apical seta in front, and eight very long ones on the serrate hinder margin; the finger is small, straight, with a little denticulate tooth or spine on the inner margin at the base of the short curved nail.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates appear to be small, but the extreme delicacy and transparency of these and the other side-plates make it extremely difficult to ascertain their precise boundaries, and in Dana’s figures of this genus they are almost concealed under a blotch of colour. The branchial vesicles reach below the second joint of the limb. The first joint is oval, the front longer than the hinder margin, with three setiform spines at intervals and a small apical spine, the hind margin of great tenuity; the

1 By Bovallius, Amphipoda Synopidea, pp. 9, 10, a clear account is given of the side-plates of Synopia ultramarina, Dana, as follows:—“The epimerals of the first and second segments are as long as the segments, of an irregular shape and only half as deep as long. The epimerals of the third segment (Pl. I. fig. 13) are enormously developed. They are quadrangular, with the upper corner (the articulation with the segment) truncate, and the hinder margin excavate. At the inside of the upper corner is a tuberculous prominence, against which the upper end of the femur articulates; the epimeral is as deep as the length of the femur of the corresponding leg, quite as large as the femur of the fifth pair. The epimerals of the fourth segment are scarcely as long as the segment (Pl. I. fig. 14), deeper than long, the anterior margin rounded, the posterior straight; at the middle of the upper margin there is on the inside of the epimeral a tubercular projection for the articulation with the leg. The epimeral reaches as far down as half the length of its femur, and is partly concealed by the femur of the fifth pair of peraeopods. The epimerals of the fifth and sixth segments are longer than the segments, rounded at both ends, more than twice longer than deep; the posterior portion is a little deeper than the anterior. The last epimerals are shorter than the segment and smaller than the preceding, but of the same form (Pl. I. fig. 17).” Of Synopia schelellaeus, he says, “The epimerals (Pl. II. fig. 22) resemble very closely those of S. ultramarina.”
second joint short; the third longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth, with apical spines before and behind, and three small spines along the front margin; the fourth joint with apical spines in like manner, and two groups on the front margin; the fifth joint with spines at six points in front and three behind, one of those at the front apex being much longer than the rest; the finger almost straight, about half the length of the fifth joint, pectinate.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The side-plates with the lower hinder corner apparently angled. The branchial vesicles and limb almost as in the previous pair, but all the joints larger, the first with one seta instead of three on the front margin, the third with only one small spine high up on the front, and one low down on the hind margin, besides the apical spines; the fourth joint with an extra spine on the hind margin; the fifth with spines at eight points in front and five behind; the front margins of the lower joints more conspicuously pectinate than in the preceding pair.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles nearly as large as the first joint. The first joint not oval, the front and hind margins nearly straight except at the top, unarmed, the hinder produced so as to form an acute angle with the lower margin much below the short second joint; the third joint not quite so long as the first or fifth, longer than the fourth, with spines at three points in front, and the apex behind; the fourth joint with spines at four points in front and two behind; the fifth with spines at seven points in front and five behind; the finger rather shorter than in the preceding pair.

Pleopods.—The peduncles of great breadth, the hinder apex rounded; the coupling spines broad for the basal two-thirds, then narrow, with two lateral teeth projecting, not retroverted; the chief spines two in number, the outer arm not much longer than the inner, conspicuously pectinate; the joints of the rami twelve to thirteen.

Uroponds.—Peduncles of the first pair subequal to the inner rami, with four spines on the upper margin; the outer rami shorter than the inner, with one of its upper edges finely pectinate, the other pectinate with small spines, the apex having three spines, of which the largest has the appearance of being jointed in the middle; the inner rami is similarly furnished, but has also a spine at the middle of the finely pectinate margin; peduncles of the second pair scarcely so long as the inner rami, not nearly reaching so far back as the peduncles of the third pair, carrying three spines on the upper margin; the outer rami shorter than the inner, pectinate with spines along the upper margin, and tipped with a spine of jointed appearance, the inner rami armed in like manner, with the addition of a prominent spine on the proximal part of the upper margin; the peduncles of the third pair very much shorter than the rami, which are long, broad, lanceolate, subequal, fringed on the inner margin with long plumose setae, the outer with a spine on the outer margin not far from the apex.

Telson short, oval, reaching a little beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft beyond the centre, each apex forming a double point, the outer advanced beyond the inner, the cavity containing a small spine.
Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the apex of the third uropods, one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—The specimen figured was taken in the Pacific, at the surface, September 1875. The figure of the fifth pereopods, with the adjacent ventral portion of their segment, will show that this specimen was a male. A female of the same species was taken at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, April 26, 1876. A third specimen, small and in poor condition, was taken at the surface, lat. 24° 49' N., long. 138° 34' E. A fourth specimen was taken in "W. Pacific, 16 Febr. 75."

Remarks.—That the species belongs to Dana's genus there can be no doubt, although he speaks of a single large compound eye, whereas to the present species one might be justified in attributing two pairs of eyes.

From Dana's Synopia ultramarina the present species differs in having the second joint of the mandibular palp much longer; the finger of the first gnathopods in Dana's species "applies against the rounded terminal margin" of the hand, which it scarcely seems adapted for doing in our species; of the first pereopods Dana says that "the finger is slender, with a short claw, the whole about as long as the hand," but in our species the proportions of the joints referred to are different, the hand and finger together being considerably longer than the wrist. He says, moreover, that the branchiae in his species are oblong, sublinear, except those of the fifth pereopods. Here the epithet sublinear would not apply. It is nevertheless still possible that both this and Dana's own Synopia angustifrons may be synonyms of his Synopia ultramarina, the resemblances between the three having a tendency to outweigh the differences.

The figures and description given by Bovallius of his new species so closely agree with those prepared for the Challenger specimens, that I have little hesitation in accepting his specific name, to supersede that which I had myself chosen. But here also there are some slight points of difference: Bovallius figures a lageniform eye; he states that in the second pair of uropods the outer ramus is totally smooth along both margins, and he describes the telson as "bifid with rounded ends, the fissure scarcely equalling half the length of the telson," without either mentioning or figuring the small apical cavity in each half of the telson. He gives the colour of his specimens as hyaline, the length 4 to 6 mm., the habitat "the tropical parts of the Atlantic" and "some twenty miles east off Barbadoes."

Family Pontoporeiideæ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

Dana in 1852 established the Pontoporeinæ as fifth subfamily of the Gammaridæ. He placed it under the heading, "Pedes 10 postici partim prehensiles," with the vague and insufficient definition, "Pedes 3tii 4tique plus minusve prehensiles; 6 postici non
prehensiles.” To it he assigns the genera Lepidactylis, “Pontiporeia,” Ampelisca, Protomedeia, Aora, in one division, and Phoxus by itself in a second. In 1857 Spence Bate made the Pontoporeidæ the fourth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, with the genera Westwoodia, Krøyer, Phoxus, Sulcator. In the same year he changed the name of the subfamily to Phoxides, on the ground that Kroyer’s Pontoporeia belonged to the Lysianassides. In 1862 he placed in the subfamily Phoxides the genera Phoxus, Grayia, Westwoodilla, Edicerus, Monoculodes, Krøyer, Amphiloerus, Darwinia, Lafystius, Guerinia, Lepidactylis, Sulcator, Urothoë, Liiljeborgia, Phadra, Prospanises, Isea, Iphimedia, Otus, Acanthonotus. Lilljeborg in 1865 made the “Pontoporeina, Dana,” the second subfamily of the Gammaridæ, with the genera Bathyporeia, Stegocephalus, Pontoporeia, and the “Phoxina (Phoxides, S. Bate)” the fourth subfamily, with the genera Phoxus, Urothoë, Tiron, by implication therefore including Syrroë also. Boeck in 1870 made the “Pontoporina, Dana,” the second, and the “Phoxinae, Spence Bate,” the fifth subfamily of the Gammaridae. In 1872-6 he placed the two subfamilies side by side, as respectively the second and third subfamilies of the Gammaridae, the Pontoporina receiving the genera Pontoporeia, Priscilla, Argissa and Bathyporeia, the Phoxinae containing the genera Phoxus, Harpinia, Sulcator, Urothoë. Gersteecker in 1866 places Stegocephalus, Pontoporeia, and Bathyporeia in the second division of the “Lysianassina (et Stegocephalina), Dana,” sinking the names Andania, Priscilla, and Argissa as synonyms, while to the “Phoxina Sp. Bate,” he gives much the same extension as Spence Bate gives to the Phoxides. Sars in 1882 established, without defining, the Pontoporeidæ, as fourth family of the Gammarina, placing in it the eight genera which Boeck had divided between the Pontoporina and Phoxinae. From the definitions given by Boeck of the two groups, the following characteristics may be taken as belonging to both:—

Upper Lip apically rounded.

Mandibles apically dentate, strong, with a powerful molar tuberele, palp triarticulate.

Upper Antennæ short, with an accessory flagellum.

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Per cepods of various forms in the different genera, especially the third pair; the fourth pair generally longer than the third or fifth. sometimes much dilated; the fifth pair with the first joint much dilated.

The Uropods biramous.

Telson more or less cleft.

The first four pairs of side-plates generally large, plumose on the lower margins.

In 1885 Sars makes the Phoxidæ the second family of the tribe Gammarina, placing in it the genera Phoxus, Harpinia and Urothoë, but without otherwise indicating the limits of the family.

1 See also Note on Spence Bate, 1856 (p. 230).
Genus Cardenio, n. gen.

*Upper Antennæ* shorter than the lower; the first joint not apically clubbed, the third joint not shorter than the second of the peduncle or the first of the flagellum.

Third joint of the mandibular palp short, but not rudimentary.

*Maxillipeds.*—The fourth joint absent or rudimentary.

The finger rudimentary in the first gnathopods, absent from the second gnathopods, the first, second, and fifth pereopods, short and blunt in the third and fourth pereopods.

*Telson* long, deeply cleft.

The generic name is taken from a character in Don Quixote.

The genus is allied to *Bathyporeia*, Lindström, by the character of the limbs, the gnathopods also showing a resemblance to those of *Synopia*, Dana.

*Cardenio paurodactylus*, n. sp. (Pl. I.III.).

The head projecting over the antennæ in what from above or from the side appears to be a rounded point, but in front appears to be truncate; the head dorsally as long as the first two segments of the pereon; the back rounded, widening to the centre of the pereon, and then narrowing; the hind rim of the pleon-segments more or less crenate or dentate across the centre of the back; the postero-lateral angles of the first two rounded, of the third acute; the fourth, fifth, and sixth segments not very short.

*Eyes* small, reniform, set near the front of the head, near together, forming an angle one with the other, dark in the spirit-specimen, with the ocelli numerous, more than sixty in number.

*Upper Antennæ.*—Peduncle of three short joints, the first a little longer than the third, both than the second, which is intermediate in thickness; flagellum four-jointed, equal in length to the second and third joints of the peduncle, with a pair of stout cylinders on each of the first and second joints; the secondary flagellum with one long joint and a minute second one, the two together not equalling the first of the primary, which itself is longer than the second of the primary, but shorter than any of the joints of the peduncle. In one specimen the accessory flagellum had an additional joint.

*Lower Antennæ.*—First and second joints short and small, gland-cone not produced; third joint as long as the two preceding combined, fourth joint stouter but a little shorter than the fifth; third, fourth, and fifth armed to some extent with spines; flagellum slender, five-jointed, the first joint the longest. In one specimen the flagellum was seven-jointed.

*Upper Lip.*—Both plates broad and thin, squarely rounded distally, the outer advanced a good deal beyond the inner, its distal margin smooth in the centre, with a group of cilia on either side.
**Mandibles** short and strong; cutting edge divided into four teeth; secondary plate on the left mandible with a strong upper tooth and three smaller below it, on the right mandible bidentate, but with denticles on the larger teeth; the plan of these plates is best seen in the unworn condition as it appears through the transparent integument in preparation for the next change of skin; the spine-row exhibits three curved serrate spines on the left mandible, on the right only two, but one of these two laminar; the molar tubercle very large and prominent, with strongly dentate crown; the palp set rather behind the very forward molar tubercle, its first joint very short, the second longer than the first and third united, with spines on the surface near to both margins; the short third joint, widest about the centre, has spines on the inner side of the upper half, the longest at the rounded apex.

**Lower Lip** short and broad, inner lobes stout.

**First Maxilla.**—Inner plate broadest at the base, with twelve plumose setæ round the inner margin and apex; outer plate broadest at the base, carrying on the truncate apical margin nine finely denticulate or pectinate spines; the long second joint of the palp overarch the outer plate, and on its apical margin carrying six slender spine-teeth, and seven small setæ below the apex.

**Second Maxilla.**—Both plates broad, with long slender spines on the broad apical margins; the inner plate also with a row of setæ passing from the inner margin across towards the outer apex, and with two spines or setæ on the inner margin just below the apex.

**Maxillipeds.**—Inner plates rather small, but extending considerably beyond the very short first joint of the palp, the broad apical margin irregularly denticulate, carrying several plumose setæ; there are some long plumose setæ on the inner margin and a curved spine-tooth at its apex; outer plates nearly reaching the apex of the long second joint of the palp, inner edge almost smooth till near and at the apex, where it is serrate and armed with setæ successively increasing in length as they pass to the outer part of the apical margin; within the inner margin, at a little distance from the base, begin rows of slender spines, not very acute; the inner margin of the large second joint of the palp has abundance of long setæ; the short third joint has also several; this widens distally, and is apically set about with strong spines, some of them long, one of them finely pectinate; the fourth joint or finger seems to be absent or rudimentary.

**First Gnathopods.**—Side-plates quite small and inconspicuous, front margin rounded. First joint long, equal to the wrist and hand together, finely pectinate on the lower part of the almost straight hind margin, there also carrying some long plumose setæ, distally lobed in front, the lobe fringed with plumose setæ; the second joint shorter than the small oval third joint, both furred slightly on the hind margin, the third with numerous spines round the lower part of the hind and the somewhat square 1 apical margins; the
wrist large, twice as long as the hand, and much broader, the front margin straight and smooth, the hinder convex, fringed almost all round with strongly pectinate spines and setæ, with setæ also on its surfaces; the hand with a narrow neck, the convex front margin furred slightly, the hind margin straight; round the serrate distal half of the hand is set a fringe of spines; on the apex a little tubercle represents the finger, from the apex of the tubercle projects a nail or short sharp spine, and a eilium about twice the length of the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates large and broad, narrowed a little distally, with eilia round the lower part of front and the lower margin. Branchial vesicles simple, not very large; marsupial plates small in the specimen examined, with eilia at intervals. First joint long, reaching below the side-plate, a little curved, the concavity facing forwards; the second and third joints very short and small, the third rather longer than the second, with an angular lappet on the outer side near the base; the wrist very elongate, all but as long as the first joint, narrowing distally but in no part broad, carrying on either side a series of very long, distant setæ, sparsely plumose with long distant eilia; the hand long and narrow, narrowest at either end, more than half the length of the wrist, which it resembles in armature, but with the upper part of the almost straight hinder margin free from setæ; there are four long setæ at the apex, one point of which projects beyond the rest, but there seems to be no representative of a finger; to the setæ in question lines could be traced running the whole length of the hand. The first joint, wrist, and hand are adapted to fold up closely side by side; to a more limited extent this is the case in the first gnathopods also.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates deeper and broader than the preceding pair, widest distally. Branchial vesicles and marsupial plates much as in the preceding pair. First joint not reaching to the end of the side-plate, distally in front slightly lobed, behind carrying a row of long plumose setæ; second joint short, hind margin furred, apex with setæ; third joint shorter than fourth, dilated, widest apically, scarcely decurrent, with setæ on both margins; fourth joint dilated, widest proximally, with setæ on front, hind, and apical margins; fifth joint shorter and very much narrower than the fourth, straight, narrowing distally, with spines or setæ at two points of each margin, and a group at the apex, at which a eilium marks the place where the finger is not, unless it be represented by a little triangular point near the eilium, within the apical margin.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates scarcely deeper than the preceding but much broader, a little broader than deep, with no excavation behind worth calling such. First joint not reaching the end of the side-plates, with a longer row of plumose setæ on the hind margin than in the preceding pair; third joint longer and broader than the fourth, with spines at two points of the hind margin, and at the apex before and behind; the fourth joint not dilated, a little furred on the front margin, with a spine at the middle of the hind margin, and a group at its apex; the fifth joint straight, slender, narrowing a little
distally, rather longer than the fourth, with the margins smooth, not as in the preceding pair notched for the spines; at the apex a group of spines of various lengths, and a small feathered cilium; no finger apparent.

Third Perasopods.—Side-plates small, broader than deep, presenting a rounded lobe pointing forwards and upwards, and a more elongate one pointing backwards and downwards, this latter with its lower margin straight and a spine at the apex. First joint enormously larger than the side-plate, irregularly rounded, broader than deep, the hinder margin smooth, the front one with a few slender spines round the lower half; the second joint small, without spines; the third very large, equalling the length of the first, and at the centre more than half its breadth, with spines on both margins, but weak ones; the fourth joint insignificant in comparison with the third, which overlaps it partially behind, but much broader and a little longer than the fifth, with spines on the front margin, and apically behind; the fifth joint straight, with smooth margins, widening slightly towards the apex about which it carries various spines; the sixth joint short and stout, not one-third the length of the fifth joint, with a cleanly rounded, in no way pointed apex, instead of a nail carrying three spines of very different lengths, but similar in structure, each having its distal end bent forward at an obtuse angle, while the hind margin is continued on for a small distance behind the bent part, so that the effect is that of a long Wellington boot, with a delicately-shaped foot; there is one such spine among those on the fifth joint.

Fourth Perasopods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding pair, but shallower, with two spines on the straight lower hinder margin. Branchial vesicles small, bent directly forwards. The first joint longer than broad, wider above than below, the front margin convex, with spines at three or four points, the hind margin sinuous, the outer surface outdrawn below into a lobe which overlaps the short second joint; the third joint longer than the first, of considerable width, with the sides parallel for most of the length, the spines few and slight; the fourth joint as long as the fifth and sixth together, which closely resemble those of the preceding pair.

Fifth Perasopods.—First joint longer than wide, expanding rapidly from a narrow base, widest below; front margin slightly convex, smooth, hinder slightly serrate; third joint not longer than broad, much shorter than the first joint and not longer than the fourth, with spines on both margins; the fourth joint broader but shorter than the fifth, with groups of spines on both margins; the fifth long, straight, narrowing a little distally, with spines at three points on the front, at two on the hind margin, and a group round the apex, to which in none of the specimens was any finger attached.

Pleonods.—There are some groups of setae on the peduncles; the two coupling spines are small, one showing four, the other three, retroverted teeth on one of the margins; the opposite margin appears to be serrate, but possibly the difference in the aspect of the two margins is due only to the point of view; the joints of the rami vary in number from seven to eleven; there is but one eleventh spine to each pair.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXV.—1887.)
Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, which are subequal, the outer rather the longer, each with a distal group of spines; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the longer, longer than the shorter, rami; both rami with apical groups of spines, the longer with pectinate margin and spines at two points upon it; peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the lanceolate rami, of which the outer is a little the shorter.

Telson very long and narrow, reaching far beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, sharply tapering, cleft nearly to the base, and distally scarcely dehiscent, the apex of each half tipped with a spine.

The Length of the outstretched specimen as figured was rather over four-twentieths of an inch, of the coiled specimen as figured three-twentieths.

Locality.—Betsy Cove, Kerguelen, January 10, 1874. Four specimens.

Remarks.—The details have been figured from a female specimen. The specific name, derived from παισος, few, and δικτυλος, a finger, refers to the scarcity of fingers in this creature, for they seem to be wanting in the maxillipeds, the second gnathopods, the first, second, and fifth pereopods, to be rudimentary in the first gnathopods, and very short in the third and fourth pereopods.

Genus *Phoxocephalus*, n. n.

1870. " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 54.
1882. " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceaer, p. 84.

From Scudder's Nomenclator Zoologicus it appears that the name *Phoxus* was pre-occupied among Coleoptera by Billberg in 1820; I have therefore substituted the form
Phoxocephalus in accordance with the explanatory derivation which Kroyer supplies at
the institution of the genus.

For the original definition see Note on Kroyer, 1842 (p. 198). Bocck in 1870 and
1876 gives the following:—

"First Maxillae with the palp one-jointed.

"Maxillipeds with the palp narrow, the plates small.

"Third Pereopods with the first joint dilated behind.

"Body compressed, deep; head produced into a broad rostrum, which towards the
apex is acuminated or curved.

"Third Uropods with the inner ramus in the male equaling the length of the outer,
in the female much shorter."

Phoxocephalus bassi, n. sp. (Phoxus bassi, Pl. IIV.).

Head a large triangle, longer than the breadth at the base; the rostral portion viewed
laterally looks like the nib of a quill pen; it projects as far as the outstretched peduncle
of the upper antennae, of which it completely covers the first joint; the apex is blunt;
the first three segments of the pleon much longer than any of the pereon-segments;
their postero-lateral angles rounded; the fourth segment with a dorsal depression; the
fifth very short.

Eyes large, irregularly quadrate, very dark in the spirit-preserved specimen, with
very numerous, small ocelli.

Upper Antennæ.—Peduncles nearly as long as the flagella, first joint longer than the
next two united, much thicker than the second, which is longer and thicker than the
third; there are feathered cilia on the first joint, and a group of setæ at the inner apex;
several setæ at the outer apex of the second joint have the distal part plumose; the third
joint is thicker but little longer than the first of the flagellum; the eight joints of the
flagellum do not differ materially in length but successively decrease in thickness, small
calceoli, cylinders, short setae and cilia are among their appendages; the accessory flagellum
of five joints does not quite equal in length the first four of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—The first joint somewhat expanded, the gland-cone obscure, third
joint broad, not long, distinguished by a furry tuft on the distal part of the upper border;
the fourth joint not very much longer, but much broader than the fifth, with partially
feathered setæ below, and strong flat spines (each with an accessory thread) on the surface
and round the distal margin, and on the surface within the upper margin a furry brush
of cilia; the fifth joint with a pair of spines about the middle of the upper margin and
at its apex, a few small groups of cilia along that margin, and some setæ at the apex and
on the lower margin near it; the flagellum is of great tenuity, reaching nearly back to
the hinder extremity of the animal; it consists of thirty-seven joints bearing calceoli on
every other one, all the first four, however, being so armed, as well as the apex of the fifth joint of the peduncle; the calceoli are very small; the last joint of the flagellum is tipped with a long seta, except under a high power scarcely distinguishable from the slender joint itself; a short thin seta or cilium attends the larger one.

Upper Lip.—The apical margin of the broad plate shows a central prominence between two small depressions, the rows of very short cilia over the central part giving it, when highly magnified, a sort of nutmeg-grater appearance.

Mandibles.—A short massive trunk, from which in the left mandible the cutting plate projects somewhat abruptly, with a strongly sloping front edge, not so much toothed as having a small unevenness above and a larger one below, the hind margin sloping upwards from the rounded apex so as to make the whole plate a sort of massive tooth; the secondary plate not much smaller, broad, with its front margin divided into four broad teeth; close behind this the spine-row consists of three strong curved ciliated spines with the tips bent hookwise; near to the spine-row is the molar tubercle, small, but compact and strong, the oval dentate crown set round with long sharp teeth; a small plumose seta at the upper corner; just over, but a long way above, the molar tubercle, the palp is placed, having just below it a small tooth-like process, which resembles Schiodte's articular conule in the Lysianassidae; the first joint of the palp is very small, the second large, narrowed a little distally, with five setiform spines along the upper half of the inner margin; the third joint, almost as long as the second, from a narrow base widens a little for more than half its length, with smooth margins, then narrows to the apex, having the inner margin of the narrowing tract thickly set below with setiform spines, but above and for the most part with large flat sword-spines, the two sets together numbering fourteen. In the right mandible the secondary plate has two large teeth below, and its margin above these cut into a dozen denticles, some more prominent than others; in both mandibles it is probable that the principal cutting plates, when unworn, would show dentation.

Lower Lip.—The large outer and the small but tumid inner lobes apically rounded, the outer plates finely ciliated, and having an indent on the inner margin a little below the apex; the mandibular processes short and divergent.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate broad, with smoothly rounded apex, cilia inconspicuous; outer plate short, with nine spines on the apical margin, the innermost long, almost straight, with its upper half finely pectinate, the next shorter, with a long curved point and six lateral teeth; the next two pairs very similar to this first pair, the remaining three spines somewhat stouter; the palp one-jointed, slender, scarcely longer than the outer plate, with four long setiform spines on, and one just below, its narrow apical margin. In having nine spines on the outer plate this species agrees with Kroyer's account of Phoxus (Harpinia) plumosus.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate rather broader and scarcely shorter than the outer,
the rounded apex smooth, eight or nine short, more or less spine-like, plumose setæ along the upper part of the inner margin; the outer plate with ten longer spines round the upper part of the inner and the apical margins, and a short spine at the top of the outer margin.

*Maxillipods.*—Inner plates broader than the outer, short, reaching a little beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, with three spine-teeth and two spines on the apical border; the outer plates narrow, not reaching quite to the end of the first joint of the palp, on the inner margin carrying a single spine, a pair of spines, five spine-teeth, successively larger towards the apex, upon which is a long spine-tooth and a plumose seta; the first joint of the palp rather longer than the third; the second joint considerably longer than either, with the convex inner margin fringed with numerous slender spines; the third joint narrow, oval, with spines along the inner margin, on the surface near the outer, and at the apex of the outer margin; the finger slender, nearly as long as the third joint, inner margin straight and smooth, a spine rather than a nail affixed to the apex, with an attendant ciliation; the dorsal ciliation small, near the base.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates expanded in front below, hind margin nearly straight, lower margin fringed with some fourteen partially feathered setæ, leaving a third of the length in front unarmed except for a single ciliation; the first joint reaching the end of the side-plate, with six long setæ along the central part of the convex hind margin; the second joint narrow, as long as the triangular third, of which the front margin is much longer than the hinder one; the wrist, a little shorter than the hand, to which it is attached by a narrow neck, carries a few setæ on the somewhat expanded part of the hind margin just below the third joint; the hand oblong, the front margin a little prolonged at the root of the finger, where it has two or three cilia or setules; the hind margin is a little indented for its second setule a little below the apex; the broad palm consists of a small rounded lobe in front, beyond which the strong palmar spine a little projects, while the small lobe is followed by a broad, slightly convex, margin, bordered on both sides with numerous spinules or setules; the finger is bulbous at the base, the remainder slender, curved in correspondence with the convexity of the palm-margin, the nail being protected by a projecting cap; the cap being in this, as in many other similar examples, much more delicate than the nail, has probably some sensitive function.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding segment, but broader above and therefore more squared. The branchial vesicles of delicate texture, an elongate oval attached to a narrow neck. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, with setæ on both margins; the second joint scarcely as long as the third, which is roughly quadrate and combines with the triangular wrist to form a cup for the broad hand; the wrist forms a bent triangle, the lower apex of which is attached to the base of the front margin of the hand as in the genus *Eusirus*, Kroyer, while the base adjoins the front margin of the preceding joint, this front margin being, however, no doubt
homologically not the front but the lower margin; the hand is constructed and armed on the same plan as in the first pair, but is of enormously greater breadth, exceeding the breadth of the side-plate as well as its own length; it is rather wider at the palm than at the rounded base, and the incision in the palm-margin near the palmar spine is very deep; the size of the finger matches the requirements of the increased palm.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates evenly oblong, armed as in the preceding pairs. Branchial vesicles as with the preceding pair, but rather larger. First joint reaching but little beyond the side-plate, with some very long setae on the lower part of the convex hind margin; the second joint short, the third long, broad, as long as the fourth and fifth together, with setae on the hind, and apex of the front, margin; fourth joint oval, narrower distally than at the base, shorter but broader than the fifth joint, the hind margin fringed with long setae and carrying at the apex a long thick spine, nearly equal in length to the fifth joint; the fifth joint slender, of nearly even width throughout, fringed with setae on the hind margin and carrying four stout spines of different lengths near its apex; the finger not half the length of the fifth joint, of unimportant appearance among the neighbouring spines.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates very broad, a little deeper than broad, excavation behind descending a very small distance, lower margin carrying setae as in the preceding segments, joining the hind margin with a gentle curve. First joint not reaching the end of the side-plate; details of the limb similar to those of the preceding pair.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates much broader than deep, hind lobe narrower but deeper than the front one. Branchial vesicles broadest above, forming a triangle with the neck at one corner of the base. The first joint broadest above, almost oval, but that the front margin is nearly straight; the setae along this are short at the upper and long at the lower part of it, the hind margin is almost entirely smooth and unarmed; the second joint short; the third not long, broad, with setae along most of the front margin, spines and setae at and near the apex behind; the fourth equal in length to the third, a little less broad, with setae on both margins, various groups of spines on the front and at the apex of the hind margin; the fifth joint longer and thinner than the fourth, the armature of the same character; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, more like a great spine than a joint, at the tip curved a little forward, near the somewhat thickened base carrying two dorsal cilia, one feathered in the usual way, the other pectinate with long teeth.

Fourth Peraeopods much longer than the third or fifth. Side-plates very shallow, much broader than deep. First joint broadly oval, with numerous and long setae on the convex front margin, the hinder almost unarmed; the third joint subequal in length to the fifth, with spines and setae on both margins; fourth joint a little shorter, with setae on the hind margin, spines on the front, and apex of the hind, margin; fifth joint slender and straight, with spines and setae on the hind, spines on the front margin, an apical
spine in front and an apical seta behind nearly as long as the slender finger; the finger is more than half the length of the fifth joint, and has two dorsal feathered cilia.

Fifth Peruropods.—Side-plates small. First joint greatly dilated, front margin smooth, with an apical spine, hind margin slightly serrate; the broad lower margin behind and below the second joint is smooth; the third joint much shorter than the fourth, with setae on the front margin, the lower ones long and plumose, a group also on the apex behind; the fourth joint a little longer than the fifth, and much broader, with numerous feathered setae along the front, and distally and apically on the hinder margin; the fifth joint with setae on both margins; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, with one dorsal cillum.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines have an oval bulbous base, followed by a narrow shaft with three small lateral retroverted teeth and a sharply bent tip; the pair is accompanied by a plumose seta. The eleft spines are three in number on the first joint of each inner ramus; the joints number sixteen on the outer, thirteen on the inner ramus.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the rami, with six or seven slender spines along the upper margin; the rami subequal, with a couple of spines on the proximal half of the upper margin; peduncles of the second pair stout, equal in length to the longer rami, with seven spines on the upper and two near the lower margin; the longer rami with three spines on the proximal part of the upper margin, the shorter rami smooth; peduncles of the third pair short, distally set with spines, the rami long, lanceolate, subequal, the lower with a narrow nail tipped with two setae; plumose setae round most of both margins of both rami, that with the nail having also short spines along the inner margin.

Telson extending beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, much longer than broad, not tapering, eleft almost to the root, dehiscent for some distance, though not widely except where the margins curve outwards to form the rounded apices; there is a slight contraction below the centre, the outer margins being here armed with a small row of setiform spines; on the outer side of each apex a small cavity contains a spine and a cillum.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 162, April 2, 1874; Bass Strait; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells; surface temperature, 63°2. One specimen, surface.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture. That the specimen was a male may be taken for granted from the structure of the lower antennae. From Phoecus villosus, Haswell, this species differs in the size and shape of the eyes, in the flagella of the upper antennæ, in the relative sizes of the gnathopods, and in the third and fourth joints of the second gnathopods; from Phoecus batei, Haswell, it differs in regard to the eyes, the peduncles of the upper antennæ, the gnathopods, and the ramus of the third uropods.
Phoxocephalus keryuceleni, n. sp. (Phoxus keryuceleni, Pl. LV.).

The rostral part of the head projecting with a tolerably sharp apex over the peduncle of the upper antennæ; the first three segments of the pleon each longer than any segment of the pereon; their postero-lateral angles rounded, the lower border of the third long and for the most part straight.

Eyes small, distant, in the spirit-preserved specimens not dark, with few ocelli.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint considerably longer than the next two united, its breadth little less than its length, distally a little outdrawn on one side; second joint longer and broader than third, each of a length about equal to its breadth; the flagellum of five articulations; the first equalling in length the last of the peduncle and also the last of the flagellum; the secondary flagellum of three joints, the three together equalling the first two of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—First joint not much expanded, gland-cone obscure, seemingly with a broad apex, third joint not very short, the fourth broad, with marginal setæ and apical and surface spines; the fifth half the length of the fourth in the male, more than half in the female, expanding distally, broader in the male than in the female; the flagellum in the male specimen examined had fifteen joints, moderately thick, with quite inconspicuous cilia, except two short ones on the tip of the last joint; in the female this flagellum had five slender joints.

Upper Lip.—The broad apical border slightly emarginate.

Mandibles.—Similar to those of Phoxocephalus bassi; the cutting plate, however, here on both mandibles showing both above, below, and on the oblique margin a certain amount of dentation, one tooth below being prominent and large, especially on the right mandible; the secondary plate of the left mandible has its margin divided into five teeth; on the right mandible it has two sharp teeth below and a row of denticles above; the spine-row of each mandible contains three curved spines; the palp, as in Phoxocephalus bassi, is much longer than the trunk; its third joint in the male was as long as the second, but in the female not so long; there are three or four spines along the upper part of the inner margin of the second joint, and nine on the apical part of the third joint.

Lower Lip small and compact, with the mandibular processes seemingly less divergent than in Phoxocephalus bassi.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate oval, smooth; outer plate short, with seven spines on the rather oblique apical margin, the spines similar in character to those of Phoxocephalus bassi; the one-jointed palp narrow, but little overtopping the outer plate, with four long setæ on the apex. In having seven spines on the outer plate this species agrees with Kroyer's account of Phoxus holbølli.

Second Maxillæ.—The outer plate extending a very little beyond the inner, each
with few apical setae, those of the outer plate the longer, those of the inner extending more down the inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates not reaching much beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, with two spines on the apical, and one on the inner margin; outer plates narrow, not reaching the end of the first joint of the palp, the inner margin carrying two small setae and three spine-teeth, the largest of these being apical; the first joint of the palp subequal in length to the third, the second joint longer than either, with seven or eight setae on or near the inner margin; the third joint with about the same number of setae distributed over it; the fourth joint as long as the third, finger-formed, but with the inner margin not concave; the dorsal cillum short, the nail short and sharp, spine-like, with a couple of cilia near it on the inner margin.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates expanded below, the hinder part of the lower margin carrying five setae and a cillum, another cillum also in advance of the setae. The first joint not reaching below the side-plate, carrying five setae, four of them very long, on the hind margin; second joint as long as the third; the third rather broader above than below, with a small process filling up the narrow space in front between the second and fourth joints; the wrist not quite so long as the second and third joints together, broader above than below, with a group of setae at the top of its free hind margin, its lower apex attached to the front margin of the hand, which seems partially to rest on its free hind margin; the hand oblong, broad, muscular, the front margin longer than the hinder, which is outdrawn into a small tooth-process; on this is seated a strong spine, not reached by the tip of the finger when closed over the convex, ciliated palm; there are two cilia on the hind margin, one on the apex in front; a short dorsal cillum on the finger.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates oblong, distally less broad than those of the first segment, similarly armed. The branchial vesicle narrow, nearly as long as the first joint of the limb; the marsupial plates in the female narrower than the branchiae, of the same length, with a few long setae on the front margin. The joints of the limb similar to those of the first gnathopods, but larger, the third joint longer than the second and as long as the wrist, with which it forms a small cup for the broad, muscular, oblong hand, which in both sexes greatly exceeds the size of the hand of the first pair, the palm margin being also more oblique, and its tooth process stronger.

First Peropods.—Side-plates like those of the preceding segment. Branchial vesicles oval, longer and broader than the first joint of the limb. First joint reaching fully as far down as the side-plate, with setae on the convex hind margin; third joint subequal in length to the fourth and fifth together, with setae on the hind margin; fourth joint rather shorter than the fifth, narrower than the third, and with setae and spines on the hind margin, an apical spine longer than the fifth joint; the fifth joint narrow, with one seta at the centre, and a group of spines and setae at the apex, of the hind
margin; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, with a small cap projecting little beyond its bent tip.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates nearly as broad as long, very slightly excavated behind, with only two or three setae on the lower margin. Branchial vesicles broader than in the preceding pair. First joint not reaching the end of the side-plate; the limb not materially differing from the first pereopods.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad, front lobe shallow, hinder much deeper. Branchial vesicles broader but perhaps a little shorter than those of the preceding segment. The first joint evenly expanded, longer than broad, the front margin rather sinuous, armed with some long setae near the lower apex, the hind margin smoothly convex, with a minute cilium here and there, the lower rounded behind and overlapping the short second joint; the third joint as long as the fifth; the fourth joint a little shorter than either, and in breadth intermediate; all these three have setae or spines on the front margins and at the apices both behind and in front; the finger slender, acute, but little shorter than the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraeopods much longer than the third or fifth. Branchial vesicles small, of rounded oval shape. First joint large, wider above than below, longer than wide, front margin convex, with small cilia on the upper part, but most of it fringed with groups of long setae, the long hind margin nearly straight, interrupted only by three or four minute cilia, the lower margin rounded and overlapping the second joint behind; the third joint exceeding the fourth in length, the fourth the fifth, and the fifth the sixth, about equally in each case, not greatly; the third armed on both margins, the fourth only on the front, the fifth on neither, but all on the apices before and behind; the finger slender, curved at the tip, with a little cap upon it.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates small. First joint of the limb greatly expanded, especially below, breadth greater than the length, lower margin behind descending far below the almost straight front margin, which has two or three setae, three or four cilia and an apical spine; part of the hinder and of the lower margin is serrate; the third joint a little longer than the fourth, has a straight hind margin with two spines at, and one a little above, the apex; the hind margin of the fourth joint is convex with similar armature; both of these joints carry setae or spines in front and are laid back against the wing of the first joint, not nearly reaching its hind margin; the fifth joint shorter and much narrower than the fourth, has two convex smooth margins, and a lower margin cap-like over the hinge of the finger with a minutely pectinate edge; the finger is as long as the fifth joint, or as its apical spines.

Pleopods.—The peduncles have, together with a plumose seta, a pair of coupling spines with very slender stalks on small basal bulbs; these spines have three minute retroverted teeth and an apical hook; the left spines are three in number, one arm of the cleft much longer than the other; the joints of the rami number from nine to eleven.
**Uropods.**—Peduncles of the first pair subequal to the rami; the longer of the two rami with two or three spines on the upper margin, the shorter with none; the second pair smaller than the first, the peduncles with one rather prominent apical spine; the rami without spines, equal in length to one another and to the peduncles; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, carrying some apical spines; the rami lanceolate, the outer longer than the inner by almost the length of its long slender nail, which has a couple of cilia at its tip, and spines on either side of the base; there is also a small spine on the outer margin of the longer ramus, the shorter has a cilium at its tip.

**Telson** extending a little beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft beyond the middle, the apices somewhat divergent, each armed with a long spine, and a cilium outside of the spine; the outer margins appear to be evenly convex and unarmed; the length not greatly exceeding the breadth.

**The Length** of the female specimen, in the position figured, was rather less than one-fifth of an inch. The details were figured from a male specimen, with the exception of the lower antennae of the female.

**Locality.**—Off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, at a depth of 120 fathoms. Several specimens.

**Remarks.**—The specific name is derived from the place of capture.

A dark-coloured specimen, less than a tenth of an inch in length, from Marion Island, appears to be of this species, though presenting some differences.

The present species differs from *Phoxocephalus bassi* in many particulars, but the gnathopods alone suffice to distinguish the one species from the other.

**Genus Harpina, Boeck, 1876.**


For Boeck's definition of the genus see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 406). Gerstaecker in 1886 makes *Harpina, Boeck*, a synonym of *Phoxus, Kroyer*, but in the definition he includes as a character, "die drei hinteren Beinpaare mit lamellös erweitertem Schenkelglied," which is unsuitable to *Harpina*, since there the first joint of the third pereopods is not expanded. *Phoxus plumosus*, Kroyer, is the type species of Boeck's *Harpina*, so that the writers prior to 1870 who have mentioned *Phoxus plumosus*, as Spence Bate, Goös, &c., might be included in the above synonymy.
Harpinia obtusifrons, n. sp. (Pl. LVI.).

Rostral portion of the head broadly rounded, reaching to the apices of the peduncles of the upper antennæ. The head broad at the base, longer than broad, the sides a little sinuous, with a conical plate underneath, situating outside the base of the upper antennæ; postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment upturned, forming a rather long sharp tooth, the lower boundary of a deep cavity in the hind margin of the segment; the sides of the sixth segment are produced some way along the telson.

Eyes not perceived.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint of the peduncle bulky, widest at the base, the inner border smooth, convex, the other sinuous, with four broad distally feathered cilia at the apex; the second joint small, not twice as long as broad, with long setae and a plumose cilium on the outer apex; the third joint much shorter and narrower, with setae at the apex on both sides; the flagellum slender, of seven joints, the first the longest, a little shorter than the second of the peduncle; the secondary flagellum of five joints, nearly equal in thickness as well as length to the first five of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—The first joint is bent round at right angles to its base, with a distally narrowed process on the outer side, the piece which appears to correspond to the conical second joint being rounded on the outer margin, not in any way produced either conically or otherwise; the third joint is nearly as long as the fourth, it has a group of setæ on the lower part of the outer margin; the fourth joint widens distally, round the apical border armed with rows of long setæ, setiform spines, and two stronger spines, on the inner border above having a group of three small spines; the fifth joint much narrower and a little shorter, has a straight smooth inner margin, the outer convex, armed with setæ and two spines near the apex; the flagellum shorter than the peduncle, of eight joints, of which the first is the longest.

Upper Lip widening to a broad distal margin.

Mandibles with a longer trunk than in the genus Phoxocephalus; the cutting edge on the left mandible showing a tooth above, then a long oblique margin without prominent denticulation, ending with a bidentate apex, the whole plate being itself more or less tooth-like; the secondary plate broad, widening slightly to the front edge, which is cut into six teeth, the lowest being the longest; the spine-row is long, showing amongst some accompanying cilia nine curved denticulate spines, the last a very small one; the molar tubercle appears to be rather broad, but weak in structure, and unarmed; the cutting edge on the right mandible has a tooth above, an oblique, slightly concave, almost invisibly denticulate, margin, forming at the apex a large sharp tooth, with a little one considerably in the rear below; the secondary plate is very different from that of the left mandible and much smaller, presenting below a spine-like tooth and
above a shorter broader piece cut distally into three denticles; the spine-row appears to consist on this side of only seven spines; the palp, much longer than the body of the mandible, is attached to the front over the base of the cutting edge; the first joint is short, though not unusually so; the second is broader, but slightly shorter, than the third, carrying three or four short setae on the outer margin; the long slender third joint has its sides unarmed, and carries ten spines of different lengths on the obliquely truncate definite apical margin. In Phoxus plumosus Kroyer describes the molar tubercle as insignificant, without teeth, but furnished with three or four long and strong setae.

Lower Lip.—The plates are very broad at the base, with small and narrow mandibular processes, the forward lobes being rounded, not strongly ciliated, though some of the cilia are long, the rounded apical margin being produced on the inner side into a conical tooth traversed by a duct which apparently opens at the apex of the tooth.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate with sinuous inner margin carrying a spiniform cilium, above which is a plumose seta, followed at a distance on the apex by a larger one; outer plate short, carrying on the truncate apex nine spines, three pairs with one spine long and multideterminate attended by a short one with a single lateral tooth, and an outer group of three in which the longest and strongest is not denticulate; the long rather narrow second joint of the palp overtopping the outer plate, and carrying a double row of slender spines on its apex. The border which connects the two members of this pair of maxillae is surmounted by a row of seven setae.

Lower Maxilla.—The plates are somewhat curved, the inner not much shorter than the outer, with ten or eleven plumose setae round the upper part of the inner margin and the rounded apex, several of them being pectinate in the upper part as well as plumose; the longest are not those lowest on the inner margin, but the two placed where the inner margin passes into the apical; the outer plate has some sixteen spines or setae passing round the apex and upper part of each lateral margin, the smallest of the spines being on the outer side.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates not reaching nearly to the end of the first joint of the palp, the inner margin unarmed, the rounded apex carrying four plumose setae, the outer surface having a single spine-tooth just within the inner margin and below the apex; the outer plates long and narrow, reaching to the middle of the second joint of the palp, armed on the inner margin with some fourteen spine-teeth and round the outer margin with long plumose setae, about seven in number; the spine-teeth gradually increase in size to the apical one, which is the largest, each near its own apex being delicately pectinate on both sides for a short distance, some of the upper being also slightly plumose; the first joint of the palp is almost as long as the third, the second is nearly twice as long, armed on the inner border with numerous pairs of spines; the
third joint armed on the inner and apical margins, and on the upper part of the outer margin; the finger slender, slightly curved, in conjunction with its long spine-like nail fully equalling the length of the third joint; there are two cilia at the base of the nail on the inner side.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates broad, expanded below, with a score of cilia round the lower margin. First joint rather broad, reaching below the side-plate, with some sete near the centre of the convex hind margin and at its apex; second joint shorter than the third, the front, or properly lower, margin of which adjoins the hind margin of the wrist; the hinder margins of the third joint and of the wrist have setae on the lower part; the hand is broad, with the front margin continuing the curve of the wrist and then becoming almost straight, giving a length to the hand not much less than that of the first joint, the hind margin being very much shorter, ending in a very shallow tooth carrying a long palmar spine, the palm being convex, very oblique, ciliated; a few small setae are on the surface of the hand, and one on each lateral margin, besides longer ones at the front apex; the finger is curved, reaching to the cavity between the tooth and convex margin of the palm, and carrying a short dorsal cilium near the middle.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates oblong, the hinder margin straight, the front a little sinuous, the lower furnished with a dozen setae. The marsupial plates narrow, as long as the side-plates, with long sete on the front and apical margins. The first joint of the limb broad, reaching the lower border of the side-plate, with six long setae on the central part, and a tuft at the apex, of the hind margin, the limb in general similar to that of the first gnathopods, but more massive, the wrist relatively smaller, the tooth of the palm larger, and the following palm-margin sinuous, being at first concave and then convex; the hand in front subequal in length to the first joint.

First Peraeopods.—The side-plates similar to those of the preceding segment, but larger, with fifteen setae on the lower margin. The first joint reaching the lower margin of the side-plate, carrying four long setae at the centre, and as many in a group at the apex, of the hind margin; third joint broad and long, but not as long as the fourth and fifth together, with numerous setae along the hind margin and a tuft at the apex in front; the fourth joint oval, shorter than the fifth, bordered behind with numerous spines, those near the apex being longer than the fifth joint; the fifth joint narrow, of even width throughout, slightly curved, bordered behind with spines; the finger slender, curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates very broad, broader than long, not deeply excavate behind, with four and twenty short setae on the lower margin. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, with half a dozen setae on the hind margin, the lowest two very long, some short setae on the upper part of the front margin; the limb in general similar to that of the first peraeopods.
Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates almost concealed under those of the preceding segment. The first joint not expanded, the margins almost parallel, seven small setae along the front, and a tuft of longer ones at its apex; second joint short, with setae in front; the third, fourth, and fifth subequal in length, the fourth rather shorter than the other two, intermediate in breadth, all three armed on both margins with groups of setae and spines; the fifth joint somewhat tapering, its apical spines not so long as the slender, slightly curved finger, which is more than half the length of the fifth joint; several of the setae on this limb are very long and plumose, especially at the back of the fourth and fifth joints.

Fourth Peraeopods very much longer than the third or fifth. The first joint broadest above, armed all round the convex front margin with setae and spines, the hinder margin smooth, lobed above, then straight or slightly concave; a pocket is marked in the surface of the integument at the upper part in front; the second joint short; the third long, straight, with spines on both margins, those at the apex strong, and the hinder ones also long; the fourth joint rather longer and narrower than the third, similarly armed, its hinder margin very slightly concave; the fifth joint slender, longer than the preceding, its hind margin rather more concave, carrying some long setae, the front margin correspondingly convex, fringed with slender spines of different lengths, the finger very slender, long and straight; in one specimen, apparently belonging to this species, the finger is as long as the preceding joint.

Fifth Peraeopods.—The first joint greatly expanded, and behind outdrawn much below the second joint; the front border comparatively short, fringed with spines, the lower part of the hind border serrate, and the lower border also serrate but in the opposite direction, spiny cilia in the serratures; the second joint comparatively large, with the front margin very convex, and having its lower half fringed with spines which at the apex are very long; the third joint longer and much stouter than either the fourth or the fifth, with long spines on much of the front, and on the lower part of the hind margin, one on the hind apex being longer than the fourth joint; the fourth joint shorter and broader than the fifth, spined at three points in front, and at two behind, one of the apical spines as long as the fifth joint, which is spined in a similar manner, and has an apical spine nearly as long as the finger; the finger slender, nearly straight, subequal in length to the fifth joint, which has some pectination on the apical margin.

Pleopods.—A row of five setae was observed on the peduncle at about the centre, the two coupling hooks were also seen to be round-headed, bent so as to form a sharp strong hook, seemingly without other dentation; the cleft spines were three in number on the one pleopod examined; the joints of the inner ramus being twelve, those of the outer fifteen in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair somewhat longer than the rami, fringed with spines of various lengths, the longer above, at the apex carrying one very stout spine.
on either side; the longer ramus carrying spines on both margins, but none near the apex, the shorter ramus with spines only on one margin; the peduncles of the second pair shorter than the rami, with some slender spines on the margins, and a shorter, stout, somewhat curved one at the apex; the rami not very unequal in length, with a few spines near the centre of the margin; peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, with several spines about the apex; the upper and inner rami shorter than the lower, broad at the base, but tapering to a sharp point which is formed by an apical spine, its only armature; the lower and outer ramus ending in a long nail, with a spine on either side of its base; this ramus has three other spines on the outer margin and one other on the inner, not far above the base of the nail.

_Telson._—Not reaching to the end of the peduncles of the third uropods; breadth at the base rather greater than the length; cleft nearly to the root, not dehiscent; sides converging to the broad apices, each of which has a couple of cilia on the outer part which is not carried back quite so far as the inner; there are two other unequal cilia on the surface near the outer margin not halfway down.

_Length._—The specimen, a female, in the position figured, measured a quarter of an inch.

_Locality._—Kerguelen. Four specimens, to two of which the depth assigned was 120 fathoms, and to one 30 fathoms; the depth at which the other was taken not being specified.

_Remarks._—The specific name, from _obtusus_, blunt, and _frons_, forehead, refers to the breadth of the rostral portion of the head.

There is a strong general resemblance between this species and _Harpinia plumosa_, Krøyer, but it differs from that species in numerous details; for example, the outer plate of the maxillipeds has many more teeth, and the telson is not cleft quite to the root.

**Genus Urothoe**, Dana, 1852.


1 This is the paging of the separate copies.

For the original definition of the genus see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 257). Dana placed it along with *Anonyx* in the subfamily Lysianassinae. Costa placed *Egidia* in the Gammarini, the fourth subfamily of the Gammaridei. Spence Bate in 1862 placed *Urothoe* between *Salicato* and *Liljeborgia*. The identity between *Egidia* and *Urothoe* was detected by Boeck, who in 1870 and 1876 thus defines the genus:—

"*Mandibles* apically only a little dentate.

"*First Maxillae* with the palp two-jointed; the two joints of nearly equal length.

"*Maxillipeds* with the second joint of the palp much dilated on the inner side.

"*First and Second Gnathopods* with the hand small, subcheliform.

"*Third Pereopods* with very broad joints.

"*Third Uropods* with the outer rami a trifle longer than the inner.

"*Telson* eleft to the base.

"Body much depressed, broad; the head in front only a little produced and rounded; the side-plates narrow."

*Urothoe laevis*, n. sp. (Pl. LVII.).

*Head* broad at the base behind the upper antennae, in front of the insertion of which it is laterally flattened, the upper surface bending down over the base of the upper antennae in a broad rostral portion, of which the distal margin forms an obtuse angle with a rounded apex; the pereon broad and like all the rest of the back covered with a sort of bristly down; the first three segments of the pleon longer but narrower than those of the pereon; the postero-lateral angles of the third segment presenting a slightly outdrawn rounded point, with a deep re-entering angle above it.

No *Eyes* perceived.

*Upper Antennae.*—First joint a little longer and a good deal thicker than the second, the second longer and thicker than the third, the third not as long as the first three joints of the flagellum; the flagellum of five joints, of which the third is the longest; one or two short cylinders were seen on these joints; the secondary flagellum of two joints, the first nearly as long as the first two of the primary, the second shorter and much thinner.

(2ool. CHALL. EXP.—PART LVII.—1887.)
Lower Antennæ.—Gland-cone not very prominent, third joint shorter than the fifth, somewhat curved; fourth joint longer than fifth, with the lower part thickened, the lower distal margin carrying setæ and an oblique row of four strong slightly bent spines, alternately long and short; the fifth joint with the upper margin straight, the lower apical oblique, armed like that of the preceding joint; the flagellum two-jointed, the first not longer and not a great deal broader than the longest of the spines on the apex of the peduncle, the second joint much shorter, tipped with two cilia and the rudiment of a third joint. In a second specimen the flagellum was definitely three-jointed.

Upper Lip.—The broad distally widened plate seems to be without cilia on the foremost edge, which has a small incision on each side.

Mandibles.—The part in front of the palp and molar tubercle presents the appearance of a large, bent, blunt tooth; the apical part of this is found to show a line marking off the cutting plate, which shows the traces of a tooth above and below with a rounded edge between; there is also a squared secondary plate, rather broader at the base than at the distal edge; it would be natural to expect to find this secondary plate on the left mandible, but it certainly appears to me to be on the right mandible, and the figure of the mandible containing it will be found on the right hand in the Plate, although that on the left hand, both from the absence of a secondary plate and the shape of the molar tubercle, looks far more like a right mandible. The preparatory growth seen within the transparent skin shows on both mandibles an edging to the cutting plate of numerous small teeth turned backwards, while the secondary plate above mentioned shows a border cut into four teeth. The enlarged figure, m.a., is from the second specimen already alluded to. The molar tubercle is prominent and powerful, but apparently set with but few teeth and many cilia. The palp is very slight in structure, fixed a little above the molar tubercle, the first joint as long as the third or nearly so, the second only slightly longer than the third, and on one side in the second specimen actually shorter; the third joint is apically tipped with two unequal setæ.

Lower Lip of delicate structure, the forward lobes very broadly rounded, with a lozenge-shaped interval between them, which is to a great extent covered by the inner lobes, also broadly rounded but not dehiscent; the mandibular processes divergent, with rounded ends.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate small, without setæ on the narrow apex; outer plate having the truncate apical margin occupied by nine spines of no great stoutness, two of them apically bifurcate; the palp, reaching little beyond the outer plate, and not beyond its spines, consists of two joints, the second scarcely exceeding the first in length, tipped with three or four setæ.

Second Maxilla.—The outer plate longer and broader than the inner, both with slender spines on the rounded apices, the inner plate having also one or two on the inner margin below the apex.
Maxillipeds.—Inner plates not reaching quite the end of the first joint of the palp, carrying on the apical margin two or three slender spine-teeth and some small setae; the outer plates not equalling in breadth the second joint of the palp, nor reaching so far forward, the inner margin armed with setae and six or seven curved spines, increasing in size successively to the apex; the first joint of the palp short, with a seta at the inner apex, the second joint long and broad, especially at the distal end, which forms a produced lobe on the inner side; much of its inner margin is bordered with bristles directed backwards, and from its surface start some very long ones, the whole apparatus of setae and spines in this pair of appendages making a very close network; the third joint longer than the first, expanded distally; the finger narrow, curved, ending in a little peak, from beneath which issue a thin spine and a cilium.

The triturating organs of the stomach exhibit on the inner margin four or five serrate teeth, more or less curved, and succeeded below by a tuft of long cilia.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, expanded below, the front part downy like the back of the animal. The first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, slender, equal in length to the four following joints together, with some long setae on the hind margin; second joint very short; third not much longer, distally pointed; the wrist longer and broader than the hand, its hind margin fringed with bristles of various lengths, a row of these also on the surface, the lower margin making a sharp angle with the hinder; the cross-banding of the principal muscles in this joint very conspicuous; the hand oval, narrow at both ends, more bowed behind than in front, some setae or seta-like spines on the hind margin and surface; the finger thin, and long enough with a slight inclination of the hand to touch the wrist, while what may be considered the palm-margin is defined by a minute emargination and a spine with a long accessory thread at about the middle of the hand’s hinder margin. In the second specimen the finger was longer and more curved than in that figured.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates narrow, distally rounded, with a pocket in the integument near the upper front border; the front half of the surface very hairy. The branchial vesicle long and narrow. The first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, longer than the branchial vesicle, but not so long as the four following joints united, with some long setae on the hind margin; the second and third joints like those of the preceding limb, the wrist more slender, with fewer setae, but both margins, as also those of the hand and the upper margin of the finger, are lined with adpressed scale-like cilia; the hand shorter than the wrist, the hind margin not out-bowed, but forming a definite angle at the beginning of the palm, occupied by two palmar spines, against which the small finger closes down over the ciliated palm; both about the base and about the tip of the finger the hand has several seta-like spines.

First Peripods.—The side-plates with convex front border, rounded below. The first joint reaching below the side-plate, the second short, the third longer than the fourth
or fifth, with groups of long setae on the lower part of the hind margin and apex in front; the fourth joint equal to the fifth in length, but much broader, with setae near the middle of the hind margin and low down on the front margin, and behind, near the juncture with the fifth joint, four broad spines, the lower pair as long as the fifth joint, which is straight, armed in front below with six strong spines; the finger is nearly as long as the preceding joint, minutely pectinate on the inner margin, which runs out into a little tooth before reaching the nail.

Second Perseopods.—Side-plates little longer, though considerably broader than those of the preceding segment, the hinder margin concave. The branchial vesicle very long, not broad. The first joint reaching below the side-plate, but it must not be supposed that the figures in the Plate, drawn from flattened dissections, represent the relations of limb and side-plate in this broad-backed animal when whole. This limb has the joints somewhat longer than those that correspond in the first perseopods, to which it is in general similar.

Third Perseopods.—Side-plates with the hind lobe rather broader and longer than the front. Branchial vesicles long-oval as in the preceding pairs, but shorter. The marsupial plates in the specimen figured were short and narrow, with a few long setae round the apex and part of the front margin. The first joint not so broad as the side-plate, slightly longer than broad, the breadth almost uniform, the hinder surface hairy, the front margin fringed with setae, especially below, with one spine at the apex; the second joint overlapped by the first behind; the third joint short but broad, widening distally, with one apical spine behind, in front four groups; the fourth joint short, broad, squared, a little narrowed distally, with two groups of spines behind, and three in front, the apical groups almost encircling the joint; the fifth joint narrow, straight, shorter than the fourth, with two groups of spines in front and one behind; the finger narrow, acute, as long as the preceding joint.

Fourth Perseopods.—The side-plates and branchial vesicles small. The first joint, like most of the limb, larger than in the preceding pair, the hind margin concave, ciliated, the front a little sinuous but chiefly convex, armed with numerous groups of long setae as well as with spines, behind broadly overlapping the second joint, which in front carries two groups of spines; the third joint armed as in the preceding limbs, but much larger, greatly expanded below, the front margin straight, the hinder much curved; the fourth joint not much longer than its width at the base, with two groups of spines on the straight front margin, and one at the apex of the hinder one; the fifth and sixth joints as in the preceding pair.

Fifth Perseopods.—The first joint greatly dilated, especially below, so that the three following joints turned backwards do not reach the serrate hinder border; the front border is convex, with some small setae and spines, at the apex a large and a small spine; the interior of this broad joint is largely occupied with packets of gland-cells
in several rows, giving a darkened appearance to the centre part in spirit-preserved specimens; the second and third joints each have a long and a short spine at the apex in front, the third joint is broader and a little longer than the fourth, and has a spine on the apex behind; the fourth joint, a little longer and broader than the fifth, has two groups of spines in front and an apical group behind, the hind margin tending to concave; the fifth joint has the hind margin straight, forming a small finely fringed cap over the base of the finger, and has two seta-like spines at this apex, and spines at two points of the front margin; the finger is almost straight, slender, with some fine pectination on two edges.

The descriptions of the peraeopods apply to the specimen figured, a female; in the other specimen which has been alluded to, these limbs showed in many parts a diminished breadth in comparison with the length.

Pleopods.—Peduncles short, not longer than broad; the pair of coupling spines slightly sinuous, tapering, apically hooked, with five minute serratures on the margin below the hook; with these spines there is a plumose seta; the outer rami with eight to ten joints, the inner with six or seven, the first joint not very long, and carrying two cleft spines on its upper part.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair rather longer than the rami, with a strong apical spine, besides two or three marginal spines and a row of marginal spinules; the rami stiletform, subequal, that which is rather the longer having one marginal spine; the second pair reaching little beyond the peduncles of the first, the peduncles armed with two or three spines, not longer than the slender, smooth, subequal rami; the third pair reaching much beyond the second, the peduncles shorter than the outer ramus, darkened by a large packet of gland-cells, apically bordered with spinules; the outer ramus as if two-jointed, the nail apart from its apical seta being as long as the stem, which has spines on either side of the base of the nail, the inner branch rather resembling a broad tapering spine, not reaching the base of the nail of the outer branch, carrying a small cillum near the top.

Telson reaching a little beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, rather longer than the breadth at the base, cleft nearly to the root, the halves not in the least dehiscent, unless a little near the sharp apices; each half has a pair of cilia on the outer margin near the apex, another a little higher up, and a single cillum on the surface high up.

Length.—The specimen figured measured, in its bent position, less than three-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen; from a depth of 120 fathoms. Five specimens.

Remarks.—The specific name is derived from the Greek word λαχνήσσα, woolly, shaggy, and refers to the hairiness of the integument. The rostral prolongation of the
head in this species favours the view taken by Gerstaecker in placing the genus among the Phoxina, Sp. Bate (see p. 582).

Genus *Platyischnopus*, n. gen.

*Mandibles* with denticulate molar tubercle, third joint of the slender palp elongate.
*First Maxillae* with one-jointed palp, apical spines of the outer plate almost smooth.
*Second Maxillae* with the plates broad, especially the outer.
*Maxillipeds* with the outer plate reaching beyond the second joint of the palp, and having long teeth on the inner margin.

Both pairs of *Gnathopods* long and slender, with the first, second, and fourth joints long, and the hands chelate.

*The Fourth and Fifth Peraeopods* with the third and fourth joints of great breadth, and carrying numerous spines.

*The Telson* emarginate.

The head long, irregularly-shaped, produced over both pairs of antennae to a rostral tip; none of the side-plates deep.

The generic name is derived from the Greek words, πλατύς, broad, ἴχνεος, narrow, πούς, a foot, and refers to the union in the animal of very narrow with very broad feet.

The general structure brings the genus into alliance with the subfamily Phoxinæ, Spence Bate, as defined by Boeck, while the peraeopods show a relationship to those of *Urothoe* and *Haustorius* (*Lepidactylis*), so that it may stand for the present in the family Pontoporeiidae, although the combined characters of its peculiar head, the chelate gnathopods, and the emarginate telson, give it a more or less isolated position among the Amphipoda at present known.

*Platyischnopus mirabilis*, n. sp. (Pl. LVIIL).

*Head* long and remarkable, the short rostral peak in our specimen puckered perhaps accidentally, behind this the head widens rather abruptly, and continuing to widen forms a tract included in the back of which are the first joints of the peduncles of the upper or front antennæ; close behind these the head becomes quite abruptly shallower and then again deepens gradually to the base, the eyes occupying the shallow part between the places of insertion of the upper and lower antennæ; the dorsal line of the head is nearly straight, longer than the first three segments of the pleon united; of the pleon-segments the sixth and seventh are the longest, and the seventh has the postero-lateral angles acutely produced to a small extent; of the pleon-segments the first has the postero-lateral angles rounded, the second has these angles acute, the third acute and
upturned; the fourth has a transverse dorsal depression and a cilium near the end of the convex part which follows the depression.

*Eyes* small, round, dark, with about twenty-five rather long ocelli.

*Upper Antennae* subequal in length to the lower, the peduncles being shorter but the flagella longer, first joint of the peduncle short, embedded in the head; the second much longer than the first or third, with some deep serrations on the lower margin, and various groups of strong spines on the surface and margins; the third joint not much longer than the first of the flagellum, with one large group of spines near the base; the flagellum of six joints, of which the first is the longest; the secondary flagellum of three, of which the first is nearly as long as the first of the primary, but more slender, the third is minute.

*Lower Antennae.*—These are separated by a wide interval from the upper antennae, and in the natural position of the head may be described rather as being set behind than below the other pair; the basal part of the first and second joints somewhat expanded, the gland-cone small but distinct; the third small, scarcely reaching beyond the gland-cone at its side, the fourth and fifth long, armed on the margins with spines and long setae, the fifth joint shorter than the fourth, but longer than the slender three-jointed flagellum, which is outstripped by the apical setae of the fifth joint.

*Upper Lip.*—Distal margin rounded, but with the centre flattened and a little roughened with projecting points.

*Mandibles.*—Cutting plate with a small apical margin showing one or two little denticles, seemingly folded over a small secondary plate, the part of the mandible in front of the palp and molar tubercle forming a long bent tongue or tooth, without, so far as could be perceived, any spine-row; molar tubercle prominent, with small denticles; the slender palp set just over the molar tubercle, the first joint short, the second curved, with the front margin convex, the third straight, nearly as long as the second, tipped with four or five short setae. Whether a secondary plate belongs to either, both, or neither of the mandibles I have not been able to determine.

*Lower Lip* of delicate structure, principal lobes broadly rounded, little dehiscent.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plates small, slender, not very distinctly made out; outer plates broad, with eight or nine spines on the apical border, the innermost straight, pointing away from the rest, the remainder more or less curved, some with a single lateral tooth, the outermost simple, broad-tipped; the palp one-jointed, slender, not reaching so far as the outer plate, tipped with three setae, two of which are long, reaching beyond the spines of the outer plate.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate broad at the base, round the apical and upper part of the inner margin carrying several setæ; the outer plate very much broader than the inner, the broad oblique apical margin carrying numerous setæ or seta-like spines; there is a single cilium near the apex on the convex outer margin.
Marsupial itself the the there the short, shorter joint wrist palp, setae, teeth in a series which does not quite reach the apex; there is also on the surface a row of eight setae beginning a little lower than the row of spine-teeth; the first joint of the palp is short, the second much longer, its inner margin bordered with long setae except close to the base and for a space distally; the third joint longer than the first, with setae or spines only on the apical part; the finger short, with a long slender nail accompanied by some cilia.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates very small, directed forwards. The narrow first joint extending much beyond the side-plate, with some long setae at a few points on each margin, the lower half of the joint a little expanded; the second joint narrow, longer than the third, as long as the hand; the third joint not long, bent, the hind margin being much longer than the front, and carrying a single cillum near the apex; the wrist long and slender, but not equal in length to the two preceding joints united, with a group of setae near the apex behind; the hand with the closed finger forming a long oval, the front margin of the hand being much shorter than the hinder, the extremities of the two being joined by a very oblique palm, in antagonism with which the finger and nail form a complete chela, capable of gaping widely; at the apex of the front margin there is a group of setae, some of which are longer than the finger; there are two groups of setae on the hind margin not far from the apex, a small spine at the apex, and setules along part of the palm-border; the finger shows some cilia about the base of the nail. The skin is extremely transparent.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, with an excavation behind, not at the top but above the middle, the first joint of the limb being attached at this point, a long seta and two cilia being set in the margin lower down. Branchial vesicles of slight structure, larger than the side-plates, tapering below. The limb constructed on the same plan as in the first gnathopod, but all the joints except the finger longer, the slender wrist being longer than the two preceding joints and as long as the first joint, the hand longer in proportion to its breadth, and with less difference between the lengths of the front and hind margins, so that the finger antagonises with a shorter palm, and is itself shorter to correspond.

First Peranopods.—Side-plates not large, with a long seta at the lower front angle. Branchial vesicles longer and larger than the side-plates; marsupial plates narrow, longer than the first joint of the limb, with half a dozen long setae on the hinder margin and apex. First joint of the limb reaching much beyond the side-plate, with three long setae on the lower part of its hinder margin; second joint short; third longer and broader than any of those which follow, expanded downwards, not decurrent, with setae along much of
the hind margin, some of them very long, and a group at the apex in front; the fourth joint subequal in length to the fifth, a little expanded downwards, with spine-like setae near the apex behind; the fifth joint similarly armed, of almost even width throughout; the finger shorter than the fifth joint, slender, tapering.

Second Peropods.—Side-plates broad, squared, scarcely deeper than broad, the excavation behind not deep. Branchial vesicles longer than the side-plates. Marsupial plates as in the preceding pair. The first joint of the limb not quite reaching the end of the side-plate, the setae at the end of the fourth joint exceeding the length of the fifth and sixth joints combined; the limb in general not differing from the preceding.

Third Peropods.—The front lobe of the side-plate with the front margin flattened, the convex lower margin somewhat serrate, carrying setae. The marsupial plates a little widened distally, there carrying four long setae and one short one. The first joint longer than broad, widened below, the hind margin nearly straight and almost naked, the front convex, with two long setae near the centre and two spines lower down, at the apex a seta and two long spines; the second joint short, with one spine; the third broad at the centre, decurrent behind, carrying groups of strong spines in two deep serrations of the front margin, and two of the hind margin, the apex of which is truncate, and bordered with five unequal spines attended by two small setae, an additional group of spines being placed on the surface at the base of the decurrent part; the fourth joint is longer and narrower than the third, and carries groups of spines, one on the margin and one on the apex before and behind, many of the spines here and elsewhere being notched at the tip besides carrying an accessory thread; the fifth joint short and slender, with spines at the apex; the finger missing, evidently broken off.

Fourth Peropods.—Side-plates broader than deep, with some setae on the lower margin behind, this margin curving upwards to an angle. The first joint oval, with some setae on the upper part of the front margin and spines at its apex; the hind margin smooth; the second joint small, with a spine in front; the third joint greatly expanded, so as distally to exceed the width of the first joint; it has four groups of spines and setae on the hind margin, one on the front, and three distal groups as in the preceding pair; the fourth joint is also of great breadth, narrowing distally, carrying three groups of spines and setae in the deep serrations of the front, and two in those of the hind margin, besides two large groups at the apex; the fifth joint is narrow, as long as the third, rather shorter than the fourth, with two sets of spines in the serrations of each margin, and two apical groups; the finger is straight, slender, tapering, more than half the length of the fifth joint, with pectinate edges. In many of the groups of spines there is one with the upper part tapering, pectinate on both edges, while others have the notched end without pectination, and some are slightly plumose.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates small, the segment with its postero-lateral angle acute, carrying a cilium in a little notch below the angle. The first joint appears to be
partially coalesced with the side-plate; it is very broad, twice as broad as long, with three long setae near the top of the front border, and a spine at its apex, the hinder border sinuous, the lower border behind also sinuous, meeting the other in a sharply outdrawn angle; the second joint short, but broader than usual, overlapped behind by the inner part of the first joint; the third joint of great breadth, distally exceeding the breadth of the first joint, with spines at six points of the hinder margin, at the top a single spine, the rest in groups; small spines at five points of the front margin; seven rows of spines along the distal border, the longest being that nearest to the front apex; the fourth joint broad, narrowing a little distally, not quite so long as the third, with two groups of spines on the hind margin, four on the front, four on the distal. The rest of the limb broken off.

**Pleopods.**—Some setae on the sides of the peduncles; the coupling spines two in number, rather swollen at the base, otherwise slender, flat-topped, with one lateral hook a little way below the apical one; the cleft spines four in number on the first and second pairs, seemingly only three on the third pair; the joints of the rami numbering from twelve to fourteen; the rami not powerful.

**Uropods.**—Peduncles of the first pair not longer than the outer ramus, with two or three spines on the upper margin, and a long tooth at the apex of the lower; the rami slender, the outer rather longer than the inner, bordered with five spines at intervals on the upper margin, and a group of long ones at the apex by the side of a small tooth or nail; the inner ramus has three spines on the margin and the apical group; the edges are pectinate; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the outer ramus, carrying some strong spines on the edges; the outer ramus considerably longer than the inner, each with spines at two points of the margin, and a group at the apex; as in the preceding pair, the rami are nearly parallel-sided. The third uropods were unfortunately missing.

**Telson** small, longer than broad, narrowing slightly to the strongly emarginate termination, forming a sharp point at each side of the emargination which reaches up for not quite a quarter of the telson's length; there are four spines on each of the nearly straight lateral margins, and two long setiform spines arise on the surface just over the emargination.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the rostrum to the end of the pleon, one-fifth of an inch.

**Locality.**—Port Jackson, Australia, from a depth of between 2 and 10 fathoms. Two specimens.

**Remarks.**—Unfortunately both specimens were defective; the one from which the head and pleon have been figured was without the pleon, this, as shown by the marsupial plates, being a female; the other, from which the pleon has been figured and
described, had lost the head and the third uropod; in both specimens the third and fifth pairs of peraeopods were imperfect.

The specific name alludes to the bizarre configuration of the head and the odd combination of the long and slender gnathopods with the broad hinder peraeopods.

Family Oediceridae, G. O. Sars, 1882.

In 1865 Lilljeborg established the Oedicerina as sixth subfamily of the Gammaridae, distinguishing it from the other subfamilies as having, "Antennae superiores flagello appendiculari carentes. Oculi compositi. Pedes trunci (thoracici) 7:mi paris antecedentibus multo longiores, segmento ultimo (ungue) longo, recto et stiliformi." To it he assigned the new genus Oediceropsis, together with Oedicerus, Krøyer, Monoculodes, Stimpson, and Krøyera, Spence Bate. In 1870 Boeck made the Oedicerinae the tenth subfamily of the Gammaridae, placing in it Oediceros, Acanthostepheia, Monoculodes, Halimedon, Pontocrates, Accros, Halicreion, Oediceropsis, Paramphithoe. In 1872–6 he still placed this subfamily among the Gammaridae,1 with the same definition as before, but excluding the genus Paramphithoe as having been previously enrolled by a mistake. Nevertheless Pleustes, Spence Bate, which Boeck here adopts in preference to Paramphithoe, Bruzelius, took its place as the ninth genus of the Oedicerinae (p. 299). But later on (p. 496) Boeck explains that this was only an error passed on from the earlier to the later work. In 1882 Sars changed the subfamily into a family, with the name Oediceridae, placing in it the same genera as Boeck had done, with the exception of Acanthostepheia, which did not happen to be included in the Norwegian fauna. In J. S. Schneider's preliminary revision of the Norwegian Oediceridae, the same limits are adopted for the family, though Schneider suggests that a new genus should be formed for some specimens which he refers with much hesitation to Halimedon saussuriei, Boeck. All the genera above named, with the exception of Aceros, are included along with several others in the subfamily Phoxina, Spence Bate, by Gerstaecker in 1886, Halimedon being made a synonym of Monoculodes, and Acanthostepheia of Oedicerus.

Boeck gave the following definition of the Oedicerinae:—

"Upper Lip apically insinuate.

"Mandibles very robust, apically broad, more or less dentate; the accessory plate also more or less dentate; the spine-row with the spines simple but strong; the molar tubercle not very large; the palp long; three-jointed.

"The Lower Lip broad; the inner lobes large.

1 On page 74 of Boeck's great work the Oedicerinae are the fourth subfamily of the Gammaridae, in front of the Epimerinae; on p. 254 they follow the Epimerina as fifth subfamily, being numbered as "Subfamilia VI.," owing to the accidental interposition of the Iphimeclidæ in front of them.
"First Maxilla" with the inner plate tolerably large, apically furnished with two setae, sometimes plumose; the palp two-jointed, carrying narrow spines on the apex.

"Second Maxilla" with the plates very short and broad, the inner broader than the outer.

"Maxillipeds" with the inner plates small; the outer plates sometimes longer, sometimes shorter, never very large, armed on the inner margin with strong spines increasing as they approach the apex; the palp broad and robust; its last joint strong, unguiform.

"The body little compressed. The back round, rarely carinate or armed with teeth. The side-plates of moderate size, setose on the lower margin. The first side-plate apically dilated. The head generally produced in front into a broad rostrum, on which the eyes are placed. For the rostrum to be absent and the eyes placed on the sides of the head is rare."

"Upper Antennæ" without accessory flagellum.

"First and Second Gnathopods" with the hand more or less strong, either subcheliform or cheliform; the Second Gnathopods rarely without a subcheliform hand; in each pair the wrist generally strongly produced into a process (calx) on the lower hinder angle.

"Third and Fourth Persopods" almost alike in size and shape.

"Fifth Persopods" elongate, very often twice as long as either of the two preceding pairs.

"Uropods" elongate, biramous; the third pair with the rami narrow; the peduncle seldom elongate.

"Telson" short, undivided."

Schneider, in his valuable review of the characteristics of the family Oediceridae, lays especial stress on the last joint of the Fifth Persopods, which is not nail-like but quite straight, cylindrical, about as long as the preceding joint, armed with spinules and sometimes with plumose setae. He notices that owing to its extreme fragility it is often met with in a damaged condition. The inner plate of the First Maxilla, he says, is large, broadly oval, apically furnished with two short setae, of which the upper is always plumose, the lower simple, except in Oediceros saginatus, which has both plumose, and in Aceros phyllonyx, which has three setæ, all plumose; in some species of Halimedon he finds only a single simple seta. In the genus Oediceroides of this Report the number of these setæ varies from three to eight. Of the Second Maxilla Schneider says that in most species the two plates are of about equal breadth, in one the outer is the broader, and in two the inner, while the outer is uniformly the longer, and in all genera except Halimedon (to which Oediceroides may now be added) there is a thicker plumose seta on the middle of the inner margin of the inner plate.
Genus *Oediceros*, Kroyer, 1842.

For the original definition of this genus, see Note on Kroyer, 1842 (p. 199). J. S. Schneider, in 1883, defines it as follows:

"Head produced into a frontal rostrum, which is sometimes geniculate, acuminate, sometimes extended forwards and obtuse; the eyes either flat or prominent, coalesced.

"Antennæ furnished with feathered cilia (plumulis instructæ), the flagellum of the lower antennæ of the adult male not elongated.

"Mandibles with the molar tubercle rather small, of irregular shape.

"Gnathopods with the wrist short, the hand very large, subcheliform."

*Oediceros lynceus*, M. Sars (Pl. CXXXVII. B).

This species has not long since been carefully examined and described afresh by J. S. Schneider. He thinks it highly probable that in this species two or possibly
three years may be required for full development. "Neither Goës," he says, "nor Boeck has been successful in figuring the species; especially in the work of the latter author the head with the rostrum is quite erroneous, while it is precisely the characteristic form of this part of the body that is the best mark of distinction between Oediceros lyncæus and Oediceros microps, which in many respects stand extremely near together." The figures given by Goës seem to agree with the form microps as to the head and the form lyncæus as to the telson; it is possible, therefore, that Goës had a form intermediate between the other two, which are recognised both by Sars and Schneider as extremely close to one another. The mouth-organs in the Challenger specimen closely agree with the account given by Schneider in regard to Oediceros lyncæus, but whereas he says that in the mandibles both plates are divided into six or seven tolerably acute teeth, I find on the left mandible the secondary plate divided into five rather strong teeth, and on the right mandible more weakly constructed, with numerous denticles, only the lowest of which deserves to be called a tooth. "In the first maxille the outer plate has two shorter furcate and five longer serrate spines; the inner plate is broadly oval with one simple and one plumose seta at the apex." Schneider calls attention to the fact that Boeck speaks of two plumose setæ. It is possible that there may be some variation between individuals in these minute details; thus, in the Challenger specimen, on one of the maxillæ one of the furcate spines has an additional tooth by the side of the shorter arm of the fork. In the lower antenna the gland-cone is narrow and produced. On the telson, besides the two spinules at the flattened or slightly insinuate apex, there is on each lateral margin a little cilium above the rounded apical corner, and a little above this cilium a group of two or three minute cilia, none of these appendages being visible except under a tolerably high power of the microscope.

**Locality.**—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35°0. One specimen. Dredged.

*Genus Halimedon*, Boeck.

1865. Oediceros (pars), Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetab., p. 11.
1870. Halimedon, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 89.
1883. " Schneider, Norges Oedicerider, p. 32.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 400). Schneider, in 1883, gives the following definition:

"Side-plates of the third and fourth pair very large, generally almost entirely
covering the basal joint of the legs. Mandibles apically only a little dentate, the third joint of the palp straight, the molar tubercle of irregular shape, tolerably large, the molar surface not circular. Maxillipeds with the outer plate large, reaching almost to the apex of the second joint of the palp, its inner margin furnished with teeth, apically devoid of setæ. The gnathopods subequal, the second pair more or less elongate; the wrist very long, generally equalling the length of the hand or longer than the hand, produced into a short rounded heel.” But as the characters ascribed to the side-plates and the maxillipeds would be unsuitable to the Challenger species which I have placed in the genus Halimedon, I feel bound to adhere to the definition of that genus given by Boeck, who instituted it.

Halimedon schneideri, n. sp. (Pl. LIX.).

Head about as long as the three following segments united, with a down-bent apically subacute rostrum; the lateral lobes of the head small and little produced; the back round, with a rather imbricated appearance in the specimen figured; this was perhaps accidental, as a second specimen showed but little of it, the second specimen having also the segments of the peræon more regular, the hinder a little longer than the front ones, and the seventh the longest; the first four, and especially the first three, segments of the pleon exceed in length those of the peræon; the first three have the postero-lateral angles rounded.

Eyes not made out in the specimen figured, but in the second specimen, apparently belonging to the same species, they are dark, elongate, broader in front than behind, not reaching the tip of the rostrum, closely approximate the one to the other.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint thicker than the second, in length subequal to it, the second carrying some groups of setæ; the third much thinner and shorter than the second, also carrying some long setæ; the flagellum of seventeen joints, of which the first three or four together equal the length of the third joint of the peduncle, the first six or seven its second joint.

Lower Antennæ.—The first joint not greatly expanded, the gland-cone small but distinct, produced along part of the third joint; the third joint about equal in length and breadth, fourth joint longer and thicker than the fifth, both straight, and with numerous groups of setæ; the flagellum tapering, of twenty-four joints carrying spine-like setæ.

Upper Lip.—Both plates distally broad, the outer squared with rounded corners, and quite smooth, the inner less broad at the distal edge but with its sides sloping back across the corners of the outer plate and describing a curve beyond them, this plate also apparently unciliated. In the figures the distal edge is uppermost.

Mandibles.—Cutting plate strong, divided into three principal teeth, the centre one flanked by two denticles; the secondary plate on the left mandible strong, similar to
the principal plate but on a smaller scale, on the right mandibular slighter in its structure, with three slender curved teeth clumped together; the spine-row not well made out, seemingly of five or six pectinate spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with the dentate crown not very large, some of the denticles long, the seta small; a conical process rises near the inner side of the base of the palp; the palp is fixed over the molar tubercle, the first joint not very short, the second curving outwards at the base and then backwards, the upper part being straight and thinner than the bent basal portion, its front margin bordered with spines of various lengths, some very long, a curved row also taking its origin on the surface from near the base to beyond the centre; the third joint very slightly curved, shorter and thinner than the second joint, hind margin smooth, front margin slightly serrate, bordered with small spines gradually increasing from the first to the third in each of four sets, with four long spines at the apex, and as many arising along the surface; on the right mandible this joint in our specimen was longer than on the left.

**Lower Lip** broad, not deep; the front lobes widely dehiscent, the inner lobes little dehiscent, rounded in front, not reaching nearly as far forward as the principal lobes; the mandibular processes apically narrowed.

**First Maxilla.**—Inner plate widest a little distance from the base, the ciliated border then bending round to the curved apex and carrying two small setae, the longer of which, at some little distance from the other, is plumose and stands near but not on the apex; the outer plate not large, though longer and broader than the inner, carrying nine slender spines on the broad, scarcely oblique, distal margin, five of the spines having but one lateral tooth, the other four denticulate near the apex; the second joint of the palp reaching much beyond the outer plate, with sixteen setiform spines extending round the upper part of the inner margin, the apex, and chief part of the outer margin; an additional row of seven or eight runs on the surface from the middle of the inner margin to the middle of the apex.

**Second Maxilla.**—The inner plate broader, very little shorter than the outer, with spines on the apical and upper part of the inner margin, on the latter having also plumose setae; cilia abundant on both margins; the outer plate carrying longer spines on the apical margin and some little way down the inner margin, and five short setae spread along the upper half of the hinder border.

**Maxillipeds.**—Inner plates small, not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, with four setae, not strongly plumose, on the inner margin, the rounded apex set with nine spines besides several slender setae; the outer plates narrow, reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, the serrate inner margin being fringed with about thirty spines, the width of which is rather abruptly contracted at some distance from the apex, while the length is irregular, a long one occurring here and there among the shorter, the two near the apex being rather long and curved; to these succeed three on the apex and three on the hind margin which are setiform; the first
joint of the palp very short, the second very long, gradually expanding so that the
widest part is near the distal end, the outer margin smooth, the inner thickly set with
setae or setiform spines, a few also on the surface at the upper part; the third joint
longer than the first, expanding distally, the inner margin straight and unarmed, the
outer margin, one surface and the apex thickly set with spines; the finger short, its
inner margin straight, produced a little beyond the base of the very short nail, one or
two cilia being here inserted; the dorsal cilium rather nearer the base of the finger than
that of the nail.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates narrow at the base, greatly expanded below and
forwards, the lower margin convex, serrate at the corners, fringed all round with setae
of very various lengths; some spines on the hinder margin; the first joint reaching
considerably beyond the side-plate, with long setae on both margins, the second joint
short, the third rhomboidal, with the distal end emarginate and the hinder apex a little
produced and fringed behind with long spines; the wrist as long as the hand, becoming
distally very wide, the free hind border fringed with numerous spines, of which the
longest are at the slightly produced free apex; the hand long and broad, widest at the
palm, the front margin longer than the hinder; the palm convex, defined by a tooth in
which is set a strong spine with plumose accessory thread; there are numerous setae of
different lengths set round the palm, some groups also on the inner surface near both
lateral margins and at the front apex; the finger fitting closely to the palm and when
closed reaching the inside of the tooth which defines the palm; a dorsal cilium not very
close to the base of the finger; a small cap over the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates furnished like, but much narrower than, the
preceding pair, not expanded, all the lower margin serrate. Marsupial plates with very
long setae. The limb very similar to the first gnathopods but more elongate, the first
joint stretching far beyond the side-plate; the third joint more narrowed distally, with
its hinder apex less produced than the other; the wrist and hand both longer than in
the preceding pair, but not quite so wide distally, armed in the same manner, the
extreme length of the wrist scarcely equalling that of the hand.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates longer and broader than those of the preceding segment.
Branchial vesicles narrow at the base, widening to the distal end, longer than the side-
plates. Marsupial plates narrow, rather longer than the branchiae, with long setae. First
joint reaching beyond the side-plate, a little expanded distally in front, carrying some
long setae on its margins; third joint widening a little distally, not decurrent, with
several groups of setae on the hinder margin and an apical group in front.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates very much broader than the preceding pair, also
longer, longer than their own breadth; the angle of the hind margin is so low down as
scarcely to be suggestive of an excavation; from this angle the fringe of setae extends all
round the lower margin, which bends upwards in front so as to be scarcely distinguishable

[200L. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.]
from the front margin. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates resemble those of
the preceding pair. This is also probably true of the joints of the limb, some of which
in the preceding pair were damaged or missing. The first joint reaches beyond the side-
plate and is rather longer than that of the first peraeopods; the fourth joint shorter than
the third, bordered behind with several sets of long setae; the fifth joint not much longer
than the fourth, the upper part of its hind border pectinate and carrying a few setae, the
lower part smooth; the lower front part of this joint adorned with six or seven rows of
long setae; the finger as long as the preceding joint, slightly boat-shaped; its edges
smooth, tipped with a little slightly curved nail protected by a boat-shaped cap.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad and deep, rather broader than deep, the front lobe
the larger, both lobes partially fringed with setae; the branchial vesicle narrowed below.
The marsupial plates short. The first joint of the limb much narrower and also shorter
than the side-plate; the wing more expanded above than below, both margins fringed
with setae, some very long and densely plumose, some setae also on the inner surface; the
third joint widening a little distally, not decurrent, beset with numerous groups of setae,
those on the hind margin long; the fourth joint shorter than the third or fifth; the fifth
joint similar to that in the second peraeopods, so also the finger, but somewhat shorter.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates deeper than broad, the lower margin fringed with
setae behind. The branchial vesicles bent not far from the base, and thence narrowing
downwards. The limb similar in structure and furnishing to those of the preceding pair,
but all the joints except the second longer; the fourth joint has distally a little oval-
ended process overlapping the following joint behind in one member of the pair of limbs,
whether broken off in the other member of this and in the other pairs of peraeopods I
cannot say; while the finger in the third pair is much shorter than the preceding joint,
it is in this pair fully as long.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates much broader than deep, lower margin fringed with
short setae. In the Plate the side-plate and the hinder corner of the segment above it
are figured with the lettering prp. 5, but in fact the peraeopods themselves were missing.
In this figure the hairy nature of the integument is indicated. In the second (much
smaller) specimen alluded to above, the first three joints of the fifth peraeopod are
preserved, the first is very much broader than the corresponding joint in the preceding
limb, somewhat ovate, with the upper part much broader than the lower; the front
margin longer than the hinder; the third joint narrower below than above, very slightly
produced behind.

Pleonopods.—Numerous setae upon the peduncles; the pair of coupling spines (as
observed in the smaller specimen) very small and slender, with a terminal hook and one
retroverted tooth with its tip upturned; the cleft spines appear to be four in number;
the joints of the rami numbered ten to twelve in the small specimen, but seemed to be
rather more numerous in the larger.
**Uropods.**—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with many small spines on two edges; the rami slender, one longer than the other; the tips curved, the rows of small marginal spines ceasing some way from the tips; the peduncles of the second pair a little longer than the rami; the rami equal, slender, straight; the peduncles of the third pair about equal to the rami, reaching as far back as the peduncles of the second pair, the rami subequal, acute, reaching almost as far back as the rami of the second pair; it should be noticed that in the specimen figured the third uropods are very unequal, one member of the pair having a peduncle much shorter, and the single ramus present also much shorter, than the corresponding pieces of the other member.

**Telson.** Short, very far from reaching the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, longer than broad, narrowing a little distally, the distal border scarcely emarginate, furnished with a couple of cilia and perhaps one or two more.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, without the antennae, was rather more than half an inch long. The second specimen was about one-third the length of the first.

**Locality.**—Kerguelen Island. The larger specimen was only labelled as coming from Kerguelen; the smaller as taken at the surface in Betsy Cove, Kerguelen, on January 10, 1874.

**Remarks.**—The specific name is given in honour of J. Sparre Schneider, who is doing so much excellent work both among the Amphipoda and other objects of natural history, and to whom I personally am much indebted for many valuable specimens.

The species agrees well with Boeck’s definition of his genus *Halimeda*, in which I have therefore placed it, although the upper lip does not appear to be *in apice insinuatum*, nor do the spines of the mandibular spine-row appear to be simple, as required by the characters which Boeck assigns to the subfamily Oedicerinae.

**Genus *Oediceroides*, n. gen.**

*Head* produced into a rostrum on which the elongate eyes (when present) are placed. Upper antennæ much shorter than the lower, fourth and fifth joints of the lower antennæ elongate.

*Mandibles* with strong molar tubercle, the second joint of the palp large, broader at the base than distally.

*The First Maxille* with from three to eight plumose setæ on the inner plate and setæ on the outer margin of the palp.

*The Second Maxille* with the inner plate broader than the outer, both broad.

*The Maxillipeds* as in *Oediceros*, the outer plates reaching about halfway along the broad and long second joint of the palp.
The First and Second Gnathopods with large hands and with large distally expanded wrists.

The Fourth Peraeopods longer than the third, though similar in structure.

The Fifth Peraeopods much longer than, but not nearly double the length of, the fourth.

The generic name refers to the great likeness between this genus and *Eodiceros* of Krøyer; but, not to speak of smaller differences in the mouth-organs and in proportions of the peraeopods, those in the gnathopods were too great to admit of the inclusion of the new species in the older genus, without modifying the definitions of it given by Boeck and by Schneider, which did not seem to be desirable.


The rostrum long and somewhat arched, projecting well beyond the first, if not the second, joint of the upper antennæ, dorsally, laterally, and inferiorly carinate, the dorsal carina, however, not like the other three running out to the little boat-shaped apex, but descending rather abruptly into it; the sides of the head are produced in large squarish lobes, angled above and rounded below; on either side the base of the rostrum and behind it there is a depression, and another crossing the head near its hind margin. The pereon is stout, with rounded back, each of the first six segments having a transverse dorsal depression; the seventh, which is the longest, has a small median tubercle. The pleon is compressed, each of its first four segments carrying a median tubercle of successively greater length, forming a sort of carina, interrupted by a dorsal depression in the fourth segment. The fifth and sixth pleon-segments are very short. The side-plates of the pleon-segments and the lower margins of the first three pleon-segments are, as usual in this family, fringed with setæ. The whole animal appears to be covered with short down.

*Eyes* wanting; see Note on Willemoes Suhm, 1876 (p. 461). The "finely granulated red pigment," of which Willemoes Suhm makes mention, occupies all the thickened part of the rostrum, not descending into the boat-shaped apex; in the specimens preserved in spirits the proboscis and its granular contents were no longer bright red, but white like the rest of the animal. It will be noticed that in the other two species assigned to this genus eyes are present on the rostral prominence.

*Upper Antennæ* not nearly reaching the end of the peduncle of the lower, the first joint broadest at the base, as long as the two following joints united, carrying many cilia and fine setæ; the second joint nearly twice as long as the third, both furnished like the first; flagellum of twenty-one joints, of which the upper, to the number of about twelve, are thick, the remainder thin and longer, these latter having each a distal group of cilia, while the thicker joints, at least in one specimen, might be described as bearded.
Lower Antennæ much stouter and longer than the upper; a small gland-cone on the second joint just below the slightly expanded portion of the first joint; the third joint about equal in length to the coalesced first and second, carrying numerous setæ; the fourth joint longer than the preceding three united, not much shorter than the flagellum of the upper antennæ, with two very long spines on the side, one below the centre, the other almost distal, also a short spine on the upper margin near the distal end, and all along this margin spinules or setules which like the spines are hairy; the fifth joint as long as the first three united, armed with some large spines, two of them very long, and with numerous setules and long feathered cilia; the flagellum of about sixty-five joints, thick at its base and tapering slowly, in every joint except the first two or three and the last dozen showing a small calculeus standing stiffly out on the upper distal end; the above description applies to the specimen figured on Pl. LX.; in another specimen the long spines are altogether absent, the fifth joint is only very little shorter than the fourth, both are fringed all along beside the upper margin with small rows of setules scarcely projecting beyond the edge; the flagellum, not as in the other specimen shorter, but longer than the peduncle, slender throughout, of seventy-four joints, armed only with short cilia; to this specimen, a very large one, belonged the upper antennæ with the bearded flagella.

Upper Lip very broad, the rounded distal margin projecting at the centre in a little point, the central space almost naked, but the tracts on either side of it strongly furred.

Mandibles.—Cutting plate with two or three large teeth at one end and a small tooth at the other, the intermediate space smooth or slightly denticulate; the secondary plate in the left mandible with its edge divided into six strong teeth, in the right mandible of much slighter structure with the edge divided into four slender teeth; the spine-row of six, seven, or eight slender, hairy, or denticulate spines; the molar tubercle large and prominent, with a small hairy tubercle at the upper corner in front, one side of the more or less oval crown smooth-edged, the other finely dentate, the appearance varying considerably according as the smooth or the dentate edge is shown outermost; a conical process stands between the molar tubercle and the palp. The first joint of the palp short, the second long, stouter at the base than above, its hinder margin concave, some long thin setæ on the lower part of the front margin, along which are spines of various lengths; the third joint is not shorter than the second, bordered with short spines along more than the upper two-thirds of the front margin, with long spines at the apex, and a long spine near the base behind, or with two such spines.

Lower Lip broad; the principal lobes broad, the forward margins broad, slightly curved, densely furred; the inner margins with their anterior portions nearly straight, standing widely apart, the interval being partly filled by the front margins of the inner lobes; the mandibular processes bluntly pointed.
First Maxillæ.—Inner plate broader than the outer, its length scarcely greater than its breadth, carrying eight plumose setæ, which commence not at, but close to, the apex, pass along the straight, slightly oblique distal margin, and along the curve which joins it to the convex inner margin; the outer margin is nearly straight; the outer plate narrows distally, and carries on the truncate distal edge nine spines, most of them furcate, in the sense of having only one lateral tooth; the innermost has three lateral denticles, the one next to it is truly furcate, the lateral tooth being nearly as long as the main branch and parallel to it; the first joint of the palp has some setæ at points of its outer margin, the second joint, which is widest about the centre and overtops the outer plate, has setæ at three points of the somewhat serrate outer margin, and round the apex and part of the inner margin has two rows of bristles, twenty-one in all, most of them looking like slender setæ, three at the apex being definitely spiniform, two of them delicately pectinate on two edges, the third with a tendency to be so.

Second Maxillæ.—Both plates broad, especially the inner, which is broader and very little shorter than the outer; both are densely ciliated, the spines of the inner commencing near the inner end of the broad distal margin, and passing far down the inner margin, accompanied on this by plumose setæ, some of which fringe it almost to the base; on the outer plate some short spines are placed on the distal border a little way from its outer corner, and followed by a fringe of long, though slender, spines, which pass about halfway down the inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates small, broad in proportion to their length, not reaching nearly so far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, the distal margin set with several short, distally serrate spines; the outer plates crescent-like, reaching about to the middle of the second joint of the palp, set along the inner margin with numerous seta-like spines, which increase in length towards the apex, passing round the apex and part of the outer margin as long plumose setæ; the first joint of the palp short, with some setæ on the apex, the second joint long and large, bordered on the inner margin with long seta-like spines, longest at the broadest part of the plate which precedes the apex, with a row also on the inner surface; the third joint longer than the first, widening distally, set on the inner surface with some six rows of spines, several of which are longer than the finger, plumose at the centre, distally pectinate; the finger curved, shorter than the third joint, much thicker at the base than at the origin of the little crooked nail; the small dorsal ciliation at not quite a third of the distance between the base of the finger and the base of the nail.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates projected forwards below the head with a straight front margin, the lower half carrying setæ, the lower margin bent abruptly upwards to meet the hind margin, which also carries setæ at intervals. The first joint scarcely reaching beyond the side-plate, with some long setæ on the margins and inner surface, and groups of spines on the distal part of the inner surface, most of these spines, and
those on the three following joints, having abruptly contracted pectinate terminations; the second joint with a distal group of spines at the back; the third joint not greatly longer than the second, with a group of spines round the curve which unites the lower and hinder margins, and another group on the inner surface within the lower front apex, which apex rests against the outside of the wrist; the wrist distally broad, the wing carrying spines on its inner surface and bordered with them, its expansion forming a cup for the hand, it being also slightly produced so as to form a calx, the effect of which is increased by the apparent tendency of the hand to bend towards it; the hand large, oval, longer than the wrist, all the hind margin, except the short piece which the wrist can overlap, being defined as a convex palm densely ciliated and fringed with setae; on the inner surface there are some rows of long pectinate setae reaching to the front margin; the teeth in many standing at a right angle to the length of the seta; there are also smaller groups near the palm; the long curved finger when closed fits the palm border, reaching the small palmar spine; the dorsal cilium very small, near the base.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates with front and hind margins nearly parallel, fringed, though less densely than the lower margin, lower margin rounded, chiefly at the corners. Branchial vesicles large, irregularly folded, seemingly of very thin texture. First joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, carrying long setae on the margins, this and the remaining joints closely resembling the corresponding joints of the first gnathopods in shape and armature, but exceeding them in length; the third joint rather more squared at the hinder distal angle, the wrist with its wing slightly more produced, the hand considerably longer but only slightly wider, the finger not quite reaching the two small palmar spines; the inner side of each gnathopod is represented in the Plate, from which it will appear that the hand of the second gnathopod is devoid of the long pectinate setae which adorn the hand of the first.

First Peraopods.—Side-plates rather longer and broader than the preceding pair, otherwise similar. Branchial vesicles in this and the following pair very extensive and lightly crumpled. The first joint not reaching beyond the side-plate, fringed on both margins with long and short setae, some of them plumose; the second joint short; the third not decurrent, with spines singly or in groups along the straight hind margin, and one group at the front apex; the fourth joint narrower and a little shorter, with numerous groups of spines, some of them large and long, fringing the hind margin, and a group of setae at the front apex; the fifth joint as long as the third, armed at eight points on each margin, the name of spines being suitable to the furniture of the straight hind margin, of setae to that of the slightly convex and serrate front margin; the finger a little shorter than either the fifth or fourth joint, slightly boat-shaped, tapering to a very small nail with a narrow cap projecting beyond it.

Second Peraopods.—Side-plates scarcely longer than those of the preceding pair, rather deeply excavate behind, the plate being widest at the lower angle of the
excavation, from which the margin runs obliquely forward, closely fringed with setae and continuous with the convex lower margin. The limb similar to that of the first peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—The side-plates broad, with the two lobes almost equal. The branchial vesicles seemingly not quite so large as those of the preceding pair. The first joint broadest above, nearly once and a half as long as broad, with numerous setæ arising both on the surface and round the front and hind margins, many of them very long and densely plumose; the second joint short; the third fully as long as the first, with the front margin nearly straight, the hinder convex, not decurrent, both densely fringed with spines and long plumose setæ; the remaining joints similar to those of the next pair, but shorter.

Fourth Peræopods.—The side-plates with the lobe behind much deeper than the front margin. The first joint somewhat longer and broader than in the preceding pair, the hind margin sinuous, making the joint more pear-shaped, the armature similar; the third joint longer than the first, apparently more spiny on the hind, and less setose on the front margin than in the third peræopods, but the difference may be accidental, since long plumose setæ are easily broken off; the fourth joint about half the length of the third, and much narrower, with small groups of spines at six points of the front margin, and an apical group of setæ behind; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, but narrower, with spines at seven points along the front margin, and setæ at a dozen along the slightly convex hind border; the boat-shaped tapering finger as long as the fifth joint; the minute nail in one specimen was upturned, as represented in the figure (Pl. LXL.), from which it may be presumed that these nails are movable, though they are rarely seen except in line with the finger.

Fifth Peræopods.—The side-plates broad and shallow, the hinder part a little deeper than the front, fringed along much of the lower and all of the hinder margin. The first joint broadly pear-shaped, much longer and wider than in the preceding peræopods, the front margin much longer than the hinder, very convex above, much straighter below, fringed with spinules, and on the lower part with small setæ, the sinuous hind margin closely set with setæ; the second joint fringed on the straight front margin with setae; the third joint almost as long as the first, straight, parallel-sided, a very little decurrent behind, with thirteen groups of spines along the front margin, and many interspersed with setæ along the hind margin, which, like the front, has a strong group of spines at the apex; the fourth joint almost as long as the third, straight, apically a little widened, fringed in front with spines, behind with two principal groups, one apical, the other distant about one-third of the length of the joint from the apex; the fifth joint as long as the third or nearly so, slender, straight, crowded with short spines in groups about the front margin, several spines along the hind margin, and along the inner surface (not therefore shown in the figure), some thirteen groups of spines of various lengths, five or six being
very long; the finger about as long as the preceding joint, straight, slender, tapering, serrate on both edges, and provided all along with slender spines or setae. This limb is very much longer than that which precedes it, but not nearly double its length, since it is only in the fourth joint that it attains that superiority, while in the third joint it is but a trifle longer.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines show on one side two lateral retroverted teeth besides that at the apex, and several denticles along the other side; the cleft spines are eight in number, at least on the first and second pairs, the arms very short and nearly equal, one as usual having the form which I have called spoon-shaped, but which might better be likened to the hand of a clock, the other conspicuously denticulate; the first joint of the outer ramus has a conspicuous interlocking process at the base; the joints of the rami number from twenty-six to thirty, those near to the large first joint being very short and broad.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the three pairs reaching back almost to the same point, with the variation in length which this demands, their edges and those of the rami fringed with very numerous spines, the rami of the first pair longer than those of the second, and the second longer than the third, in each pair subequal, lanceolate, the inner margins of the outer and the outer margins of the inner rami being finely pectinate, the apices tapering rather abruptly.

Telson small, nearly square, but with the lateral margins a little convex and the distal a little emarginate, all three more or less ciliated.

Length.—The specimen measured three-quarters of an inch from the tip of the rostrum to the end of the first uropods in the position figured; the largest specimen was an inch and a quarter long.

Localities.—Station 149h, Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Island; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Five specimens.

Station 150, off Heard Island, February 2, 1874; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coarse gravel; bottom temperature, 33°2. One specimen.

Remarks.—Originally I placed this species in the genus Oediceropsis, Lilljeborg, and named it Oediceropsis rostrata, to emphasize its possession of a large rostrum as distinguished from Oediceropsis brevicornis, Lilljeborg, to which in some respects it bore a great resemblance. Subsequently I found that in this and two other new species the inner plate of the first maxillae was large, not small as in Oediceropsis, nor was the inner plate of the second maxillae much wider than the outer, as in Oediceropsis. Moreover, the last-named genus was specially instituted for a species without a rostrum, and with lateral eyes, in these respects differing from all the three new species in question. For these, therefore, I thought it expedient to institute the new genus Oediceroides. But in a genus in which every species has a rostrum, the name rostrata was not very suitable for any one species. For this reason it seemed advisable to change the name of the
species to *Ediceroides conspicua*, as it stands on Pls. IX. and LXI, but I have since reflected that the name *rostrata* has no such inherent depravity as to justify a change, and I suppose that, apart from such defect, the author of a specific name has no more right over it, when once published, than any one else. The name *Ediceroides conspicua*, being thus strangled before its birth, will, I hope, not swell the future lists of synonyms.

*Ediceroides cinderella*, n. sp. (Pls. LXII., LXIII.).

The *Head* as long as the first three segments of the peraeon, the rostrum dorsally, inferiorly, and laterally carinate, somewhat depressed, reaching nearly as far as the distal end of the first joint of the upper antennae, its width at the centre not half its length; the lateral lobes of the head irregularly rounded, produced over the base of the lower antennae; back of peraeon a little imbricated; first three pleon-segments with the postero-lateral angles rounded, lower margins fringed with setae.

*Eyes* long, narrow, approximate, occupying most of the rostrum, and narrowing as they approach its blunt point.

*Upper Antennae.*—The first joint thicker and longer than the second, the second nearly twice as long and twice as broad as the third, all carrying plumose setæ, the second having several groups, the whole peduncle not reaching nearly to the distal end of the fourth joint of the lower antennæ; of the flagellum only eight joints remained.

*Lower Antennæ.*—First joint not greatly expanded, gland-cone high up on the second, not decurrent by the side of the third; third joint scarcely longer than broad, carrying groups of setæ; fourth joint long and stout, carrying some setæ and feathered cilia; the fifth joint about as long but less broad, having, besides setæ and cilia, four large spines, two marginal and two apical; the flagellum of fifty-four joints, of which the first is longer than any that follow, the last alone is very slender, each with the exception of the last four carries a small calceolus, a long seta and some short ones.

*Upper Lip.*—The distal margin centrally smooth, the sides, which retire so as to complete almost a semicircle, are fringed with cilia almost up to the point where they bend round and narrow the lip; the inner plate entirely within the circuit of the outer, a little emarginate.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting plate broad, with a small tooth at one end, three large teeth at the other, and an intermediate edge which is smooth or slightly dentieulate; this plate folds to some extent round the secondary plate, which in the left mandible is broad, the distal margin divided into five teeth, the lowest the longest; in the right mandible the secondary plate is of slighter construction, and in one specimen exhibited two teeth denticulate along the edges, while in the other it showed a long tooth with two denticles upon it and three smaller teeth, in the former case the plate being apparently seen end-on, and in the latter case broadside, which suffices partially, not wholly, to account for the difference;
the spine-row consists of six or seven spines, of which some at least are pectinate; the molar tubercle is prominent, with strongly dentate crown of squarish-oval shape, with forward margin more or less smooth, but in the right mandible carrying a projecting tooth above and below; between the molar tubercle and the palp is a narrow, almost conical process; the first joint of the palp short, the second as long as or longer than the first and third united, stouter at the basal than the distal portion, with spines of varying lengths along its front, the longest apical, a little curved and distally pectinate; the third joint has a long spine near the base behind, four shorter on the upper half of the front margin, and three long ones at the apex.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes broad and shallow, widely dehiscent, the gap being to a large extent occupied by the inner lobes; the mandibular processes short and broad.

First Maxille.—Inner plate short and broad, bowed out on the inner side, narrowing towards the apex, and carrying three slightly plumose setae, no one of which quite reaches the apex; the outer plate carrying nine spines on the truncate distal margin, the innermost long, with two lateral teeth, the next adjoining strongly furcate, the remainder with one or two lateral teeth; the first joint of the palp with two setae on its hind margin, the second joint with two on the hind margin and many on the dentate oblique apical margin; in one of the specimens this palp was evidently a little abnormal on one side of the mouth, having a single seta on the outer and two on or near the inner margin.

Second Maxille short and broad. Inner plate broader and scarcely shorter than the outer, carrying a couple of slender plumose setae near the centre of the inner margin, just below which commences a row of setules, short spines and setae passing round the upper part of the outer margin to the beginning only of the broad, almost flat, distal border; the spines of the inner plate begin but a little way down the inner margin, with increased length occupy the distal border, though the longest are not outermost, and the outer slope is occupied by four shorter than any of the others.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates not much longer than broad, not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, with two long plumose spines or setae on the inner margin, and the broad slightly dentate distal margin crowded with serrate spines and spine-teeth; the outer plates reaching a little beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, crescent-shaped, the concave serrate inner margin fringed with numerous sharp spines of increasing length towards the apex, the seven which pass round the apex and a little way down the outer margin assuming the character of plumose setae; the first joint of the palp short, the second long and large, dilating greatly from the base distally, fringed with spines or setae round the inner margin and carrying some on the surface; the third joint a little longer than the first, narrow at the base, with numerous spines on the outer margin, surface and apex, most of them pectinate; the finger short with the dorsal ciliun near the base, and a ciliun inserted where the inner margin is prolonged at the base of
the nail. As shown in the figure *mex.*, Pl. LXII., in one specimen these maxillipeds were not symmetrical.

The *triturating organs* show an inner row of short sharp teeth, broad at the base and apparently simple, while the outer row consists of long slender spines covered with prickles or denticles.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates greatly expanded below and outdrawn in front, with cilia along the front margin, plumose setae fringing the lower, scattered on the inner surface, and occurring at intervals on the hind margin. The first joint broad, rather bent, reaching beyond the side-plate, with groups of spines near and at the distal end; the second joint with a group of spines at the hinder apex; the third joint short, squarish, with no free front margin, the lower hinder corner rounded and set with a group of spines; the wrist broader than long, the hind wing, which gives it something of a cup-shape, being set both round the crenulate edge and on the inner surface with numerous spines, which, like many of those on the preceding joints, are plumose in the middle, then become finely pectinate and end seta-like; the hand is large, longer than the wrist, from a rather narrow base expanding greatly, with four groups of setae or spines near the long convex front margin; the hind margin is smooth, short, the difference in length between this and the other margin being made up by the great length of the convex palm, defined by a curved spine, and fringed with closely set cilia, numerous setae and setules taking their origin on each surface along the palm-border, while others arise on the inner surface at some distance from it; the finger is of great length, slender, curving round the palm, the defining spine of which it a little overlaps, being itself smooth except for some microscopic cilia within its inner margin and the dorsal ciliun near its base.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates of nearly even breadth throughout, the convex lower margin fringed with numerous plumose setae. Branchial vesicles as long as the first joint of the limb, with a small accessory lobe close to the narrow neck. The limb in shape and details closely resembling the first gnathopods, but of greater length; the first joint extending much beyond the side-plate, the spines near the front apex strong; the third joint with strong spines extending less round the hinder and more round the distal margin than in the first gnathopods; the wrist of equal length and breadth, larger than that of the preceding pair, the hand longer, without being broader, than in the preceding pair.

*First Peraeopods.*—Side-plates as in the preceding segment, but rather broader. Branchial vesicles distally broader than those of the second gnathopods, with a small oval accessory lobe near the neck. First joint reaching beyond the side-plate, with some setae on the margins; second joint short; third joint longer than the fourth, not decurrent, with three or four groups of setae on the hind margin, the apical groups long, and an apical group in front; the fourth joint like the preceding, narrowest at the base, subequal in length to the fifth, with an apical group of setae in front, and on the hind margin four
curved spines, three accompanied with setae, the apical spine the longest; the fifth joint a little curved, with small incurved spines at three or four points on the hind and setae at six points on the front margin, some of the latter being very long; also at the juncture with the finger behind, two very small spines curving outwards; the finger shorter than the fifth joint, somewhat boat-shaped, with smooth margins, an oval boat-shaped cap projecting over and beyond the tip of the small nail.

Second Perseopods.—Side-plates very broad, somewhat deeper than broad, a little broader below than above, fringed round the lower margin with plumose setae of various lengths. The branchial vesicles similar to those of the preceding pair, longer than the first joint of the limb. The limb very similar to that of the first pereopods; the first joint reaching below the side-plate, with some long plumose setae on the upper part of the hind margin; the third joint with an apical group of setae on the front, and two or three groups on the hind margin, this and the two following joints being rather shorter, while the finger is rather longer, than in the first pereopods; the fourth joint with an apical group of setae in front, and on the hind margin three long curved spines, each attended by setae; the fifth joint has setae at five points on the front margin, incurved spines at three on the hind margin, and the apical pair of outcurved spines.

Third Perseopods.—Side-plates broad and large, much broader than deep, with setae on the lower margin, the front lobe larger than the hinder. The branchial vesicles somewhat larger than the first joint of the limb, with a small accessory lobe at the base. The first joint tending to an oval, rather broader above than below, with setae along the hind margin, rather to be called prickly than plumose (which may also be said of those on the various side-plates), also with setae on and near the front margin, and some that are very long and plumose on the inner surface; the third joint broad, not much shorter than the first joint, and nearly as long as the fourth and fifth united, fringed with long spines or spine-like setae along both margins; fourth joint rather shorter than the fifth, with some small groups of short and long spines in front, and an apical group behind; the fifth joint with two slender spines and a spineule on its straight front margin and four spineules on the slightly curved hind margin; the finger longer than the fifth joint, with a slight constriction near the base, in which is inserted, not a cilium, but a seta; the usual cap over the short nail.

Fourth Perseopods.—Side-plates lobed behind, with the lower margin serrate and fringed. The first joint about equal in length to that in the third pair, broadest above, with numerous setae along the front and hind margins, some long and densely plumose (which are easily broken off) arising on the inner surface; the third joint longer than the first, its margins fringed with numerous setae, some spine-like, some plumose; the fourth, fifth, and six joints similar to those of the preceding pair, but in each case longer; the fifth joint with three slender spines and a spineule on its front margin, in addition to the little hinge-spines; the seta at the base of the finger not observed, probably broken off.
Fifth Peraeopods.—The side-plates shallow, not narrowed behind, serrate and fringed round the lower and hind margins. Branchial vesicles small, apparently with a small accessory lobe at the base as in the other pairs. First joint much longer and broader than in the preceding pairs, about once and a half as long and more than once and a half as broad, with short spines along most of the very convex front rim, setae along the shorter, also convex hind rim; the second joint short, all the others elongate, of nearly equal length, none so long as the first joint, all bordered with spines of various lengths and thicknesses, some of which are prickly, many with short bent tips and a small accessory thread, those on the slightly serrate margins of the finger being slender, prickly, not decreasing in length as they approach the tip of the finger, the tip itself broken. This limb, though very much longer than the fourth peraeopod, cannot be considered nearly double as long.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines on the third pair being seen full face showed two lateral retroverted hooks on each side, one of them having a third on one of its sides and an appearance near the base of two little upturned points; those on the first pair, less well placed for observation, appeared to have more hooks, and more on one side than the other; the cleft spines showed a row of five on the first pleopods, of four on each of the following pairs; the interior roughening of the longer arm was in this species very conspicuous. The joints of the rami numbered from fifteen or sixteen to eighteen. On the peduncles there were plumose setae and some spines.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair considerably longer than the rami; the rami acute, with small spines on the upper margins, not extending to the apex, one ramus longer than the other; peduncles of the second pair longer than the inner ramus; the outer ramus broken, the inner reaching back between the longer and the shorter ramus of the first pair; the third uropods broken off.

Telson short, not reaching far beyond the produced sides of the sixth pleon-segment, rather longer than broad, the broad distal margin with a slight tendency to crenulation, set about with plumose cilia and having a small spine on either side of the almost angled centre.

Length.—The specimen figured life-size on Pl. LXIII. fig. A., measured three-fifths of an inch, exclusive of the antennae.

Locality.—Station 317, near the Falkland Islands, February 8, 1876; lat. 48° 37′ S., long. 55° 17′ W.; depth, 1035 fathoms; bottom, hard ground (gravel); bottom temperature, 35°.7. Two specimens. The more complete specimen was mounted on board the vessel, and labelled as obtained “from net at the weight.”

Remark.—The specific name refers to the glassy slipper-like cap over the nail in the peraeopods which is found in this species, and indeed in many others of the same family.
Ediceroides ornata (Stebbing) (Pl. LXIV.).


Two antero-dorsal ridges on the head lead to the neck of the very pronounced rostrum, which is dorsally, inferiorly, and laterally carinated, the top convex, the sides converging to a point reaching beyond the first joint of the upper antennæ, the lower carina produced to a point a little less advanced than the upper one; the whole surface except the neck, the carinate, and the extreme tips being occupied by the eyes; a small rounded lobe projects on either side of the base of the rostrum, and the sides of the head are studded with tubercles. In the pereson the hinder margin of each segment is adorned all round with teeth alternating in size, the succession of large central teeth almost constituting a continuous carina, while on the other hand the transverse depressions at the base of each segment give the back, viewed laterally, an imbricated appearance. The fringing teeth vary in number from nine to seventeen, presenting an appearance like that of the projecting edges of the septa in many Corals. The seventh segment has a second row of teeth in advance of the hinder margin, the other segments having also some lateral tubercles in this position, and the lateral margins of the segments being feneed in, as it were, with long flattened tubercles. The first pleon-segment has a fringe of very small teeth, and in front of the row a large median tooth flanked by some small ones not in line; the second segment has a long central ridge with small teeth on its flanks, but none on the hind margin; the third segment, dorsally much longer, has the central ridge without other ornament, and in this respect is resembled by the three following segments, which are very small; the first three segments have the postero-lateral angles rounded.

The Eyes are long and narrow, separated only by a narrow carina, their outline on the outer side determined by the shape of the rostrum; the ocelli are numerous, and the colour remains dark after preservation in spirits for many years.

Upper Antennæ more slender than the lower; first joint narrowing distally, second shorter than the first, with a spine near the middle of the upper margin and one at the apex, also two feathered cilia at the apex below; the third joint only half as long as the second and much narrower; the flagellum broken off; the feebleness of the third joint of the peduncle is suggestive of a small flagellum, and the peduncle itself reaches little beyond the base of the fourth joint in the lower antennæ.

Lower Antennæ.—First joint but little expanded; a very small but distinct gland-corne at the lower basal part of the second joint, the two joints being at this part clearly distinguished, though at the upper part they are quite coalescent; the upper margin distally produced; the third joint nearly as broad as long; the fourth joint much narrower, but more than three times as long, carrying short spines and plumose cilia on various parts; the fifth joint rather more than twice as long as the third, narrower
than the fourth, armed like it; the flagellum broken, a small calceolus on the single remaining, somewhat elongated joint.

Upper Lip with a broad apical margin.

Mandibles powerful. The cutting plate at one end has three teeth, of which one is produced considerably beyond the other two; a flat oblique border leads from these to a small tooth at the other end; within the main plate in the left mandible is placed a secondary plate of similar shape, with its lower edge cut into five consecutive teeth, of which the outermost is produced much beyond the others; in the right mandible the secondary plate is much slighter and narrower, apically divided into two denticulate teeth; the spine-row consists of six or seven denticulate spines; the very prominent molar tubercle has its crown set with many rows of denticles; the seta at the upper corner is small; the long palp is inserted over the molar tubercle. The first joint short, the second long, narrowing distally, with some six groups of spines along its course; the slender third joint is almost as long as the second, fringed along almost all the inner edge with spines, and having three, of which two are very long, at the apex; near the base close to the hind margin are two, a long and a shorter one; all these spines being pectinate on two edges in the lower part.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes rounded, very broad; the mandibular processes rather short, narrow at the apex.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate very broad, the convex inner margin ciliated, the straight margin which follows at right angles with the convex part carrying five subequal plumose setae at intervals; the outer plate narrower than the inner, the apical margin not very oblique, armed with nine long spines, four of which are strongly denticulate, the others at the apices strongly furcate; the palp reaching considerably beyond the outer plate, its first joint short, with some small setae on the outer margin, the second long, having slender spines on the apex and upper part of inner margin, nine or ten in number, and half a dozen spaced along the serrate outer margin, and a row on the surface above near the inner margin.

Second Maxilla.—The plates short and broad; the inner broader than the outer and reaching as far forward, its inner margin fringed with cilia, plumose setae, and spines of various lengths, the fringe of spines passing but a little way round the broad apical border, which is not reached by the row of plumose setae which passes inwards along the surface; the outer plate is fringed with spines round the upper part of its inner margin and the apical border, small spines passing down the upper part of the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates short, not nearly reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, with slender teeth and curved spines on the flat-topped apex; the outer plates not broad, reaching halfway along the second joint of the palp, the inner margin concave, crowded with spines, the longest of which at the beginning of the apical border is followed by five plumose setae; the first joint of the palp is less than half the length of the second;
the second is much expanded distally, fringed with setae along the inner margin, and carrying some groups on the surface; the third joint expanded distally, is crowded, except near the base, with groups of serrate spines; the finger has its lower border prolonged a little beyond the base of the nail, carrying a cillum in the incision thus produced.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates broader than deep, projecting much forwards, with much of the upper margin free, the front shorter than the hind margin; the front and lower both fringed with long setae; perhaps homologically the upper is the front margin, the lower being bent round to take the place of the true front; the first joint reaching below the side-plate, channelled along the front, some groups of setae on the inner surface and about the somewhat expanded distal portion; the second joint short; the third without any free front margin, the hinder carrying groups of setae, and a little produced on the outside with setae upon this apical process; the wrist longer than the third joint, with groups of setae on the front margin and near the hind margin on the inner surface, the lower hinder part forming a large bent process, the border and inner surface of which are armed with spine-like setae, this process giving the wrist the not uncommon cup-shape; the hand much longer than the wrist, broad, oval; the long palm, defined close to the apex of the wrist-process by two spines and bordered with numerous setae, occupies the greater part of the hind margin; groups of setae of different lengths are set upon the inner surface of the hand near each margin; the finger is strong, long, and curved to match the palm, its edges are smooth, except for the small dorsal cillum near the base.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates longer than broad, narrower than those of the preceding pair, fringed like all the others with setae below. The limb in its details closely resembling the first pair, but with the joints somewhat longer, and the lower edge of the third joint fringed with strong unequal spines, which were not observed in the other gnathopods.

First Perxopods.—Side-plates a little broader than those of the preceding segment. Marsupial plates very long and fringed with numerous long setae. First joint of the limb reaching beyond the side-plate, carrying setae on both margins, on the serrate hinder margin several that are very long as well as some that are shorter; the second joint short; the rest of the limb broken off.

Second Perxopods.—The side-plates rather longer than the preceding pair, pretty deeply excavate behind, the setiferous lower margin running with a continuous curve up to the point at which the excavation ceases. The marsupial plates like those already described. The first joint of the limb reaching beyond the side-plate, resembling that of the first perxopods; the third joint about half the length of the first, not decurrent or scarcely so, carrying on the serrate hinder margin four or five groups of spines and setae, and a group at the apex before and behind; the following joints broken off.

Third Perxopods.—The front lobe of the side-plates much larger than the hinder one. The branchial vesicles with a narrow neck, thence expanding rapidly with a triangular (zool. ch. exp.—part lxvil.—1887.)
form. The first joint but little expanded, much longer than broad, broadest near the base, hind margin nearly straight and smooth, front margin slightly curved and serrate, both closely fringed with setae, of which many on the front margin are densely serrate; on the inner surface the inner margin of the unexpanded joint, as distinct from that of the wing or expansion of it, carries numerous setae, some of which are densely plumose and of great length; the second joint very short, the third rather long, shorter than the first, crowded with long spines and plumose setae on the front margin, and with plumose setae on the hind margin; it expands a little from the narrow base and contracts towards the distal end. Remainder of the limb missing.

*Fourth Perwojods.*—Side-plates deeper behind than in front. First joint broader than in the preceding pair, but not longer, the upper part rounded behind; the armature and general structure of the limb similar to that of the third perwojods, but the third joint longer than the first, with some long spines at and near the apex in front, a suture or groove crossing the joint for half or more of its breadth a little way from the apex; the fourth joint much narrower and shorter than the third, with some short setae and long spines on the front margin; the spines with curved ends, one of them equaling the length of the joint. Remainder of the limb missing.

*Fifth Perwojods.*—Side-plates with the upper margin produced to a small point. The first joint expanded, sloping away on both sides from the neck, the front margin very convex, fringed with small spine-like setae, the hind margin sinuous, convex above, with longer setae, and a small apical lobe set with spines not overlapping the second joint; the joint being much thickened where the chief muscles lie presents a surface depression along the hinder expansion; the second joint with its front and hind margins unusually free; the third joint narrower but not shorter than in the preceding pair, of almost uniform width throughout, the apex scarcely decurrent, eight groups of spines on the front margin, spines and setae fringing the hinder margin. Remainder of the limb missing.

*Pleopods.*—The pair of coupling spines very small, the terminal hook bent sharply downwards; a lateral tooth at some distance below; there are many small retroverted teeth along the outer margin; such teeth I believe to be not uncommon, but as they do not project they are in many species very difficult to discern; the outer distal end of the peduncle produced into a curved tongue; the cleft spines forming a row of nine, those at the top short; the joints of the inner rami twenty, of the outer twenty-two in number.

*Uropods.*—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the inner ramus, closely fringed with spines on two edges, the rami narrow, stiliform, the inner with six spines along the upper margin, not beginning close to the base and not nearly reaching the acute apex; the outer ramus broken, with six spines on the upper part, stouter than those of the inner ramus; the peduncles of the second pair longer than the subequal stiliform rami, with a row of seta-like spines on the surface, with spines all along the lower edge and along more than the distal half of the upper; several spines along the edges of the
rami, but not extending to the apical region; peduncles of the third pair a little shorter than the lanceolate rami; with short slender spines on the outer margin, longer and stronger ones on the two inner edges; the inner rami with eight spines of various lengths on its inner margin, and a row of eleven small ones on the outer, the outer rami with five along the proximal half of the outer margin.

_Telson_ short, rounded at the top, the greatest breadth near the base, the distal border broad, scarcely emarginate, slightly serrate at the outer corners, above which are placed on either side two pairs of cilia.

**Length.**—The length of the peraeon and first three segments of the pleon united was exactly half an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 162, off East Monœour Island, April 2, 1874; lat. 39° 10' 30" S., long. 146° 37' 0" E.; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells. Dredged. One specimen, female.

**Remarks.**—The specific name refers to the striking ornamentation of the peraeon.

It long appeared to me that this species ought to be placed in the same genus with _Acanthostepheia malmgreni_, Goës, and _Acanthostepheia pulchra_, Miers, although the broken antennae and pereopods left one or two of the characters in obscurity. But the two northern species just mentioned are both sharply distinguished from the present species by having small lateral eyes remote from the rostral apex, while the generic relationship between this and the other two species assigned to the new genus _Gerlicroides_ seems to be consistently maintained in all parts; the inner plate of the first maxille has much the same shape in all three, although the number of setae varies, being five in the present species, compared with three and eight respectively in the other two. In _Acanthostepheia malmgreni_, it may also be mentioned, the last three pairs of side-plates in the peraeon are acuminate, but Miers does not seem to mention these in describing his species, so that it remains uncertain whether this should be regarded as a generic characteristic.

**Incertae sedis.**

Genus _Amathillopsis_, Heller, 1875.


For the account of this genus given by its author, see _Note on_ Heller, 1875 (p. 442). Heller places it between _Amathilla_ and _Gammaracanthus_, that is to say, in the group of
which Boeck constitutes the subfamily Gammarinae, and there perhaps it ought to stand. It is excluded from the Ediceridae by the large size of the upper antenna and the small size of the fifth peraeopods, as well as by having an accessory flagellum, though a small one, on the upper antenna. In the species here assigned to the genus the fifth peraeopods are undetermined, being imperfect in our single specimen, the upper antenna have an appendage which can only very doubtfully be regarded as an accessory flagellum, and the third joint of the mandibular palp is longer than the second, instead of shorter as in Heller's species. In placing the Challenger species next to Ediceroides ornata, I was influenced by the similarity in the mandibles, maxillipeds, gnathopods, and telson, as well as in the pulp of the first maxillae, though, it must be allowed, the outer plates of those organs differ in the number of apical spines. On the other hand, the general structure of the body and the character of the peraeopods, so far as observed, bring Amathilopsis australis near to the genus Epimeria, but the maxillipeds are an obstacle to including it in the family Epimeridae. Owing to the imperfect condition of the fifth peraeopods in the specimen, the generic position of our species is itself a little uncertain, so that a more accurate determination of its family must await more favourable circumstances.

Amathilopsis australis, Stebbing (Pl. LXV.).


Rostrum small, with the apex a little depressed, not projecting as far as the lateral processes of the head; these are narrow, apically almost pointed, grooved on the outer surface; the lower margin of the head carinate; a longitudinal groove sweeps round from that of the lateral process almost to the hind margin, another groove descending from it transversely to a little angled point in the lower margin. A carina traverses the centre of the back, leaving the rostrum smooth, and likewise a small piece at the base of each segment; along the head and first four segments of the pereon it is a mere raised line, though raised sufficiently to show a little undulation on a lateral view; on the three following segments of the pereon and the first three of the pleon it is prolonged into acute processes, successively larger, and each overlapping the next following segment, that on the third segment of the pleon having its lower edge, not as in the other cases continuous with the hinder margin of the segment, but originating a little in advance of it; on the fourth segment the carina is indicated beyond the dorsal depression, but does not reach the end of the segment, it traverses the fifth, and is just indicated at the end of the sixth segment. All the pereon-segments have on each side a dimple or oblique groove, and on the first three pleon-segments rather higher up there is an arched groove not dimpled, these three segments have the hinder borders sinuous, and at the postero-lateral angle the first rather tends to form a tooth than actually develops one; in the second
and third the tooth is well developed, larger in the second than in the third. The fourth pleon-segment is much longer than the two following; the fifth is shorter than the sixth; all three are dorsally emarginate. The integument of this handsome species is crustaceous.

_Eyes_ not made out, perhaps indicated by a somewhat roughened tract on either side of the cephalic carina, but probably absent.

**Upper Antennae.**—First joint longer than the head, with a linear, not very straight, carina along the top; the joint is robust, thicker at the base than distally; the second joint equal in length, but less thick; the third joint but little more than a third the length of the second, distally dilated, and at the lower corner carrying a strong, flat, incurved spine (which possibly represents an accessory flagellum); the flagellum with the first joint longer than the spine just mentioned, bearded; the following joints numerous, short, closely united, each carrying a small calcclus. The flagellum incomplete, the remaining portion, a little longer than the first joint of the peduncle, contained more than fifty joints.

**Lower Antennae** less robust than the upper, with peduncles of about the same length; first joint a little dilated; gland-cone small; third joint subequal in length to the coalesced first and second; fourth joint rather longer than the first of the upper antennae, carrying spines on three edges; the fifth armed like the fourth, shorter and thinner than that joint, longer than the first three united; the flagellum with a first joint longer than any of those which follow, these, as in the upper antennae, being short, numerous, and each armed with a small calcclus. The flagellum incomplete, the remaining portion containing seventy joints, those towards the end being longer than those nearer the peduncle with the exception of the first, the whole equal in length to the first four joints of the peduncle. The calcclus is of a peculiar shape in this species; to the foot-stalk succeeds the usual circular cup, but the distal portion beyond this, instead of being as usual oval, has the distal half of each side cut away as it were, so as to leave a narrow triangular piece with the basal half of the oval projecting in a point on either side.

**Upper Lip** broad and thick, with a flattened space in the centre of an almost semicircular distal margin, the curve on either side of which has but few cilia.

**Mandibles.**—Cutting plate produced into a long process set round in front with eight or nine teeth, of which on the left mandible the lowest is the largest; the secondary plate on the left mandible has its edge divided into six teeth, of which the lowest is much the largest; on the right mandible the lowest but one of the teeth in the principal cutting plate is the largest, a circumstance not unusual; the secondary plate is less strong than in the other mandible, somewhat expanded distally, and divided into three teeth, of which the lowest is the longest and is subdivided into two small teeth; the spine-row shows ten spines on the left, nine on the right mandible, the
spines being to some extent denticulate or pectinate; the molar tubercle is prominent, with oval crown, dentate on one side, ciliated along the other edge; at the top in front a tubercular process and a ciliated ridge at right angles to the crown; there is a broadly oval process between the molar tubercle and the palp; on the outside from the basal part of the shaft, and parallel with it, projects a large, rectangular process, probably serving some interlocking purpose to adjust or strengthen the movements of the mandibles; the first joint of the palp has a group of spines at the outer distal angle; the second joint has the hinder margin coneave, with spines along the convex front margin, except a short piece at the base, and a parallel row on the surface, many of the spines being very long and most of them pectinate on two edges; the third joint is narrow, tapering, longer than the first and second united, with pectinate spines of various lengths along almost the whole front margin, with groups also at the back and one on the surface near the base, also with closely-set cilia on the surface of the upper part.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes broad and deep, and rather thick, strongly ciliated on the broad, rounded, distal margin, and more slightly on the straight inner margin; the mandibular processes with the apex directed a little outwards, the outer margin being broadly grooved, so that the process has a three-sided appearance.

First Maxille.—The inner plate oblong-oval, the attachment below narrow, the outer margin overlapping the outer plate; seven plumose setae, commencing at the top of the inner margin, pass round half the broad, distal margin, the seventh arising on the surface a little within the margin; at the inner corner there are three setules; the outer plate, longer but scarcely broader than the inner, carries on the truncate distal margin eleven slightly curved spines, of which none seems to have more than two lateral denticles, most of them having only one; on one of the maxillae there appeared to be twelve spines; the first joint of the palp is short, the second reaches beyond the outer plate, and carries round the apex and top of the inner margin seven long spine-teeth, the apex itself being serrate or rather cut into broad teeth; eight setiform spines pass along the surface from the outer apical angle a little way down the inner margin, within much the same limits a small thicket of cilia occupying the opposite surface; on the outer margin seta-like spines are placed at four serrations and at the apex.

Second Maxille.—The inner plate has its inner margin for some distance straight, strongly ciliated, at the widest part of the plate the margin turns obliquely towards the rounded apex, having at the turn several plumose setae, numerous long and slender spines fringing the margin from this point round the apex; the outer plate is very little longer than the inner and scarcely so broad, both its front and hind margins coneave below and convex above, the convex portions and the apex fringed with numerous spines, those on the apex very long, those on the outer margin small.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates small, reaching little beyond the base of the first
joint of the palp, with groups of plumose setae on or within the upper part of the inner margins, the distal margins broad, sloping outward, carrying two pairs of short teeth on one of the plates, on the other a pair of teeth and a tooth and a spine; these are followed by seven or eight long spines bending inwards; the outer plates narrow, reaching but little beyond the first joint of the palp, with the inner edge smooth for some distance, and then irregularly denticulate to the apex, which forms a tooth, beyond which the distal margin rises in a curve, set closely round with long curved spines to the number of fourteen or fifteen, which are successively longer and thinner, so that those which pass down the outer margin are rather feathered setae than spines; there are several setiform spines on the surface within the inner margin; the first joint of the palp is short, its inner margin extremely so; the second joint is elongate, carrying on both surfaces near the inner margin numerous groups of spines, many of them long and pectinate on two or three edges; there is also a group at the middle, and at the apex, of the outer margin; the third joint is much longer than the first, and thickly set on both margins and at the apex with large groups of pectinate spines; the finger is long, curved, sharply pointed, longer than the first, but shorter than the third joint, with a small ciliun at the nail, both edges and probably the whole joint covered with short down.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plate short, not overlapping the head, its front margin at the lower part sloping backwards, the lower margin a little concave, and the hinder sinuous, fringed with short spines. The first joint projecting much beyond the side-plate, not so long as the hand, its front margin nearly straight, the distal half of the hinder much out-bowed, and the whole fringed with setiform spines, and the lower margin, which at the rear projects beyond the second joint, also set round with spines, the front part of the inner surface covered with groups of setae; the second joint short, like the first having its distal margin furnished with numerous setiform spines, some very long; the third joint irregularly oblong, no part of the convex front margin free, carrying a group of spines on the inner surface; there is also a bunch of spines near the apex of the hind margin, which itself is embowered in spines rising on the surface near it; the wrist large, about as long as the first joint, the wing widening distally, but not reaching so far as the front margin of the joint, thickly set round with long serrate spines, besides having numerous groups of them on the inner surface, supported by other groups near the front margin on both surfaces, the lower margin of the wing concave and channelled near the attachment of the hand; the hand a very elongate oval, broadest about the centre, nowhere so wide as the wrist at its widest, and abruptly narrowed at the hinge of the finger, with many groups of spines or setae on the inner surface near each margin; the palm includes without any precise definition almost the whole of the hind margin, and is armed as well with long and short serrate setiform spines as with several short stout spines, for the insertion of all which a
special crenulation is provided just within the palm-margin; the finger is long and curved to fit the palm; by the bending forward of the hand in the channelling of the wrist the finger would be enabled to touch the expanded portion of the wrist, which may thus be adapted to assist in the act of grasping; the dorsal cili um close to the hinge, minute.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates larger and deeper than those of the first gnathopods, similar, except that the front margin has no abrupt bend. Branchial vesicles with a narrow crumpled neck, the whole length about equal to that of the first joint. The marsupial plates narrowing distally, set closely round with very numerous and long setae, more closely on the front than on the hind margin. The limb closely resembling that of the preceding pair in shape and the details of its armature, but the first joint considerably longer and more out-bowed on the hind margin, the wrist shorter than the first joint, its wing, unlike that in the first gnathopods, produced beyond the front margin so as to form a calx, though not a long one; the hand and finger but little longer than in the preceding pair; in each pair the finger has some small stiff hairs on the inner margin.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates with the front margin nearly straight, descending considerably below the preceding pair and free from it except at the convex upper part of the margin; the short slightly emarginate lower border makes a sharp angle with the front; the plate is thickened and its surface almost rigid near the hind margin, which is overlapped by the following plate. The branchial vesicles, of tolerably even width to the rounded apex, are longer than the first joint of the limb. The first joint reaches much below the side-plate, about equals the length of that of the preceding pair, with similar armature and a slight tendency to the out-bowing of the hind margin, which forms a ridge; the second joint with two groups of spines on the hind margin; the third joint elongate, not quite so long as the first, narrow, slightly curved, a very little expanded and decurrent at the distal end, with spines at some seven points of the hind margin, and some spinules in front; the remainder of the limb missing, unfortunately, not only in this but in all the peraeopods.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates shorter than in the preceding pair, excavated behind for little more than a quarter of the depth, from the angle of the excavation the margin slanting forwards to form a sharp angle with the lower point of the sinuous front margin. The branchial vesicles, marsupial plates, and joints of the limb as in the preceding pair.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates broader than deep, the front lobe larger than the hinder, the hinder with its lower margin flattened. Branchial vesicles broader than in the preceding pairs; marsupial plates similar. First joint of the limb rather longer than in the preceding pairs, a little expanded behind near the base, and distally in front, the armature slight, both front and hind margins carinate; the third joint similar to that of
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPDA.

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the preceding pair, but rather shorter, with six groups of strong spines on the front margin.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The front margin of the side-plates almost straight, shorter than the hind margin, the lobe behind resembling that in the third pereopods. The first joint rather shorter than in the preceding pair, but more dilated behind near the base; the limb in other respects like the preceding.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates small, not bilobed. First joint shorter than in the preceding pair, more expanded above, other details similar.

Pleopods.—The coupling-spines with two lateral retroverted teeth, the apical tooth seemingly double, bent, but not downwards; the cleft spines on the first pair nine in number, with seven or eight plumose setae on the margin above them, and as many on the same joint below them; the joints of the outer rami thirty-eight, of the inner thirty-four; the peduncles carrying numerous setae.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the second pair reach back just beyond those of the first pair, and those of the third just beyond those of the second; the peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, the rami lanceolate, the outer a little shorter than the inner, which it partially clasps, the marginal spines small; the peduncles of the second pair rather shorter than the longer rami, the rami similar to those of the preceding pair, but reaching rather beyond both those and the third pair; the peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, which, as in the other pairs, are broad, lanceolate, the outer shorter than the inner.

Telson subequal in length to the peduncles of the third uropods by which it is closely clasped, longer than broad, slightly narrowing distally, the distal end slightly emarginate.

Length.—The specimen is figured life-size at the top of the Plate. From the lateral lobe of the head to the dorsal apex of the first pleon-segment is nine-tenths of an inch; the total length without the antennæ may be considered to be an inch and a half, the imperfect upper antennœ measure seven-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 184, between Australia and New Guinea, August 29, 1874; lat. 12° 8' S., long. 145° 10' E.; depth, 1400 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36°. One specimen, female. Trawled.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the great distance between the habitat of the present species and that of the two earlier known species of the same genus, which are both Arctic. From the type-species, Amathillopsis spinigera, Heller, the present is distinguished by the palp of the mandibles, which in Heller's species has the third joint shorter than the second, by the absence of dorsal processes on the first four segments of the pleon, and the fourth of the pleon, by the shape of the side-plates, and by the peduncles of the third uropods, which in Heller's species are double the length of the telson. From Amathillopsis affinis, Miers, it is distinguished by the absence of dorsal

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.)
processes on the anterior pereon-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 maxille, 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 pereopods, 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 setae.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate with many plumose setae 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 *Pereopods*, in the last three pairs remarkably developed; the fingers of the pereopods 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 pereopods, except the last pair, and in some respects the mouth-organs, would bring it near to the Ediceridæ. From the Ponto-porcidæ it is separated by the absence of the secondary flagellum from the upper antennæ.
Zaramilla kergueleni, n. sp. (Pl. LXVI.).

Back round, not broad, the animal compressed; head a little angularly advanced between the upper antennae, medio-lateral lobes but little advanced; postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments acute, of the third, which is the longest, right-angled.

Eyes large, dark, oval, placed near the front margin, with no great interval on the top of the head.

Upper Antennæ.—The peduncle as long as the flagellum, the first joint much thicker and somewhat longer than the second, which is thicker and longer than the third, all three with setæ on the lower margin; the third as long as the first three or four joints of the eleven- or twelve-jointed flagellum; on some of the joints of the flagellum, besides setæ, were long and broad cylinders, and also short ones, in the male also calceoli.

Lower Antennæ.—First joint little expanded, gland-cone small and little prominent, third joint very short; fourth joint broader, but a little shorter, than the fifth, both these with setæ on the lower margin; flagellum of fourteen joints, for the most part longer and shorter alternately, the longer being also more expanded distally, and, in the male, carrying small calceoli.

Upper Lip very broad, the distal margin rather irregularly convex; in the specimen figured this is folded back, probably by accident.

Mandibles.—Cutting edge divided into five or six strong teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible similarly divided; on the right mandible the cutting edge does not seem to antagonize squarely with that of the left mandible, its secondary plate is of much slighter construction, by no means as on the other mandible a reduced duplicate of the cutting edge, but laminar, the apex divided into two portions, each with a gaping, serrate emargination, so that four terminal teeth are formed, of which the central two overlap; the spine-row of numerous, seven or more, long, curved, pectinate spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with denticulate crown; the palp set well forward, just over the molar tubercle, the first joint short, the second rather longer than the third, fringed for the greater part of its length on and near the inner margin with slightly plumose setæ, the third joint a long oval, pointed at the apex, fringed like the second, and also carrying on the outer surface, near the base, a transverse row of eight setæ of various sizes; an articular process stands out between the molar tubercle and the base of the palp.

Lower Lip short but very broad, forward lobes little dehiscent, the broad apical and inner margins well ciliated; inner plates faintly distinct.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate broad, narrowing to the apex, fringed with a dozen plumose setæ, of which the apical is the longest; outer plate carrying on the apical margin nine multidentate spines, of which the innermost is straight; the large second
joint of the palp overtops the outer plate, and has a small spine-tooth below the apex, and a row of six on the apex, the outermost being longer and more slender than the rest; a row of small setæ runs below the apical margin.

Second Maxillæ.—The plates moderately broad, with rounded apices; the inner plate a little shorter and narrower than the outer, with ten or a dozen plumose setæ, beginning on the inner margin near the base and passing round towards the outer apex; the apical margin fringed with rows of curved spines; the apical margin of the outer plate fringed in like manner, the largest spines outermost, followed by a few smaller ones down the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates reaching about as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, apical margin straight, with three spine-teeth and a row of plumose setæ beginning below the apex on the inner side, passing along it and ending just below it on the outer side, some long plumose setæ on the inner margin; outer plates small, not nearly reaching the end of the second joint of the palp, with eight long spine-teeth on the inner margin, followed by a longer spine-tooth and five plumose setæ round the apical, and a little descending the hinder, margin; there are also numerous groups of setæ on the outer surface, within the inner margin of the plates; the second joint of the palp longer than the first; the third as long as the first, with setæ on surface and apex, some of the latter strongly pectinate; finger slender, with a sharp nail.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates oblong, rounded lower margin fringed with setæ, two or three of which also occur on the hind margin. The first joint reaching a little below the side-plate, with some setæ along the hinder, and two or three near the base on the front, margin, some pectinate spines at the apex behind; the third joint short, with pointed apex, just above which is a row of setæ and a pectinate spine; the wrist in the male a little shorter, in the female a little longer, and distally a little broader, than the hand, with rows of pectinate spines on the hinder margin and the surfaces near it, a group of setæ at the front apex; the hand between oval and oblong, with groups of seta-like pectinate spines on both surfaces and near both margins; the palm oblique, a little sinuous, minutely crenate, bordered with cilia, defined by a group of stout but slenderly pointed spines of various sizes, the smallest outermost; the finger reaching just to the extremity of the palm, with a little constriction of the outer margin at the base of the nail; the dorsal cilium short.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates a little longer and broader than those of the preceding segment, otherwise similar. The branchial vesicles a long oval, longer than the first joint of the limb; the marsupial plates in the female specimen figured were short, oval, smooth-rimmed. The joints of the limb scarcely differ from those of the first pair, the first joint longer, and descending further below the side-plate, the hand considerably longer in the male, and a little longer in the female, than the wrist; armature practically identical.
First Peraeopods.—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles expanding from a narrow neck so as to be widest distally, as long as the first joint, and almost as wide as long. First joint extending a little below the side-plate, second joint very short, third longer than fourth or fifth, with setae on the hind margin and apex of front; fourth a little longer and much broader than fifth, with setae on both margins; fifth not broad and not tapering, with setae on both margins, those on the straight hind margin short; the finger very short, with short cilia near the hinge and near the nail; the nail with a pointed projecting cap.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates not much longer but very much broader than the preceding pair, the excavation behind descending a very small distance. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, the limb in other respects scarcely differing from the preceding pair.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad but not deep, the hind lobe less broad than the front, of about the same depth, crenulate and ciliated round the lower part of its hind margin. The first joint large, oblong, oval, rather broader below than above, with small setae in the crenulation of the hind rim, and longer setae on the front margin; second joint very small; third of great size, nearly as long as the first joint, much broader than the fourth, somewhat decurrent, with setae, some of which are spiniform, along both margins; the fourth joint longer and much broader than the fifth, with setae on both margins; the fifth not so long as the straight, slender finger, with setae on both margins, and at the front apex close to the hinge of the finger a group of spines, two short and stout, and a third half the length of the finger, of great strength; the finger tapering, minutely pectinate in front, the nail spine-like, with a cilium at its base, and sheltered by a long cap, the peak of which projects beyond it.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The hind lobe of the side-plates produced much below the front one. The first joint more rounded than in the preceding pair, rather broader, but rather shorter, especially behind; the other joints similar but longer, the third and fourth also wider, the third more strongly armed with spines.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates small, not bilobed. Branchial vesicles small, ovate, a little larger than the side-plates. First joint broader and behind much longer than that of the preceding pair; the third joint large, broad, and strongly spined; fourth joint longer than in the preceding pairs, with spines as well as setae on the front margin; the fifth joint equal in length to the finger, the dorsal cilium of which in this, as in the two preceding pairs, is very small.

Pleopods.—Groups of setae on the peduncles, two hooked spines both apically sharp, one with three, the other with two retroverted teeth, the opposite margins with backward serrature; the rami with fourteen joints to the inner, sixteen to the outer; the first joint of the inner with three cleft spines at the upper part, some plumose setae below, and groups of setae on the opposite margin.
Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami; the rami subequal, each with three spines on the margin, and at some distance from these a large terminal one at the apex, surrounded by three shorter ones; the peduncles of the second pair shorter than one ramus, longer than the other; this pair is shorter but stouter than the preceding, very similar in armature, but the longer ramus has four marginal spines; the peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, which are lanceolate, subequal, with spines on both edges, and some on the surface, some of the spines being in pairs.

Telson as long as once and a half the breadth at the base, extending beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft for three-quarters of its length, only dehiscent near the end, the two halves apically pointed; pairs of unequal spines at three points on the surface of each half, seemingly not quite symmetrically placed, also a couple of cilia midway down between the upper and next pair of spines.

Length.—The length of the female specimen in the position figured, from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, was three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Kerguelen, January 14, 1874; at the surface. Several specimens.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

Family Pleustidae.

For the characteristics of the subfamily Pleustinæ, in which Buchholz places the genera Pleustes and Parapleustes, see Note on Buchholz, 1873 (p. 424); in changing the subfamily into a family I propose to omit from the definition the statement that the mandibles have no molar tubercle.

Genus Pleustes, Spence Bate, 1858.

1865. Paramphithoei (pars), Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 7.
1874. Pleustes, Buchholz, Die zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt.

Sars, who in 1876 named a species Pleustes euacanthus, in 1885 re-named this species Paramphithoei euacantha, and takes occasion to remark that he considers that the genus
Paramphithoe should be classed among the Epimeridae, and that he has “seen fit to retain Spence Bate's genus Pleustes for P. panopla, Krøyer, and the species nearest related to that form.” He does not, however, say whether he places Pleustes also in the family Epimeridae. For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Spence Bate, 1858 (p. 308). Boeck gives the following more expanded description:—

"Upper Lip deeply cleft.

"Mandibles unlike one another; one with, the other without, an accessory plate; the third joint of the palp almost equalling the second in length.

"First Maxilla having the outer plate furnished with slender spines, some of them serrate on the inner margin, some apically furcate; the palp apically furnished with spines; the inner plate small, with few setae.

"Maxillipeds with the inner plate short but broad; the outer plate small, with slender spines on the inner margin; the palp elongate, its last joint forming a long nail, serrate on the inner margin.

"Upper Antennae longer than the lower.

"First four pairs of side-plates large or of moderate length and successively larger.

"Head produced into a frontal rostrum, which is generally strong.

"First and Second Gnathopods more or less robust, of nearly the same shape; the wrist short, sending out a small heel from the lower hinder angle.

"Uropods with the outer ramus shorter than the inner.

"Telson small, undivided."

To this he appends the remark in brackets, that “the genus Pleustes can scarcely be included in the Oedicerinae.” Accordingly, at p. 496 of the work just quoted, he places the genus Pleustes among the Leucothoines, the sixth subfamily of the Leucothoidae, without, however, noticing that his definition of this subfamily disagrees in some respects with his generic definition of Pleustes. Thus, in describing the side-plates of the Leucothoines, he says, “Imo majore qvam 2do et 3tio,” of the uropods he says, “ramis ultimi paris longitudine fere æqualibus,” and of the telson, “appendix caudalis elongata.”

The new species here assigned to the genus differs from Boeck's generic account in having a secondary plate on each mandible, and in having the third joint of the mandibular palp longer than the second, in that particular, however, agreeing with Boeck's own, as well as Schneider's, specific account of Pleustes panopla, Krøyer.
Pleustes panoploa, Kroyer (sp.).

1883, Amphithoe panoploa, Kroyer, Grønlands Amphipoder, p. 270, tab. ii. fig. 9.
1876. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 302, pl. xxi. fig. 2.

Locality.—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35°. One specimen. Dredged.

Remark.—It may be noticed that in this specimen the rostrum is proportionally longer than in the figures of the species given by Kroyer, Boeck, and Sp. Bate. J. S. Schneider observes that Boeck in his figure of the maxillipeds makes the first joint of the palp too long, and produces the outer plate to the middle of the palp's second joint, whereas in reality it only reaches the base. The Challenger specimen agrees very well with Kroyer's figures, but it seems scarcely possible that the figure of Pleustes tuberculatus in the British Museum Catalogue can represent the same species. Boeck, in speaking of the tuberculated form for which Professor M. Sars suggested the name panoploides, declares that the apparent difference between the Norwegian and Greenland specimens rests only on an oversight of Kroyer's. The matter seems to need some further investigation.

Pleustes abyssorum, n. sp. (Pl. LXVII.).

Rostrum long and narrow, carinate underneath, and channelled on either side of the carina, projecting over the first joint of the upper antenna almost to its distal end, lateral lobes of the head very small, acute; all the segments of the peraeon and pleon carinate, except the fourth of the pleon; the back has an imbricated appearance, the hind margin of the second segment of the pleon in especial being dorsally raised above the next segment; the third segment of the pleon has a dorsal dentiform process erect near the distal end; the fourth segment has a dorsal depression; the posterolateral angle of the third is produced in a small point; in the two preceding segments this angle is not produced.
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

ZOOLOGY—VOL. XXIX.
TEXT—SECOND HALF.
REPORT
ON THE
SCIENTIFIC RESULTS
OF THE
VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER
DURING THE YEARS 1873-76
UNDER THE COMMAND OF
CAPTAIN GEORGE S. NARES, R.N., F.R.S.
AND THE LATE
CAPTAIN FRANK TOURLE THOMSON, R.N.
PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
THE LATE
Sir C. WYVILLE THOMSON, Knt., F.R.S., &c.
REGIUS PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
DIRECTOR OF THE CIVILIAN SCIENTIFIC STAFF ON BOARD
AND NOW OF
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ONE OF THE NATURALISTS OF THE EXPEDITION
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CONTENTS.

Report on the Amphipoda collected by H.M.S. Challenger during the years 1873–1876.

By Rev. Thomas R. R. Stebbing, M.A.

SECOND HALF.
EDITORIAL NOTE.

The collections of Amphipoda procured in the trawls, dredges, and tow-nets during the voyage of H.M.S. Challenger were placed in the hands of the Rev. Thomas R. R. Stebbing for examination and description in the summer of 1882. From not long after that date up to the present time Mr. Stebbing has been almost exclusively occupied in the work connected with the preparation of this extensive and valuable Report, which will be welcomed by all students of the Crustacea.

There is the same uncertainty connected with the Amphipoda as with several other groups of animals taken in the trawls and tow-nets, as to the depths at which the specimens were captured. Some were undoubtedly taken at or near the bottom, while others were as certainly taken in the surface and subsurface waters, but with others again there is a great deal of doubt. Although a record of the depths to which the nets were let down was attached to the specimens, the naturalists of the Expedition did not intend to convey the impression that the specimens necessarily came from the depths indicated.

This Report, which forms Part LXVII. and Volume XXIX. of the Zoological Series of Reports, consists of 1774 pages of letterpress, with 212 Plates and a Map. The whole is bound up in three separate portions, two of letterpress and one of Plates.

The first Instalment of the Manuscript was received by me on the 5th December 1885, and the last on the 30th November 1888.

John Murray.

Challenger Office, 32 Queen Street,
Edinburgh, December 5, 1888.
Eyes small, oval, situated near the lateral lobes of the head.

Upper Antennae.—First joint of the peduncle much thicker, but not much longer than the second, twice as long as broad; third joint scarcely more than half the length of the second; flagellum of forty-four or more joints, of which the first is longest, the first six carry short cylinders, and of the rest each alternate joint; the joints of the peduncle have a few short cilia or setules, and have their distal margins more or less lobed; the third has also on the inner side a minute representative of a secondary flagellum, rounded, armed with a single cilium.

Lower Antennae thinner and much shorter than the upper. Peduncle shorter than the peduncle of the upper antennae. The first joint not greatly expanded, the second produced on one side all along the third, which it partially clasps, the opening of the (not conical) gland-corne being on the inside at the distal angle of the clasping part; the third joint short, its distal margin irregular, armed with small spines that show each an accessory thread; the fourth joint equal in length to the preceding three united, with groups of spines on its surface and at the apex; the fifth joint a little longer than the fourth, with groups of spines or short setae on the surface and at the apex; the flagellum of twenty-four joints, of which the first is the longest; these joints are distally furnished with groups of setules.

Upper Lip having the outer plate apically divided by a small oblique emargination into two unequal lobes.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate rather small, its edge divided into six or seven consecutive teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible nearly as large as the principal, divided similarly into six teeth; this plate on the right mandible is slighter, divided into two teeth, one of which, having the appearance of being broken or much worn, is approached by the serrate outer edge of the plate; the spine row of thirteen slender, backward curving, spinuliferous spines, the row filling up the small space between the cutting plates and the prominent molar tuberele; crown of the molar tuberele oval, dentate, and ciliated; the articulating process blunt, close to the base of the palp which is just over the molar tuberele; the first joint of the palp carrying one or two spines, the second joint having several along the front margin and surface adjoining it, its hind margin a little concave; the third joint subequal in length to the first and second united, its outer border convex, its outer surface covered with adpressed cilia, its inner margin for almost the whole extent fringed with pectinate spines, of which there are on the apex two very long followed by two shorter.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes very broad and thick, much ciliated apically; the mandibular processes very short.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate squarish oval, with four plumose setae on the apex, alternately long and short; the outer plate much broader than the inner, with ten spines on the truncate distal margin, the one row slender and denticulate, the
other rather shorter and stouter, and with a single lateral denticle or none; the palp, which is densely ciliated on the surface, has on the distal border of the long and much curved second joint seven or eight spine-teeth, that at the outer angle longer than the rest; there are also setae on the surface near the distal margin.

*Second Maxillæ.*—Both plates a little curved, much ciliated, with spines round the apical margins, and descending a little way down the inner margins, at the distal part of which the shorter inner plate has two large plumose setae.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates, which do not reach to the middle of the first joint of the palp, on the inner margins have several plumose setae, which pass over towards, but not to, the outer apex; the distal margin sloping outwards, carries on the truncate inner angle three small teeth set close together, the central the longest, beyond which the margin has two short and two longer incurving plumose spines; the outer plates reach just beyond the first joint of the palp; the inner margins smooth, except for a microscopic crenulation, at the apex forming an angle, behind which the distal margin rises a little, and is set with a close row of six short curved spines; there are a few setiform spines on the outer surface at some little distance from the inner margin; both the inner and outer plates are strongly ciliated; the first joint of the palp is as long as the second, its inner margin not so long as the outer, but longer than usual and fringed with spines as in the two following joints; the second joint a little longer than the third; the third equal in length to the sharply pointed finger; the spines on the palp are spined on two edges, coarsely at the centre, finely towards the apex; the finger has a couple of cilia at the base of the sharp slender nail.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates bent forwards to a rounded point, front border concave, hinder and lower continuous, to a certain extent serrate; some spines on the upper part of the hinder margin and on the inner surface; the first joint widening distally, with groups of spines at the apex and on the surfaces, chiefly on the inner surface near the concave front margin; the second joint short; the third oblong, with groups of pectinate spines on the serrat e hind margin, and along and near the distal margin; the wrist triangular, distally broad and cup-like, the length and breadth nearly equal, armed like the preceding joint; the hand irregularly oval, longer than the two preceding joints united, as broad as the wrist, the front margin smooth and little curved, the hind margin at first smooth, then crenulate, and finally showing two broad emarginations, the inner surface carrying numerous groups of spines, the outer a few; the palm not specially defined; the finger closing down not quite to the end of the indentured part of the hind margin, which is set with groups of slender spines, stout spines and setules, of the groups including the stout spines with accessory threads there being two on the outer and four on the inner side, between which the apical part of the finger closes.

*Second Gnathopods.*—The side-plates similar to the preceding, but longer and less
the limb also similar, but in all parts larger, the chief difference of shape being in the hand, which has a well-defined palm, the border of which turns at first almost at right angles to the spine-beset hind margin, then forming a great cavity by its junction with a large triangular process which projects just below the hinge of the finger; over the end of the triangular process and the outer part of the cavity the broad finger bends, resting its tip among spines on the inner surface above the commencement of the palm; some strong spines are set near the commencement of the palm, while the cavity and the process above mentioned are fringed with setules.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates longer and less pointed than in the preceding pair.

The limb similar to the following pair.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates longer than in the preceding pair; the surface vertically ridged or raised in this as in the two preceding pairs; the front margin straight, the hinder excavate just at the top, then sloping forwards to the narrow lower margin. The branchial vesicles broadly oval, shorter than the first joint of the limb. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, its front margin fringed with setiform spines of various lengths; the second joint comparatively long; the third much longer than the fourth, with spines at two points of the hind margin and at the apex, which has a little lobe, spines at two or three points of the front margin and at its long, acute, decurrent apex. The fourth joint like the third widening distally, shorter than the fifth, with three groups of spines on the serrate hind margin and a large group round its apex, the front margin free, its apex pointed; the fifth joint shorter than the third, somewhat curved, almost parallel-sided, with spines at five points of the hind margin, some spinules on the front; the finger curved, considerably shorter than the fifth joint; dorsal cilium short, near the hinge; two or three more cilia on the hind margin and at the base of the nail.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates broader than the preceding pair, strongly bilobed, the hind lobe narrower, but considerably deeper than the front one, distally pointed. The branchial vesicles much as in the preceding pair; the whole series is very uniform in shape, graduated in size, so that the central pairs are the largest; none are very large, all inflated, and more persistent than usual; whether the last peraeopods had any I did not perceive. First joint of the limb oblong, broader than above, the lower hinder lobe overlapping the second joint; the front margin with spines at a few points, the hind margin almost smooth, sinuous, but all the central part concave; the upper surface is longitudinally ridged; the second joint has spines at two points in front; the remaining joints are like those of the preceding peraeopods in shape and armature, but are thicker and stronger, the fifth and sixth joints also a little longer; the third has spines at five points in front, the fifth at six points, and the finger six cilia on the outer margin.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The side-plates with an inconspicuous lobe in front, the hind
lobe similar to that of the preceding pair, but smaller. The limb closely resembling that of the third pereopods; the front margin of the first joint more strongly spined; that of the third joint with spines at four points only, this margin being shorter than in the preceding pair.

Fifth Pereopods.—The side-plates small. The first joint and the third larger than in the preceding pairs; the limb in general similar.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines small and slender, apparently with three small hooks near the apex, and two long ones on the side lower down; the cleft spines on the first joint of the inner ramus numbering eight in the first pair, the margin above them strongly ciliated, the outer arm of the cleft much longer than the inner; the joints of the rami numbering from twenty to twenty-three.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the rami; the outer ramus rather shorter than the inner; peduncles of the second pair longer than the outer, but rather shorter than the inner, ramus; peduncles of the third pair scarcely so long as the short outer ramus, much shorter than the inner; the rami less broad than in the two other pairs; many small spines on the edges of all the rami, and of the peduncles of the first two pairs, which have also spines at the apices of the rami; the peduncles of these two pairs reach equally far back, the inner ramus of the second as far as the outer of the first, or a little further; the peduncles of the third less far than the other two, the inner ramus about as far as the outer of the second pair.

Telson short, little longer than its breadth, not reaching the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, narrowing distally to a very small extent, carrying some few cilia at points on the surface.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, from the point of the rostrum to the dorsal apex of the second pleon-segment, measured eleven-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 147, near Marion Island, December 30, 1873; lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom, Diatom ooze; bottom temperature, 34°·2. One specimen.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the great depth from which the specimen was brought up.


In 1870 Boeck established the Epimerinae as twelfth subfamily of the Gammaridae, between the Iphimedinæ and Dexaminiæ; in his latest work he retains the subfamily unaltered, but places it fifth, immediately after the Oedicerinæ in the list on page 74, while in the body of the work he places it fourth, preceding the Oedicerinæ. He assigns to it only two genera, Acanthozoon and Epimeria. In 1882 Sars named a family Epimeridae, including in it the genera Epimeria, Iphimedia, Vertumnus, Odias,
Laphystius, Acanthozone, thus interposing between the two genera of Boeck's Epimerinae the four genera which Boeck assigns to the subfamily Iphimedinæ, but this union of the two groups scarcely seems admissible in view of the marked distinction exhibited by the mouth-organs respectively of the one and the other. Boeck gives the following definition of the Epimerinae:

"Upper Lip very broad, apically little insinuate.
"Mandibles very strong, apically broad and dentate; the secondary plate robust and dentate; the spines of the spine-row numerous, broad, lanceolate, and serrate on the convex margin.
"First Maxillæ strong; the palp two-jointed, its second joint apically armed with few teeth; the inner plate furnished with many setæ on the inner margin.
"Second Maxillæ broad.
"Maxillipeds with the outer plates broad and dentate; the palp elongate, robust, its last joint unguiform.
"The body very thick, robust, carinate and dentate (spinis armatum). The side-plates large, rigid. The eyes prominent.
"Antennæ with long flagella; the Upper Antennæ without accessory flagellum.
"First and Second Gnathopods slender; the rest of the legs strong.
"Uropods biramous; the second pair shorter than the first, with the inner ramus a little longer than the outer; the third pair with the rami equal in length.
"Telson rigid, of moderate size, apically a little incised."

Genus Epimeria, Costa, 1851.

1882. Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 100.

For the original definition, see Note on Costa, 1851 (p. 250). Boeck defines it thus:

"Segments of the trunk carinate.
"Four anterior pairs of side-plates very long, narrow, towards the apex acuminate, rigid; the fourth and fifth pairs prominent."
"The frontal rostrum very large and curved between the antennæ.

"In the Third, Fourth and Fifth Peræopods (and especially in the Third and Fourth) the first joint only a little dilated.

"Third Uropods with very narrow rami."

*Epimeria loricata*, G. O. Sars (Pl. LXVIII.).


The Rostrum projecting almost to the end of the third joint of the upper antennæ, long, acute, apically depressed, laterally and inferiorly carinate, longer than the part of the head to the rear of it; there is a minute angular projection of the sides of the head between the upper and lower antennæ, and the lower front angle of the head is acute. A central carina traverses the back from the first segment of the peræon, on which it is slight and blunt, to the fourth segment of the pleon, attaining its greatest development on the first three pleon-segments; it is constituted by backward-directed processes almost nose-like in profile, all but the first three or four being sharp-edged and very prominent; on the third and fourth segments of the pleon, and to a slight extent on the second, there is shown a tendency to develop an anterior process; on either side a lateral carina is formed by an oblique ridge on each segment running downwards and backwards, the peræon-segments (of which the fourth and fifth are the broadest) showing several small tubercles below the ridges, the first two segments of the pleon showing two, the third three prominent tubercles behind close to the hind margin, and another lower down, while on the fourth pleon-segment there is a single lateral tubercle and an arched ridge below it; the first three pleon-segments have the postero-lateral angles produced into a sharp sharp point, which in the second and third is slightly upturned; in the second segment the antero-lateral angle also forms a backward-directed tooth.

*Eyes* prominent, hemispherical, adjoining the lateral tooth on each side of the head. They are, according to Sars, "a rich vermilion in colour."

*Upper Antennæ.*—Peduncle short, first joint longer than the second and third united, not twice as long as broad, with a group of spines at the lower distal angle; the second joint a little longer than wide, with groups of spines at the middle and 1 The references to the American Journal of Science are borrowed from Professor Smith's paper.
apex of the lower margin, third joint shorter and narrower, with long slender spines at
the lower apex; flagellum of more than twenty-eight joints, the first longer than the
third joint of the peduncle and equal to the four following joints of the flagellum,
with five groups of setules on the under side; the secondary flagellum of one short
narrow joint, almost rudimentary, as in Epimeria cornigera of Fabricius. Sars, on
the other hand, says, “secondary flagellum entirely wanting.”

Lower Antennæ.—The peduncles and flagella longer than those of the upper
antennæ; first three joints short, distally emarginate, the gland-cone long and narrow;
the third joint with slender spines at the lower apex; the fourth joint equal in length
to the preceding three united, with spines on the lower margin; the fifth shorter than
the fourth; there are short hairs or spinules on various parts of the peduncle; the
flagellum of fifty joints, or more, the first equal in length to four or five that come
next, the terminal joints slender, longer than the earlier except the first.

Upper Lip broad and deep; apical margin narrowed, in the slightest degree
emarginate and minutely furred.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate narrow, slightly clasping the secondary plate,
its long edge divided into about nine teeth, of which the last four or five are
prominent; the secondary plate on the left mandible with the oblique edge divided
into five teeth, of which the lowest is the most produced; on the right mandible this
plate is slighter, has a much narrower distal edge, divided into one long tooth and
three minute denticles; spine-row of some fifteen denticulate spines with some that are
shorter and smooth, or setiform and ciliated; molar tubercle long, prominent, with a
ciliated ridge along the inner surface, the dentate crown very small; there is a process
on the inner surface between the molar tubercle and the palp, which is set just over it;
the second joint of the palp scarcely so long as the third, carrying several long slender
spines mixed with some that are shorter along the inner margin, beginning below the
centre; the third joint a little curved, with the inner margin less so than the outer,
fringed along the inner margin with numerous spines of different lengths, three of those
at the apex being strongly pectinate.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes widely dehiscent, each carrying at the apex a short
but dense row of blunt-headed cilia, the margins ciliated, a long dense row of cilia on the
surface within the inner margin; the mandibular processes short, divergent.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate short and broad, with nine plumose setæ on the oblique
distal margin; the outer plate broad, with eleven variously dentate spines on the
obliquely truncate distal margin, the inner part of which is ciliated; the long curved
second joint of the palp reaches beyond the outer plate, and on its irregularly toothed
distal margin carries four spine-teeth, the outermost the longest, with four or five seta-
like spines on the surface within the distal margin.

Second Maxillæ.—Both plates broad, the inner shorter and rather broader than the
outer, its broad oblique distal margin crowded with pectinate spines and having four or five plumose setae along the lower inner part; there are a few small spines at the distal part of the outer margin; the distal margin of the outer plate carries fifteen long distally pectinate spines, besides several smaller ones, a few of which also are found on the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner prismatic plates not reaching so far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, with very numerous setae on the inner margin, three small spine-teeth and several incurving spines on the distal margin; the outer plates large and broad, but not reaching the distal end of the second joint of the palp; the inner margin almost smooth, with a few seta-like spines on the surface near them; the rounded distal border separated from the inner margin by the apical angle of the latter, set round with eight spine-teeth and four setae, graduating as usual from the one to the other; first joint of the palp not much shorter than the second, the second much longer than the third; the finger short, its inner margin armed with six teeth; the nail sharp.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates narrow, triangular, extending a little below the lower angle of the head, channelled at the back, the apex of the hind margin forming the point of the triangle. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, bent at the upper part, both margins carrying numerous long setae, the front margin, much of which is straight, having also many spines, the third joint longer than the second, both with spines at the apex; the wrist subequal in length to the hand, twice as long as broad, with four large groups of spines on the hinder margin, and one at the apex of the front; the hand oblong, a little broader at the palm than at the base, with short spines at the apex in front, a group about one-third of the hand's length from that apex, several on the inner surface and hind margin; the serrate palm is connected by a gentle curve with the hind margin, which is here finely pectinate, some rather stronger spines being inserted on the surface near; the finger strong, much curved at the slender nail, reaching beyond the palm border, and having its inner edge armed with twelve teeth, or rather spines, since they appear to be inserted in the margin, not to be part of it.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates rather longer than the preceding pair, and a little more squared below. The limb like the preceding, but the joints, especially the hand, a little longer; many of the spines in both gnathopods pectinate on two edges.

First Peropods.—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but longer and broader, the lower edges of the first three side-plates forming a continuous line. First joint of the limb reaching below the side-plate, carrying long setae and short spines on the margins; second joint short, with spines at the apex before and behind, this and the remaining joints as in the following pair.

Second Peropods.—Side-plates with the front margin long and sinuous, ending below in a sharp angle which points backwards, the hind margin excavate about a third of its length, then with a deep curve joining the front margin at its apex; the hinder
part of the plate is deeply channelled and below the excavation sends back a long process on the inner side, which interlocks it with the deep channelling of the front of the following segment. First joint of the limb not reaching below the side-plate; third joint rather longer than the fourth, with spines at four or five points behind, and spinules here and there on the front margin and surface; fourth joint subequal in length to the fifth, armed like the third; fifth joint with spines at seven points of the hind margin, the spines shorter than on the two preceding joints; the finger strong, much shorter than the fifth joint, nail sharp.

Third Peraeopods.—The lower apex of the side-plate pointing downwards and backwards, the free front margin continuing the curve of the free hind margin of the preceding plate, the hind margin slightly toothed near the centre. The first joint reaching below the side-plate, a little wider above than below, channelled behind, distally lobed on both edges, the inner lobe crenulate, the front margin carrying several groups of spines and near the top some long setæ; the short second joint distally lobed on both edges behind, carrying some short spines in front; the remaining joints similar to those of the preceding pair, but longer and stronger. The integument of the limbs and apparently of the whole structure is covered with scale-markings.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The side-plates short and thick, channelled below, on the outer surface a vertical ridge running down to a central apex. The first joint more expanded than in the preceding pair, the inner side developing a wing with convex hind margin, crenulate at the lower end; the following joints as in the preceding pair, except that the third, fourth, and fifth are longer.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates small, not pointed. First joint of the limb pear-shaped, a little longer than that of the preceding peraeopods and much more expanded behind, except at the distal lobe, which overlaps the short second joint; the remaining joints as in the two preceding pairs, but shorter than in either.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines very small, the base broader than the shaft, with six retroverted teeth (including the apical) along one side in succession; cleft spines eight or nine, with long arms to the eleft, the outer little longer than the inner; joints of the rami numbering from twenty-four to twenty-seven on the first pair.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair a little shorter than the subequal rami, which reach as far as or beyond the second, but not so far as the third pair; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the rami, the outer rami shorter than the inner; peduncles of the third pair short, the rami long, broadly lanceolate, subequal, closely overlapping. The marginal spines throughout are small.

Telson little longer than broad, reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, distally with a triangular emargination, which with the incurving of the lateral margins forms on either side a triangular apex.

Length.—The length of the largest specimen, in a straight line from the tip of the
rostrum to the extremity of the third uropods, was four-fifths of an inch. In Den norske Nordhavs-Expedition, p. 167, Sars says, "Length of the largest of the specimens collected about 40 mm., for an Amphipod a truly imposing size."

**Locality.**—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35°. Three specimens. Dredged.

**Remarks.**—This species I at first named *Epimeria conspicua*, though with some doubt as to its distinctness from the species *Epimeria loricata*, of which G. O. Sars had given a preliminary description. The further description and admirable figure since given by Sars of his species show clearly that *Epimeria conspicua* must rank as a synonym. Of this indeed I had earlier become aware, as upon my application to Mr. Sidney Irving Smith for specimens of *Epimeria loricata*, he with his accustomed kindness sent me specimens from lat. 38° 37' 30" N., long. 73° 11' 0" W., which agree too minutely with the Challenger specimen to admit any question of specific distinctness. Two of these specimens were considerably larger than the largest Challenger specimen, and retained, and still retain, traces of bright red colouring, of which the Challenger specimens show not a vestige. Sars says "Colour a gorgeous red," and again, "Colour a magnificent coral-red, a trifle more vivid on the posterior margin of each segment.”

In Boeck’s definition of *Epimeria*, the character "Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris ramis perangustis" is not appropriate to the present species.

**Family Iphimediæ.**

In 1870 Boeck made the Iphimediæ the eleventh subfamily of the Gammaridæ, placing in it the genera *Vertumnus*, *Iphimedia*, *Odius*, and *Laphystius*; in his later work he made it the seventh subfamily of the Leucothoidæ, with the same genera, but substituting the name *Arcahonotozoma* for the preoccupied *Vertumnus*, and in the table of errata reading *Lafystius* in place of *Laphystius*; in the body of the work the Iphimediæ appear as the fifth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, but the editor explains (p. iv.) that this was due to a wrong arrangement of the manuscript, being contrary to the scheme of classification given on page 74. As already noted, Sars in 1882 placed the genera assigned by Boeck to the Iphimediæ in the family Epimeridæ. The characters most open to observation certainly unite the two groups very closely, but on the other hand they are rather sharply distinguished by the mandibles and maxillipeds. I rely upon Boeck’s definition of the Iphimediæ as being almost equally applicable to the new family Iphimediæ, which is now chiefly in the form of the name; the definition is as follows:—
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

"Upper Lip elongate, apically strongly insinuate.

"Mandibles elongate, often strong, apically produced, little or not at all dentate; secondary plate also produced and narrow, molar tubercle little, often obsolete; palp elongate, robust, three-jointed.

"Lower Lip with the inner plate small, situated near the apex.

"First Maxillae more or less elongate; the palp sometimes long, two-jointed, sometimes almost obsolete, one-jointed.

"Maxillipeds with the inner plates long, narrow, furnished only with setæ; the outer plates tolerably large or of moderate size and little setose; the palp not very elongate, its last joint not unguiform; the two last joints of the palp sometimes absent.

"Body either compressed, thick, and furnished with large side-plates, or [sub-depressed] not depressed, and furnished with smaller side-plates.

"Upper Antennæ without accessory flagellum.

"First and Second Gnathopods sometimes slender and not subchelate, sometimes robust and subchelate.

"First and Second Perseopods strong.

"The Fourth Perseopods longer than the Third and the Fifth than the Fourth.

"Uropods biramous.

"Telson small, sometimes apically incised."

It is obvious that the words "non depressum" applied to the body, although occurring in both of Boeck's works, are due only to an accidental error, and must be corrected into "subdepressum," the word actually given in the account of Lafystius, the only genus which can be in question. The description given of the Upper Lip, which probably induced Boeck to transfer the Iphimedæ from the Gammaridæ to the Leucothoidæ, is itself open to criticism, as inapplicable at any rate to some of the genera, and it should, therefore, in my opinion, be removed from the definition. To include the new genus Acanthechinus, I propose to make a slight change in the account of the maxillipeds, describing the last joint as "not always unguiform," and in the account of the mandibles to say that the molar tubercle is "generally little."

Genus Acanthechinus, n. gen.

General habit rigid, developing long pointed processes.

Mandibles having a long palp, with a process on the first joint, the third joint not shorter than the second; the spines of the spine-row differing greatly in size and shape; the molar tubercle very prominent.

First Maxillæ with the inner plate small, carrying three plumose setæ at the apex; the first joint of the palp not more than half the length of the second.
Outer plate of Second Maxillae broader than the inner; the inner margins of the plates not fringed with spines or setae.

Palp of the Maxillipeds slender, the first joint longer than the second, the fourth short, unguiform.

Both pairs of Gnathopods, but especially the second, of great length and tenuity, the wrist much longer than the elongate hand, the finger very small yet making the hand subchelate.

The Second Uropods intermediate in length between the first, which are longer, and the third.

The Telson undivided.

The generic name is derived from the Greek words ἀκανθα, a spine, and ἔχθος, a hedge-hog or sea-urchin. The genus appears to come near both to Boeck's subfamily Epimerinæ and his subfamily Iphimediae, disagreeing from his definition of the latter, however, in having the last joint of the maxilliped palp unguiform. From Acanthonotozoma of Boeck it differs in respect of the first maxilla and the gnathopods, and in other points. With Iphimedia it is to a certain extent allied by the gnathopods, which nevertheless are to some extent unique. From Boeck's Acanthozone, with which I at first identified it, it is separated by the spine-row of the mandibles, the inner plate of the first maxilla, the outer plate of the maxillipeds, in respect of the characters assigned to these parts in the definition of the subfamily Epimerinæ, while the gnathopods in the two genera are also very different.

Acanthechinus tricarinatus, Stebbing (Pls. LXIX., LXX.).


Body cylindrical, except the after part of the pleon, which is a little depressed and strongly flexed.

Head very small, almost concealed, with a small rostral angle, and two small adjacent lateral lobes on either side; each segment of the peraeon armed with three large pointed processes, three-sided, with sharp, serrate edges, the central connected by a transverse ridge on each side with the lateral, all three rising on the hinder part of the segment; the central process on the first segment is bifurcate, the front arm pointing forwards, the hinder backwards, which is the direction assumed by those on the following segments; the length of the processes increases in each segment successively. The first segment of the pleon has a long central process, like that on the last segment of the peraeon, and on each side two tubereles, one below the other, at a little distance from the hind margin; the hind margin itself juts out a little before reaching the angle with
the lower margin; the second segment is similar to the first, but deeper; the third has a smaller central process with a tubercle or deuticle below on each side, a little in front, while to the rear from the hinder margin rise three processes, or one that is tridentate, while beyond this on either side there is an upward-bent lateral process; the fourth segment begins with a small hump and a depression, the latter being followed by a central process with serrate edges, and this by a second at the distal end of the dorsal line; the fifth segment is short and unarmed; the sixth, also short, carries a central, and on either side of it a lateral, process.

**Eyes not observed.**

**Upper Antennae.**—The first joint of the peduncle distally dilated and produced in three long processes, one shorter than the other two; the second joint subequal in length, distally produced in two long processes; the third joint much shorter and more slender, not nearly reaching to the end of the processes of the preceding joint, with two small distal angles; the flagellum broken, but at least of more than eight joints, the first very long, longer than either the first or second of the peduncle apart from their processes, equal to about four of the succeeding joints of the flagellum; the other joints successively diminish in thickness, but not in length, each carrying a small distal spine in a group of setules; the first joint has three such groups, and from the fifth to the eighth there is an additional group at the centre of the margin.

**Lower Antennae.**—The composite first and second joints show two large processes, the upper with its upper margin serrate and carrying spines, the lower much smaller, both apparently forming part of the first joint, while the second is not prominent, with the gland-cone small and obscure; the third joint has one rather long, and two short, distal processes; the fourth joint, much longer than the third, has two long distal processes, the lower longer than the upper, and two small processes, one on either side between the larger ones; the fifth joint is long and straight, with two small adjacent distal processes above and one below, and is nearly as long as the total length of the previous joint; the flagellum, rather longer than the peduncle, consists of eleven, or possibly twelve joints, of which the first is very long and tapering, equal to the four following joints united, which with the rest successively decrease in thickness but not in length.

**Upper Lip** with the distal margin bilobed, one lobe rather larger than the other, the ciliation not strong. There appear to be traces of a small inner plate, adnate at the distal corners to the surface of the outer.

**Mandibles.**—The shaft much bent so as to present a deep concavity between the base and the palp, where it makes a right angle, the upper margin passing in a sinuous line to the narrow cutting plate, which is apically divided into some small teeth, about five or six in number, and lightly clasps the secondary plate, which is of nearly equal length, apically divided into five teeth on the left mandible, two of the teeth being double; on the right mandible this plate is much more slender, and so far as observed has much
smaller teeth; adjoining the secondary plate is a broad, backward curving spine, of two-thirds the length of the secondary plate, with its broad end divided into sharp teeth of different lengths; to this succeeds a much shorter spine with two teeth at the end, and this again is followed at short intervals by three successively diminishing spines, so short as to be rather called teeth than spines, the first of the three appearing to be a process of the margin itself; between the shaft and this very peculiar spine-row projects the very prominent molar tubercle, its round or oval crown set thickly with rows of sharp teeth, too large to be called denticles; a process is placed between the molar tubercle and palp, a little to the rear, the shaft behind this appearing to be double-bladed; the first joint of the palp, which is comparatively long, has at the upper end, projecting from the outer surface, a tooth-like process which seems to be movable; the second joint, more than twice as long as the first, is rather shorter than the third, and has a short seta at the apex; the third joint has numerous distally pectinate spines arising not far from the base a little within the margin, which they closely fringe at the distal end, those at the apex being long, one at the apex being strongly pectinate on one edge for two-thirds of its length, and more finely pectinate on two edges for the remaining third; the hind margin not far from the base carries a row of ten or eleven setae, while almost the whole of the outer surface, which is ridged and two-sided, is covered with lines of short spines or denticles. In the Plate the inner surface is shown of the left mandible, the outer surface of the right.

**Lower Lip.**—The principal lobes large, together forming a half circle, their inner margins not greatly deluscent, the inner lobes seemingly adnate to the outer; the mandibular processes somewhat pointed.

**First Maxilla.**—Inner plate narrow, with three plumose setae on the apex; outer plate long, the apical margin narrow, carrying seven spines, the inner with their bases covered by a brush of cilia; three of the spines are broken; all appear to be more or less strongly dentate, the central one having three lateral teeth, the outermost one or two lateral teeth; the first joint of the palp is rather broader than the second and about half its length; the second joint has on its indented apical margin seven spines, pectinate on both edges, and on the surface adjoining these five more, similarly armed but longer and more setiform.

**Second Maxilla.**—The plates broad, the outer broader as well as longer than the inner, the broad distal margins of both fringed with very numerous pectinate spines of different sizes, some large and strong; the outer and inner margins of both devoid of spines.

**Maxillipeds.**—The inner plates comparatively long, yet not reaching far beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, their inner margins fringed far down with plumose setae, which pass on the surface round the inner apex and fringe the outer part of the distal margin, these appearing rather like curved spines than setae; the distal margin
carries two spine-teeth at its inner apex, and a larger one at the centre; the outer plates broad, reaching just beyond the first joint of the palp; the inner margin thin and smooth below, above finely pectinate, the pectination passing round part of the apex, and the appearance of it repeated three or four times over in parallel lines on the surface, which carries two rows of longer and shorter sete, neither of them very numerous; there are also sete round the outer part of the distal margin; the first joint of the slender palp is longer than the second, the second a little longer than the third, the finger slight, half the length of the second joint; the first joint has a spine or two at the inner apex, the second some along the upper part of the inner margin, and the third several along the upper two-thirds of that margin, these spines being pectinate on two edges at the centre.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plate takes the form of a triangular process directed forwards, carinate below, channelled above, sharply pointed, with the sides near the point serrate. The limb is long and slender, the first joint being the thickest part; this is slightly sinuous, very elongate, a little shorter than the wrist and hand united; it has some minute spinules on the margins and a spine on the hinder apex; the second joint has the hinder margin straight, much longer than the front, with some small spines at the apex; the third joint is longer than the second, the front joint very short, the hinder with a row of spines along it near the sharply pointed apex, no part of the very oblique lower margin being free; the wrist longer than the hand and more than twice as long as the third joint, carries spines all along the free hind margin, pectinate at or near the centre; the hand long and slender, about five times as long as its greatest breadth, which is near the base; it has a spinule here and there on the hind margin, and at the slightly serrate distal end of it a row of five short spines, each with an accessory thread, and accompanied by one or two setules; these spines may be considered as occupying the palm margin together with one stronger, curved, closely set within with denticles, at a little distance from the others and close to the finger hinge; over these spines the small finger closes, having at its centre a strong tooth, with two broad apically hooked setules arising at its base; beyond the tooth the finger is prolonged in a slender much-curved nail.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates are similar to those of the preceding segment except that the carina appears above instead of below, and the triangle is a little longer and thinner. The branchial vesicle is about the length of the side-plate, without folds, a somewhat bent oval. The marsupial plates are narrow, longer than the branchiae, with no setae present, but some setules and marks of the points at which setae apparently had been or were to be developed. The limb membranaceous and otherwise similar in structure to the first gnathopods, but much longer; the first joint a little longer than the third and fourth united; the third joint with fewer spines than in the preceding pair; the wrist of great length and tenuity, having scarcely any armature, the hand of about
the same length as in the first gnathopods or a little longer, thinner, similarly armed, but with the palmar spines spread over rather more space; the finger similar; the wrist in this remarkable limb is three times as long as the elongate hand.

First Peripods.—Side-plates forming below a triangular channelled and carinate serrate-edged process as in the preceding pairs, but also throwing out from the centre of the upper part a similar process which takes a backward curve. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates similar to those of the preceding pair, but rather larger. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, very slightly produced and furnished with spinules on the hinder apex; the second joint produced and furnished in like manner, and with one or two spinules on the hind margin on the inner surface, each of these joints having a small semicircular lobe on the distal margin; the third joint, which is nearly as long as the first, is distally a little expanded and a little produced in front; it has three or four spinules on the rather irregular margins both in front and behind; the fourth joint, which is considerably shorter, has four spinules on the front margin, and short spines at six points of the hind margin; the fifth joint longer than the fourth but shorter than the third, has seven or eight spinules in front, spinules at eight points behind, the distal margin slightly lobed on the inner surface; the finger is short and broad except at the curved tip, and at intervals along the inner edge carries some eight spinules; there is a cillum at the base of the nail, and some cilia apparently along the hind margin.

Second Peripods closely resembling the first; the side-plates throwing out an angle behind to assist in interlocking it with the following side-plate.

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peripods.—The side-plates of these three pairs are much alike, the basal part or body of the plate successively smaller, the back-turned serrate process successively longer; when examined from below there is seen to be a flat process or lobe to the rear of the great process, the lower angle of which is turned forwards. The limbs are similarly formed, the fourth rather longer than the third, the fifth than the fourth. The first joint is so much channelled that it presents four longitudinal carinae or ridges, its lower hinder margin on the outer surface is produced in a rounded lobe which completely overlaps the short second joint, which like the three following joints is carinate in front; the third joint is decurrent behind with a long pointed process, and has some spinules along the front margin; the fourth joint is rather shorter, similarly decurrent, with spines on the front margin; the fifth joint has the hind margin longer than the front, but without an elongated apex; the front margin has several small spines; the finger is similar to that of the first peripods.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines very small, with two lateral teeth and an apical one; the eleft spines slender, five in number, at least on one of the pleopods; the joints of the rami from twenty to twenty-three in number.

Uropods.—The peduncles channelled above, all reaching back nearly to the same point, the first pair a little beyond the second, and the second beyond the third, and the
rami in like manner, these being all lanceolate, but not broadly so, and, as well as the peduncles, being bordered with small spines; the peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, those of the second pair a little shorter, and those of the third pair much shorter; in the first and second pairs the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner, in the third pair the rami equal.

_Telson_ rather longer than broad, somewhat boat-shaped, shorter than the peduncles of the third uropods, the lateral margins and broad distal margin convex.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured eleven-twentieths of an inch from the front apex of the front (broken) horn of the first peraeon-segment to the apex of the horn of the first pleon-segment.

**Locality.**—Station 150, off Heward Island, February 2, 1874; lat. 52° 4' S., long. 71° 22' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coarse gravel; bottom temperature, 35°-2. One specimen, female. Dredged.

**Remarks.**—The specific name refers to the triple carina formed by the processes on the peraeon-segments. The animal seems to have developed a spiny process at every available point, so as to become a veritable ball of prickles. Its cylindrical figure distinguishes it strongly from _Acanthodonotozoma serratum_, Fabricius, of which Mr. J. Sparre Schneider has kindly sent me specimens. That species is comparatively compressed, has a long rostrum, and no special flexure of the pleon. With _Acanthozocne_, Boeck, of which the type is _Oniscus cuspidatus_, Lepechin, the present species agrees in general habit.

**Genus Iphimedia,** Rathke, 1843.


(zool. chall. exp.—part lvii.—1887.)

**Xxx 112**
For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Rathke, 1843 (p. 204). For Kroyer's definition of Microcheles, see Note on Kroyer, 1846 (p. 216), and for Thomson's definition of Panoplæa, see Note on Thomson, 1880 (p. 524). Boeck defines the genus as follows:

"Upper Lip not much elongated, broad, apically insinuate.

"Mandibles a little shorter and broader than in the genus Vertumnus [Acanthonotozoma].

"First Maxillæ with the palp two-jointed, the first joint short; the inner plate smaller than in the preceding genus [Acanthonotozoma].

"Maxillipeds with the last joint of the palp wanting.

"First and Second Gnathopods slender, but furnished with a very narrow, cheliform hand.

"Body thick, yet deep; with the side-plates large, rigid."

In the definition of the compared genus, Acanthonotozoma, Boeck does not mention the mandibles; of the first maxillæ he says, "inner plate very large, triangular, furnished with many plumose setæ."

Iphimeidia pacifica, Stebbing (Pl. LXXI).


The Head almost concealed; the long rostrum, curving slightly downwards, reaches nearly to the end of the first joint of the upper antennæ; the lateral margins of the head below the upper antennæ form two sharp processes, of which the lower is rather the larger; the first segment of the pereon curves over the head and is dorsally longer than any one of the five following segments, but much shorter than the seventh segment; each has the postero-lateral angles acute, forming backward-directed processes, more and more developed in each successive segment, in the last three, and especially in the last, the process becoming prominent and directed a little outwards as well as backwards; in the last pereon-segment and in each of the first two of the pleon there is a pair of large dorsal backward-directed teeth or processes; the first three pleon-segments have an inchoate dorsal carina, the postero-lateral angles produced into an acute upturned tooth, and the hinder margins likewise produced into a sharp tooth near the centre, this tooth in the third segment being longer than the lower tooth and curved upwards at the point; dorsally, the hind margin of the third segment forms a small lobe on either side; the
fourth pleon-segment has a deep transverse dorsal depression; the sixth segment runs out into a sharp point on each side of the telson.

_Eyes_ small, oval, situated near the front of the head almost between the upper and lower antennae.

_Upper Antennae._—First joint much longer and thicker than the second, distally produced into a long acute tooth, and a shorter one minutely and unequally bifid; the second joint is also distally produced into a bifid tooth of some size on one side and a minute denticle on the other; in the specimen from Station 150 the remainder of the upper antennae was missing; in a specimen from Kerguelen the third joint was very small, the flagellum longer than the peduncle, of some twenty joints, decreasing in thickness and increasing in length successively downwards (see fig. _a.s._).

_Lower Antennae._—First joint forming a small lobe on the lower side, the gland-cone of the second joint small, the distal margins of both the second and third joints irregularly dentate; the fourth joint as long as the preceding three united, having distally a produced tooth and a denticle; the fifth joint narrower and rather shorter than the fourth; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, consisting of thirty-five joints, of which the first is the longest.

_Upper Lip._—The front plate is wider at the base than at the smooth flattened distal margin, with the sides evenly convex.

_Mandibles_ long and tongue-like, the cutting edge sloping backwards, so that in the row of seven teeth on the right mandible, three large and four small, the top one is the largest and most prominent; it has a small tooth on the outer side of it; on the left mandible the teeth seem to be less numerous and larger; on the right mandible the secondary plate was obscure; on the left it was well defined, long, and strap-shaped, lying close to the lower margin of the principal plate, but not reaching its apex, the upper margin convex, the distal part of the lower cut into four teeth; no spine-row was visible; the molar tubercle on the left mandible is very small, with a narrow crown minutely denticulate; on the right mandible no dentate crown could be perceived; the first joint of the palp is long and distally dilated, with a spine at the inner distal corner, the second joint is longer than the first or third, but is drawn too long in the figures; it has two spines near the inner apex; the third joint is a little longer than the first, the outer margin convex, the surface ciliated, the apex and much of the inner margin fringed with spines. In the figures _m.m._ the new growth of the cutting-plates is seen within the trunk of each mandible, and separate figures more highly magnified are given to show the details of these still-unworn edges. The left mandible is figured on the right, and the right mandible on the left, of the Plate.

_Lower Lip_ thin in texture, the principal lobes dehiseent, with the inner margins straight or slightly concave, the apex angular; the inner lobes are doubtfully distinct from the principal; the mandibular processes are long and divergent.
First Maxillae.—The inner plates narrow, with seven or eight plumose setæ on the apex and distal part of the inner margin; the outer plates long, with a brush of cilia along the distal part of the inner margin; of the eleven spines on the oblique apical margin, the innermost four have many lateral denticles, the next four or five fewer, and the outermost two have none; the first joint of the palp is long, more than half the length of the second; the second reaches scarcely beyond the outer plate and has several pectinate spines on the distal end.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plates rather broader and a little shorter than the outer, with numerous strongly pectinate spines passing from the apex of the outer margin in a curve so oblique that it may be reckoned as well part of the inner as of the apical margin; the outer plates have longer spines round the apical margin and descending the inner margin to a very short distance; its sides are nearly parallel.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates long and narrow, their inner margins fringed with setæ, and the somewhat conical apices also fringed with long plumose setæ; the outer plates are large, with long spines or setæ on the distal part of the inner and outer margins and shorter spines set very closely round the narrowed apical part of the plates. The first joint of the palp is longer than the second or third, with a few setæ along the inner margin and a group at the outer apex; the second joint has also some long setæ at the apex of the straight outer margin, on the inner side it is apically produced, the process being set round with long spines; the third joint is short, with one or two spines on the outer margin, and many long ones from the apex round the distal part of the inner margin; there seems to be no trace of a finger.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates triangular, the front margin convex, with one or two dentations below, the apex very sharp, the slightly concave hind margin forming a little tooth just before reaching the apex. The limb slight and feeble, much twisted, probably being so when the creature is alive to secure the protection its feebleness requires. The first joint narrowest at the two extremities, the front margin very sinuous, with a few setæ, the hind margin very convex; the second joint as long as the third, apically produced to a point; the third joint with convex margins converging to an apical point; the wrist narrow, a little longer than the hand, which is also very narrow, somewhat curved, the hind margin concave, produced into a small thumb, against which lies a short finger, the two together forming a minute chela, about which four or five setæ of different lengths are arranged; the finger, which is beset with setæ, has a hooked tip, and two retroverted teeth on its inner margin.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates not unlike the preceding pair, but longer, more slender towards the apex and more curved, with five teeth or serrations on the lower part of the front, and two at the lower end of the hind margin. The branchial vesicles long and very narrow. The first joint of the limb longer than in the first gnathopods, narrow, not much bent; the second joint shorter than the third; the third widening towards the distal
end, then running out into a point; the wrist subequal in length to the hand, widening a little distally, with some setae on the hind margin and its apex; the hand long and almost parallel-sided, the straight hind margin being fringed for almost its whole length with pairs or larger groups of long setae; there are some short setae near the apex of the front margin; the thumb and finger seem to resemble those of the first gnathopods.

*First Peripods.*—Side-plates like the preceding pair, but longer. The third joint of the limb apically decurrent in a short sharp point.

*Second Peripods.*—The side-plates with very convex front margin, serrate below, the hind margin concave, forming two large curves separated by a sharp process, the lower curve the longer, serrate near the acute apex. The third joint of the limb as in the preceding pair.

*Third Peripods.*—The side-plates bilobed, the hinder lobe having a very acute backward-directed process. The first joint of the limb has the hind margin very sinuous and strongly serrate, forming with the serrate lower margin a sharp backward-directed apical tooth; the second joint is very small; the third is longer than the fourth, being behind decurrent in a long apical tooth; the fifth joint is longer than the fourth, and like both the third and fourth has small spines along both margins; the finger is a little curved, longer than half the fifth joint.

*Fourth Peripods* similar to the third, but larger.

*Fifth Peripods.*—The side-plates have a backward-directed process as in the two preceding pairs. The sinuous hind margin of the first joint is produced downwards in a sharp tooth at an angle with the lower margin, in other respects the limb seems to resemble the two preceding pairs, but exceeds them in size.

*Uropods.*—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, the margins and apices carrying rather large spines; the rami long and slender, nearly equal, the outer slightly the shorter, the apical portion in each narrowed so as to look like a nail, yet with no sign of jointing or suture; both rami having marginal spines and pectinate edges; the peduncles and rami of the second pair not reaching so far back as those of the first and third pairs, the peduncles longer than the outer, shorter than the inner ramus, the rami armed like those of the first pair; the peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, with three acute distal prolongations, two of which are rather long; one of the rami missing, the other long, tapering, with marginal spines and pectinate edges.

*Telson* concave above, almost oblong, longer than broad, the lateral margins scarcely converging, apically produced to a sharp tooth on either side of the truncate distal border, in the centre of which there is a very small emargination.

*Length.*—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the back of the third pleon-segment, about three-tenths of an inch.

*Localities.*—Station 150, off Heard Island, February 2, 1874; lat. 52° 4' S., long.
71° 22' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coarse gravel; bottom temperature, 35°-2.
One specimen.

Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen. Dredged.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the ocean in which the specimens were found, and has, it must be allowed, no special appropriateness.

*Iphimedia pulchridentata*, Stebbing (Pl. LXXII.).


The Rostrum long, somewhat curved and depressed, rather broad near the base, acute at the apex; the lateral margins of the head produced below and at the centre into two sharp processes, that in the middle curving a little downwards, the lower curving rather upwards; peræon broad across the back, rounded, pleon much more compressed; all the segments of the peræon and the first three of the pleon have the postero-lateral angles sharply produced, in the sixth and seventh segments of the peræon the processes being very long and downward curving, in the second and third of the pleon slightly upturned; the sixth and seventh segments of the peræon have also two, the first and second of the pleon three, the third of the pleon two, large backward-directed processes on either side of the dorsal line, in the peræon-segments the upper pair larger than the lower, both with the upper margin convex; in the first two pleon-segments the upper margin of the upper and the lower of the lowest pair are convex, in the third segment the lower margins of both pairs; the first four segments of the pleon are dorsally carinate, the carina being produced backwards in a large tooth or process, on the top of which in the second and third segments there is a small denticle, while in the fourth segment the process is slightly tip-tilted; the sixth segment is acutely angled beyond the base of the telson; there is a marked transverse dorsal depression on the seventh segment of the peræon and on the fourth of the pleon, the intervening segments having slighter depressions.

The Eyes are round, rather prominent, situated close to the margin of the head below the rostrum.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint has a tooth near the base, and three large but unequal distal teeth; the second joint is as long as the first, having on one side a small distal tooth, on the other a very long one which outreaches the third joint; the flagellum is missing, but there is present what appears to be a rudimentary one-jointed secondary flagellum.

Lower Antennæ.—The first three joints very short, the first particularly small but produced into a long tooth, the second forming three large pointed processes of differing widths, the widest apparently being the gland-cone, the third joint shorter than the second, with an irregular distal margin carrying a small tooth on one side and a more
prominent one on the other; the fourth joint longer than the preceding three united, distally dilated and produced into large teeth, the lower margin carrying a small spine; the fifth joint as long as the fourth, a little dilated distally, with the lower apex acute, the lower margin carrying a few spinules; the flagellum with twenty-eight joints remaining, of which the first is the longest and shows three or four joints in preparation within it.

Upper Lip.—The distal margin broad, evenly and slightly convex, almost smooth; two blunt tooth-like processes project on either side of the surface of the epistome.

Mandibles narrow and tongue-like, the cutting edge resembling a broad horny tooth not divided into denticles; even in the plates in preparation no such division could be made out; the secondary plate on the left mandible lies close to the lower edge of the principal plate, and from a narrow base expands with a convex upper margin, its distal margin sloping inwards like that of the principal plate, faintly divided into five or six teeth, its greatest breadth about half that of the principal plate, against which it is closely applied; in the other mandible the secondary plate is similar in position but much smaller, strap-like, not reaching the distal border of the principal plate; of spine-row I could discover no trace, nor could I make out any dentation of the molar tubercle; the articulating process is large; the palp set far back, has the first joint rather long, about half the length of the second, the third is longer than the first, shorter than the second, with some spines on the oblique inner margin of the apex. In the figures of the mandibles in situ on either side of the upper lip, the outer surfaces are shown, so that the left mandible is to the right, the right mandible to the left; the transparency of the principal plates permits a view of the inner secondary plates.

Lower Lip with the distal margin and much of the surface strongly ciliated, the lobes dehiscent, with a small emargination near the apex of the convex inner margin; the inner lobes so far as observed were narrow; the mandibular processes long, a little bent, very divergent.

First Maxillae.—The inner plates oval, with ten or eleven plumose setae passing from the apex some way down the inner margin; the outer plate with a bush of cilia at the upper part of the inner margin, many of them spine-like, and near the apex giving place to broad short spines; of the eleven spines on the distal margin, the two innermost have ten or a dozen lateral denticles, the next pair have, the one three, the other four, stronger teeth, the next pair two apiece, the next pair one and three, and the three outermost which are strong and much curved have no lateral teeth; the first joint of the palp is long, half the length of the second; the second reaches much beyond the outer plate, and carries at the upper part of the inner margin and on the apex many long pectinate spines.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plates narrow at the base, then widening with a convex inner and straight outer margin, the distal margin broad, obliquely truncate, crowded with
spines, many of which are strongly pectinate; the series is continued some way down the inner margin with spines that are partly pectinate, partly plumose; the outer plates are narrower and longer than the inner; there are many long pectinate spines on the narrow apex, and a little way down the inner margin, besides four or five more slender than the rest down the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner prismatic plates very long, fringed far down the inner margin with a series of fifteen plumose setæ, this margin ending in a small apical point, the distal margin not broad, but set with two rows of strongly pectinate spines of different lengths, two near the inner apex comparatively short, but still too long to be regarded as spine-teeth; two or three slender spines pass down the outer margin. The outer plates scarcely larger than the inner, not reaching the distal end of the palp’s second joint, the inner margin in its upper part fringed with feathered setæ, near the rather pointed apex becoming serrate and carrying pectinate spines; four or five feathered setæ pass down the outer margin; the three joints of the palp are rather narrow, the first a little longer than the second, with a few setæ on the inner margin and outer apex, the second with several long setæ near and at the apex of the inner margin; the third about as long as the second, with numerous setæ along the upper half of the inner margin, and at least one long pectinate spine at the apex; no trace of a finger could be perceived among the parasites which beset the apical setæ.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates have the narrowed distal portion divided into two large acute processes, of which the hinder curves slightly forwards, and has a small denticle on its front or inner margin; the front process has a small denticle on the front margin, below which it slopes slightly backwards. The limb closely resembles the first gnathopods of Iphimedia pacifica, but the specimen being larger some of the details are more easily observed; thus the tip of the thumb has a small spine, against which the hooked tip of the finger impinges; at the base of the thumb there are three or four pectinate setæ and two long ones on its inner margin, the finger having two dorsal setæ, one near the base, the other near the tip, the pectination of these setæ being turned backwards in the limb as mounted for the microscope, but this is perhaps accidental; besides the strong apical hook, the finger has at least one retroverted tooth on the inner margin.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but narrower, a little longer, with the hinder process rather more produced in comparison with the front one. The limb is very like that of the second gnathopods in Iphimedia pacifica; the first joint widens a little distally, is as long as the wrist and hand united, and much broader than either; the second joint is longer than the third; the wrist has six groups of setæ along the distal half of the hind margin; there are seventeen or eighteen groups of long setæ along the distal two-thirds of the hand’s hind margin, and eight groups along the distal half of the front margin.

First Peracopods.—The side-plates similar to those of the preceding pair, a little
broader and longer. The limbs of this and the following pairs robust, not feeble like the gnathopods. The first joint not reaching beyond the side-plate; the second joint short, the third longer than the fourth, with spines at four points of the hind margin, the front margin apically acute and a little decurrent; the fourth joint with spines at three points of the hind margin, distally widened, and apically acute in front; the fifth joint about as long as the third, with spines at four points behind and at two or three in front; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Perxeopods.—The side-plates with the front margin convex, produced below the preceding pair in a sharp apex, the hind margin concave in two curves separated by a sharp process, the lower curve being much the longer.

Third Perxeopods.—Side-plates bilobed, the hinder lobe the larger, its hind margin forming two large processes, of which the upper is the longer and narrower, curving downwards. The first joint of the limb long, with the front margin nearly straight, apically forming a small sharp tooth, the hind margin deeply cut into five acute, large, unequal teeth or processes, of which the lowest is the smallest; the second joint short, the front margin apically produced into a sharp tooth; the third joint with one or two spines on the front margin, the hind margin produced in a long, very acute, decurrent apex. The rest of the limb missing.

Fourth Perxeopods.—The side-plates broader than the preceding pair, not bilobed, the hind margin produced into two very long, narrow processes. The first joint like that of the third perxeopods, but larger and with larger processes; the second and third joints also a little longer; the fourth joint short, with spines at three points in front, widened distally, the hind margin apically acute, almost entirely overlapped by the decurrent apex of the third joint. The rest of the limb missing.

Fifth Perxeopods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding pair, but of the hind processes the upper is larger and much more produced than the lower. First joint of the limb not unlike that of the fourth perxeopods, but much larger, the uppermost process of the hind margin small, with an extra denticle on the top of it, the process next below and the process lowest but one being both very much produced; the third joint longer than in the preceding pair, with spines at three or four points on the hind margin; the fourth joint longer than in the preceding pair, having a little spine within the slightly produced acute hinder apex; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, not quite so long as the third, slightly curved, with spines at four points of the front, and three or four of the hind margin; the finger not half the length of the fifth joint, rather broad, curved at the nail, with a dorsal cilia close to the hinge, another at the base of the nail, and four spinules along the convex hind margin.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the rami, armed with marginal and apical spines; the rami long and slender, subequal, with spines on both margins, and each ending in a small nail; the peduncles and rami of the second pair

( Zool. Chall. Exp.— Part LXVII.—1887.)
not reaching back so far as those of the first and third pairs, the peduncles about as long as the inner rami, with spines fringing the lower half of one margin, the other smooth, except for an apical spine; the outer rami shorter than the inner, each ramus having marginal spines and an apical nail (in one of the second uropods the inner ramus was less elongate than in the other); the peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, apically cut into three unequal teeth; the rami broad, lanceolate, unequal, with marginal spines and some feathered setae.

\textit{Telson} longer than broad, the sides converging to form an acute apex on either side, the two apices being separated by an emargination of about equal length and breadth, the length being between a third and a quarter of the total length of the telson. The actual apices are perhaps rounded, each carrying a sort of nail broad at the base and acute at the tip.

\textit{Length}.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the back of the third pleon-segment, very nearly half an inch.

\textit{Locality}.—Station 151, off Heard Island, February 7, 1874; lat. 52° 50' 30" S., long. 73° 33' 30" E.; depth, 75 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen.

\textit{Remarks}.—The specific name refers to the handsome dentation of the back and the pereopods.

\textbf{Genus \textit{Lafystius}}, Krøyer, 1842.

1876. \textit{Darvinia}, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 250.\textsuperscript{1}
1878. \textit{Darvinia}, Spence Bate, Crust. in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 49.

For the definition of the genus see Note on Krøyer, 1842 (p. 199).

\textsuperscript{1} On p. 712 \textit{Laphystius} is corrected to \textit{Lafystius}.
**Lafystius sturionis**, Kroyer (Pl. CXXXVII. D).

1857. **"** White, loc. cit.
1875. **"** Schiodte, Krebsdyreens Sagenund, p. 237, Tab. v. figs. 9-18.
1876. **"** Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 252, pl. xix. fig. 6.
1878. *Darvinia compressa*, Spence Bate, Crust. in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 49.

**Locality.**—The specimens were labelled as having been taken “Parasite on Cottus, Halifax, May '73.” This refers therefore to a point in the voyage between Stations 48 and 49.

**Remark.**—The mouth organs of this species are beautifully drawn by Schiodte; they are figured in this Report, as well for identification of the species, as to give facility of comparison with the corresponding parts in kindred genera.

Among numerous drawings of Amphipoda by Sir Joseph Hooker, prepared during the Antarctic expedition of 1840–41, there is one of a species in many respects resembling *Acanthonotozoma cristatum*, Owen, and like it reddish-white in colour, with red eyes. If this fine species should prove to belong to the genus named it will be an addition to the family Iphimeidae.

**Family Atylidae**, G. O. Sars, 1882.

In 1865 Liljeborg made the Atylinae the eighth subfamily of the Gammaridae, with the definition “Antennae superiores flagello appendiculari carentes. Oeuli compositi. Pedes trunci (thoracici) 7 mi paris antecedentibus minime vel param longiores, segmento ultimo unguiformi. Lamine pedum maxillarium bene evolutae.” To it he assigned the genera *Odyus, Iphimedia, Laphystius, Calliopius, Paramphithoe, Atylus, Dexamine, Acanthonotus*, the first three and the last one being the same genera as Boeck afterwards grouped together in his subfamily Iphimeidae. In 1870 Boeck constituted the Dexamininae the thirteenth subfamily of the Gammaridae, to receive the genera *Dexamine* and *Lumpara*, and at the same time made the Atylinae the fourteenth subfamily, to receive the genera *Atylus, Pontogencia, Halirages, Calliopius, Amphip-
thopsis, Cleippides, and Loothöüs. In his later work, 1872–1876, he retained these two subfamilies as respectively the sixth and seventh of the Gammaridae, only changing the preoccupied name Lampra into Tritëta, and almost uniformly printing the name of the subfamily as Dexaminae. Even when referring to the earlier work in which it is Dexaminae. In 1882 Sars established, though without defining, the family Atylidae, placing in it the genera Lampra, Dexamine, Atylus, Halirages, Calliopus, Amphithopsis, Loothöüs, no doubt omitting Pontogeneia and Cleippides only because they were not included in the fauna with which he was concerned. If Boeck’s definition of the Dexaminae were correct, it would be proper to uphold that group as distinct, for he states that in it the mandibles are without palp, the first maxilla have a one-jointed palp, and the maxillipeds are without the last joint of the palp, whereas in all these particulars the Atylidae are normal. But of these three important characters of the Dexaminae two seem not to be constant, since in Tritëta kergueleni at any rate the palp of the first maxilla is apparently two-jointed, and in Dexamine flindersi the uniform fourth joint is certainly present on the palp of the maxillipeds.

Genus Halirages, A. Boeck, 1870.


For the original definition of the genus see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 401).

Boeck, it will be observed, says that “the mandibles have the palp elongate, the third joint shorter than the second,” yet in describing Halirages fulvocinctus, M. Sars, he rightly says that the palp’s third joint is a little longer than the second; the statement in the definition, that the back is not carinate, is not essential, and would not suit the species now to be included; the statement that the upper antennae are shorter than the lower may be less rigidly expressed by saying that they are not longer; Boeck’s further statement that the third uropods have a peduncle longer than the telson is not in agreement with Halirages huxleyanus, but neither is it with Halirages inermis, Sars, nor apparently with Halirages tridentatus, Bruzelius, if I rightly understand Boeck’s own remark upon the proportions in that species; it should therefore be omitted from

1 Oversigt af Norges Crustacea.
the definition; finally, of the telson it may be said that it is whole or emarginate, the latter epithet applying to *Halirages fulvocinetus*, M. Sars, and *Halirages huxleyanus*, Sp. Bate.

**Halirages fulvocinetus** (M. Sars).

1865. *Paramphithoe fulvocineta*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 9, fig. 15.
1876. *", Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 342, pl. xxiii. fig. 11/.

**Upper Antennæ.**—The second and third joints of the peduncle crowded with small calceoli on the under side; the third joint distally produced below in a thin laminar process with serrate edges, about which calceoli and small spines are attached; the very numerous joints of the flagellum, so far as observed, were all armed with a calceolus apiece and some cylinders, the projecting distal points to which these are attached not being in line, give the flagellum a strongly serrate appearance on the under side.

**Lower Antennæ.**—The first three joints are short, with short spines on the upper margin; the fourth and fifth joints subequal, slightly curved, the upper margin convex, serrate, carrying many calceoli; the joints of the flagellum very numerous, armed with calceoli, the first joint long but showing rings as of many short joints in preparation, the joints immediately following the first much broader than long.

**First Maxillary.**—Inner plate between oblong and oval, with five very unequal, strongly plumose setæ on the slightly oblique apical margin, the setæ graduated in size, the largest innermost; the outer plate on the broad apical margin carrying eleven spines of various lengths with teeth of various sizes, varying in number from two to six; the long second joint of the palp strongly ciliated, having a row of setiform spines passing from the distal part of the inner margin towards the outer apex, the distal margin strongly denticulate and set with spines or spine-teeth. Boeck assigns *six* setæ to the inner plate and *ten* spines to the outer, of which half are pectinate (kaudamnet), the other half serrate (saugtakket); Schneider says, "I have only seen *eight* short spines, which are all pectinate (alle har kamfænder), on the outer plate, while the inner plate only has *five* plumose setæ on the apex."

**Second Maxillæ.** Long and rather narrow, the inner plate a little shorter than the outer, with four plumose setæ on the inner margin graduated in size, the lowest the longest; the apical margin fringed with spines shorter than these setæ; the apical margin of the outer plates fringed with feathered spines longer than the spines on the inner plate. Schneider says, "The inner plate has below on the inner rim *three* thick plumose setæ, the outer has only simple fine setæ."
Maxillipeds.—The outer plate has a smooth inner margin, the spine-teeth being set back at a little distance, although distally projecting beyond it; the palp’s short finger has several setules on the inner margin near the base of the very acute nail, which is nearly as long as the basal part of the joint. In general these organs agree well with the description given by Boeck.

Gnathopods.—To the figures of these given by Goës Schneider objects that the lower hinder angle of the third joint is represented as rounded, "whereas in reality it is very sharply right-angled," but in the Challenger specimen, though this angle is scarcely to be called rounded, neither is it to be called sharply right-angled. One of the second pair of gnathopods in this specimen has the hand and finger so abnormal that had the other member of the pair been wanting this accident might have led to the institution of a new species.

Pleopods.—The cleft spines are very strong; the series numbers seven in the first pair, six in the second, five in the third.

The Telson is rather deeply concave or boat-shaped above, apically a little emarginate as well as serrate.

Length.—The larger specimen measured, from the front of the head to the end of the third pleon-segment, half an inch, and from the end of the third pleon-segment to the extremity of the uropods, a quarter of an inch, this part of the pleon being bent at right angles to the rest of the body in the specimen measured.

Locality.—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 68° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35°. Two specimens, females.

Halirages haeleganus (Sp. Bate) (Pl. LXXIII.).


A short acute rostrum; head and pereon as far as the sixth segment dorsally rounded; back of pereon with an imbricated appearance, postero-lateral angles of the three last segments acutely produced backwards; the sixth and seventh segments of the pereon and first three of the pleon produced backwards dorsally in large pointed processes, that on the second pleon-segment being the longest; the three first segments of the pleon dorsally carinate, with their postero-lateral angles produced in short sharp points. There are markings on the integument, described by Mr. Spence Bate as "something resembling the representation of a flying bird."

Eyes round, of moderate size, dark coloured in the specimen preserved in spirits, the numerous ocelli long, so as to present a broad outer ring, uncoloured.
Upper Antennæ.—The joints of the peduncle successively decreasing in length and thickness, the first about twice as long as broad; the flagellum three or four times as long as the peduncle, rather thick near the base, the joints numbering sixty-two, none very long, most of them widening a little distally, and some widening much, namely the first, third, sixth, ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, eighteenth, twenty-fourth, twenty-ninth, thirty-fifth, fortieth, forty-fourth; these carry cylinders, in groups of three or four, about as long as two succeeding joints; all the joints, except perhaps the last two, carry small calceoli, many of the upper ones having the lower margin fringed with four or more; some are found at the apex of the first joint of the peduncle, and there is a row along the distal half of the lower margin of the second and third joints.

Lower Antennæ.—The peduncles a little longer than in the upper antennæ, the flagella of about the same length; the first joint not much inflated, the gland-cone minute, not prominent; the distal rim of the coalesced first and second joints a little crenulate, with a few setae or slender spines; the third joint more than half the length of the fourth, which is rather longer than the fifth; all three have spines on the lower margin and at the apex of the upper; the flagellum of fifty-six joints, evenly tapering, armed as in the upper antennæ with small calceoli, some of the upper joints having as many as six, and the third, fourth, and fifth joints of the peduncle having two or three rows of them along the under (or perhaps the inner) side.

Upper Lip not well made out, but apparently membranous in texture, with the rounded distal margin strongly ciliated and slightly projecting at the centre. These characters, however, must not be regarded as very definitely ascertained.

Mandibles.—The cutting-plate narrow, with its edge divided into seven teeth, none of them very large; the secondary plate on the left mandible similar to the principal one, which to a certain extent clasps it, but smaller, its edge divided into five teeth; on the right mandible this plate is as usual of slighter construction, it is curved, divided apically into two slender teeth, and has a denticle on the outer convex margin; the spine-row of seven slender, denticulate, more or less curved spines; the molar tubercle prominent, the oval crown set with numerous rows of denticules; a blunt-headed process adjoins the base of the palp, just over the molar tubercle; the first joint of the palp is short, the second is broader than either the first or third, a little longer than the third, concave behind, widening distally, with some small spines at intervals on the front margin, and on the outer surface a couple about one-third of the length from the base, and (commencing at about the centre of the same surface) a curved row of sixteen, slightly curved, pectinate spines, graduated in size, those in the middle of the row being the longest; the third joint has its concave front margin crowded with pectinate spines of various lengths, and two or three long ones close to the base of the hind margin.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes much ciliated, somewhat dehiscent, distally
broad, but much broader at the base; the inner plates seemingly adnate, their inner margins marked by a line of backward-pointing cilia; the mandibular processes small, with rounded apices.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, with five plumose setæ at and near the apex; outer plate broad, with eleven slender denticulate spines on the truncate distal border, the lateral denticles numbering from two to six, all except the outermost of the shorter spines having at least four; the palp broad, its long second joint reaching beyond the outer plate, the truncate margin fringed in one of the maxillæ with five short teeth and a spine, in the other maxilla with six spine-teeth and a spine; in both there are four spine-like setæ rising on the surface just within the distal margin.

Second Maxillæ.—Inner plate a little broader and shorter than the outer, the spines running round the apex and about halfway down the inner margin, at which point are five plumose setæ, the lowest small, the two uppermost large and long; the spines of the outer plate, which are as usual longer than those of the inner, do not descend the inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—The prismatic inner plates rather long, but not nearly reaching as far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, with several plumose setæ on the inner margin, which pass round towards the outer apex, at that part being short and incurved; the truncate distal margin has three small teeth; the outer plates not reaching far beyond the first joint of the palp; the inner margin smooth, but the surface at a little distance within it set closely with longer and shorter spine-like setæ, which are continued round the apical margin, being there setiform and plumose; the outermost but one is the longest, the outermost being abruptly much shorter; the first joint of the palp is longer than the third; the second longer than either, very broad, its length not twice its own breadth, fringed on the inner margin with numerous setæ, of which it has groups about the distal margin and on the outer surface near the inner margin; the third joint bending inwards, with numerous groups of setæ or spines on the inner surface and round the finger; the finger shorter than the third joint, its inner margin nearly straight, armed with a row of five setules; the nail a little curved, almost spine-like.

First Gnathopods.—Front margin of side-plate short, convex; lower margin a little concave, carrying some microscopic spinules, forming a rounded angle with the hinder margin, the whole plate very small. First joint of the limb reaching much beyond the side-plate, front margin almost straight, with a small lobe of the outer surface within its distal angle, the hind margin bent above the centre, and at the bend carrying a group of four long setæ, and another group on the inner surface near these; second joint short, like the preceding distally fringed on the lower inner margin at the back with spines of various lengths; third joint almost triangular, hind margin irregular, inner surface with four groups of spines, the largest near the acute apex; the wrist nearly as long as the first joint, widening distally, fringed with groups of spines round the serrate hind margin,
and carrying other groups on the inner surface; the hand oval, narrowest at the finger hinge, longer than the wrist and wider, the front margin with some small spines beyond the centre, and longer ones at the apex, the hind margin for the first quarter smooth, the second serrate, the remainder smooth and thin; after the first quarter it is set all the way along with setae, setules, or setiform spines, the inner surface shows six groups of spines near the hind margin, and four near the front, the most distal of these four having spines of great length; at the fourth serrature of the hind margin begin groups of stout spines of many different lengths, with short accessory threads, and accompanied by groups of setae on the outer surface; the spine-groups, about four in number, may be considered as defining the palm, but the curved, rather stout finger is not long enough to reach the lowest group; the inner margin of the finger has some stiff short hairs or spinules, and some spinules can be perceived on or near its outer margin; the nail has two cilia at the base; the dorsal cillum of the finger is very short, near the hinge.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates a little larger than those of the preceding segment, produced below to a backward-directed angle. The branchial vesicles much longer than the first joint of the limb, broadest near the centre, rather more than twice as long as the greatest breadth. The limb presents a very close resemblance to that of the first gnathopods. The first joint is a little longer and not quite so broad, and is without the group of long setae on the inner surface; the second joint has an apical group of spines on the hind margin, but not a small intermediate group which is found in the first gnathopods; the hand also appears to have rather fewer groups of spines on its inner surface.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates produced backwards below in a rounded point, above which there is a small prominence. The branchial vesicles widening out below, retaining much of their breadth distally, not reaching the distal end of the first joint. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, in shape and armature as in the second gnathopods, but longer and broader; the second joint short; the third narrow at the base, then widening, in length subequal to the fourth joint, a little decurrent in front, with spines at two points on each margin; the fourth joint widest distally, with spines at the apex in front and behind, and also at one point high up on the hind margin; the fifth joint not much shorter than the two preceding joints united, with spines at four points of the hind margin, at the apex in front, and at one point a little way above it; the finger short, stout, strongly curved, with two cilia near the base of the nail, and a short dorsal cillum near the hinge.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates a little broader at the base than in the preceding segment, otherwise similar. The limb scarcely distinguishable from that of the preceding pair; an extra spinule may be noticed on the hind margin of the fourth joint, another on that of the fifth, and an extra group of small spines on the front margin of the fifth joint. These limbs do not seem to differ in length.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader than in the preceding segment, produced below in two rather long lobes, the lower ends of which are wide apart. The first joint broader above than below, with spines at four points on the nearly straight front margin, the hinder with only some minute spinules; the lower part of the joint squared on the outer side, while the inner surface is pear-shaped; the rest of the limb resembles the preceding peraeopod, but is a little larger, and the fourth joint has three groups of spines on the front margin, that is, the margin corresponding to the hind margin in the preceding limb.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates with a long lobe decurrent behind. The branchial vesicles with an accessory pouch at the upper part. The first joint similar to that of the third peraeopods, but considerably larger, especially in breadth; the rest of the limb similar to the preceding, but the third and fourth joints considerably longer, and each with spines at a point in the hind margin; the fifth joint also rather longer.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates small, not decurrent. The first joint longer and broader than in the preceding peraeopods, rather more pear-shaped, although distally broad; the rest of the limb similar to the preceding, but all the joints longer.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines very small; cleft spines five in the first and second pairs, four in the third pair, the branches of the eleventh short and equal; the joints of the rami number from eighteen to twenty-two.

Uropods.—The peduncle of the first pair longer than the rami, reaching just beyond those of the second pair, but not so far as those of the third, with three or four spinules on the inner margin, the outer clear; the rami slender, the outer shorter than the inner, each tipped with a large nail-like spine, having a small one by its side, the inner ramus also carrying four or five small spines on its margin; the peduncles of the second pair shorter than the inner ramus; the outer ramus much shorter and narrower than the inner, each tipped as in the first pair, the inner also having two spines on the outer and five or six on the inner margin; the inner reaches back about as far as the inner of the first pair, the outer not so far as the outer of that pair; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, which are broad, lanceolate, subequal, the outer rather the longer, both reaching a little further back than those of the other pairs; the inner ramus has its inner margin fringed with thirteen spines with plumose setae of different lengths; on the serrate lower portion of the more convex outer margin there are six spines with setae; the outer ramus has six or seven spines on its inner margin, and two or three on the lower part, besides spinules on the upper part, of the outer margin.

Telson reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, elongate, with the lateral margins very slightly sinuous, on the whole tapering to a narrow emarginate termination.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured half an inch from the rostrum to the apex of the dorsal process on the second pleon-segment.

Locality.—The single specimen was labelled as taken “from the kelp in Stanley Harbour, Falklands, Jan. 1876.”
Remarks.—This appears to be the same species as that named *Atylus huxleyanus* by Spence Bate, which was brought from Hermit Island by the Antarctic expedition. Hermit Island is in lat. 55° 51' 20" S., long. 67° 32' 10" W.; Stanley Harbour in lat. 51° 40' S., long. 57° 35' W.

The species is separated from the genus *Atylus* by the robust mandibular palp, by the maxillipeds, of which the outer plate is not dentate, and the palp broad instead of narrow, by the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon, which are distinct, not coalesced, and by the telson, which is not divided, but very slightly emarginate. Its nearest ally seems to be *Halirages tridentatus*, Bruzelius.

Genus *Atylus*, Leach, 1815.

1825. *" Desmarest, Consid. gén sur la classe des Crust.,* p. 262.
1862. *", Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust.,* p. 244.
1866. *", Heller, Amph. der Adriatischen Meeres,* p. 31.
1869. *", Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 280.
1871. *", Metzger, Die wirbellosen Meeresthiere der ostfriesischen Küste.
1874. *", Buchholz, Die zweite deutsche Nordpolarf.,* p. 357.
1878. *", Spence Bate, Crust. in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 51.
1879. *", Hooke, Carcinologisches, p. 134.
1885. *", Carus, Prodromus Fauna Mediterraneæ, p. 403.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Leach, 1815 (p. 89). Boeck defines it as follows:—
"Mandibles with the palp weak and slender; the length of the second joint surpassing that of the third.\(^1\)

"First Maxillae with the inner plate of moderate length, furnished with from seven to eight plumose setæ.

"Second Maxillae elongate, narrow.

"Maxillipeds having the outer plate armed on the inner margin with many strong teeth, which as they approach the apex are elongate, curved, and finally become setiform; the inner plate elongate, strong; the palp short and narrow; the outer plate extending beyond the second joint of the palp.

The body compressed; the back carinate; the keel on several segments forming backward-directed teeth; the head with a long curved rostrum, compressed or sub-depressed; the side-plates not very deep, sometimes rigid, plumose on the lower margin, the last two segments of the pleon coalesced.

"Lower Antennæ longer than the upper.

"First and Second Gnathopods with the hand small.

"Second Uropods shorter than the third.

"Third Uropods with the peduncle shorter than the telson; the rami equal.

"Telson cleft."

Atylus homochir, Haswell (Pl. LXXIV.).


A sharp slender rostrum projecting a little beyond the triangular lateral lobes of the head, below which its lower angles are acutely produced; the whole of the back sharply carinate, the carina continuous from the tip of the rostrum to the end of the third pleon-segment, except that the seventh peron-segment and the first three segments of the pleon are distally produced in minute teeth; the carina of the fourth pleon-segment forms two teeth, the hinder one the larger; the hinder part of the dorsally coalesced fifth and sixth segments is also produced into a large tooth, with a spine-tooth on the centre of its dorsal line, and separated by a small depression from that narrow front part of the segment which carries the second uropods; the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments of the pleon produced into small points, above each of which is placed a spine, but the lower convex lobe of the hind margin in each segment swells out beyond the lower angle; many submarginal spines on the lower margins of these segments. The integument with a scale-covered appearance.

Eyes oval or reniform, retaining colour in spirits, situate near the convex margin of the head between the rostrum and the lateral lobes, ocelli numerous, rather elongate.

Upper Antennæ.—Peduncles carinate, first joint long, about twice the length of the

\(^1\) Not so in all species, \textit{e.g.}, \textit{Atylus homochir} and \textit{Atylus swimmerdamii}. 
rostrum, distally produced into a short tooth below; second joint thinner, a little longer; third joint about one-fourth the length of the second, distally a little widened, and showing a little tuberecle which seems to be the rudiment of a secondary flagellum; the principal flagellum of forty joints, which widen a little distally, and are furnished with short setules, and almost every one with a cylinder shorter than the joint.

Lower Antennæ.—First three joints very short, the first with a small produced point below, the second distally angled below the gland-coue, the third equal in length to the first two united; the fourth much longer than the first three united, longer than the second joint of the upper antennæ; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, like it carinate and carrying numerous groups of slender spines; flagellum of thirty-five joints, not distally dilated, but besides having two or three groups of setules, carrying either successively or alternately (the last six excepted) a short stout spine with a bent tip.

Upper Lip with the apex furred, not very broadly rounded.

Mandibles.—Cutting plate divided into three or four small, followed by three large teeth; those represented in the Plate are worn and rounded; the new teeth as seen in preparation for the change of skin are much more sharp and distinct; the secondary plate on the left mandible divided into four teeth, of which the lowest is the most prominent; the secondary plate on the right mandible is bifid, each division showing a slender apical tooth, attended by three denticles; the spine-row of seven denticulate spines; the molar tuberecle moderately prominent, with a large crown occupied by many rows of denticles, the plumose seta conspicuous; the slender palp set just over the molar tuberecle, its first joint distally dilated, the second straight or nearly so, with four or five small setæ or spines on the inner margin, the third joint longer than the second, with the hind margin slightly convex, carrying at the top of the oblique apex a pectinate spine longer than the joint, two others shorter, and two more much shorter, and on the inner margin two small spines, one at the centre, the other near the apex.

Lower Lip.—Principal lobes broad, very slightly dehiscent; mandibular processes narrow, divergent.

First Maxille.—Inner plate small, oval, with six plumose setæ on the distal margin; the outer plate with eleven variously denticulate spines on the truncate margin, the denticulation near the apex, the two innermost spines shorter than the rest; of these eleven nine only are shown in the enlargement of fig. mx.1.; first joint of the palp with a spine on the outer margin, the second joint reaching much beyond the outer plate, dilated distally, carrying on the distal margin six or seven pectinate spine-teeth, shorter on one maxilla than the other, in accordance with Boeck's character for the subfamily Atylinæ, that the palp of the first maxille is two-jointed, in apice maxillæ sinistræ dentibus, in apice maxillæ dextræ spinas armato; there are also some slender submarginal spines. On the outer margin of the trunk below the palp some unequal slender spines are present.
Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate a little shorter and considerably narrower than the outer, the spines numerous and strong round the apical margin, descending the inner margin a little way, where the series ends with some densely plumose setae, the largest lowest, the outer plate also with numerous and strong spines round the apical margin, extending a little way down the front and hinder margins.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates rather short and broad, reaching beyond the short first joint of the palp, with five plumose setae along the inner margin, and three stout spine-teeth on the slightly convex distal border, which is fringed with about a dozen sub-marginal curved plumose spines; outer plates long and rather narrow, reaching about to the end of the narrow second joint of the palp, inner and apical margins fringed with spine-teeth, passing gradually into long curved spines; in the specimen examined there were ten of the former on the inner, four of the latter on the apical, margin; second joint of the palp more than twice the length of the first, with many groups of slender spines about the inner margin; third joint much longer than the first, a little shorter than the second, with many groups of spines about the inner margin, and one group at the centre of the hind margin, which is not as usual evenly convex; there are also many spines about the apex, which is produced on the outer side; the finger small and weak, with a spine-like nail, a dorsal cillum not far from the base of the nail, and on the inner margin several setules near and at the base of the nail, those at its base being the longest.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates narrower below than above, the front margin bent a little forwards, the corner rounded and crenulate, with spinules in the interstices, the lower part of the hind margin also carrying spines. The first joint extending much beyond the side-plate, expanding distally, the front margin almost straight, with numerous setiform spines, the hind margin more convex, armed with setae and spinules, and on the outer surface carrying six or seven groups of curved spines, and an apical group of about twelve accompanied by long setiform spines; the short second joint has three groups at the hind margin, followed by an apical group or row of some twenty-four graduated spines, together with some long and slender ones; the third joint has scarcely any free front margin, some eight groups of spines on the hinder margin, those towards the apex being long and pectinate; the wrist is long, triangular, with five groups of spines on the front and four on the hind margin, the latter having near them rows on the inner surface; the hand is equal in length to the wrist, with an oblique palm, bordered with many spinules, and defined by several stout palmar spines among which the finger closes; besides these there are three other groups of spines on the hind margin, with attendant groups on both surfaces, but the most conspicuous ornamentation of the hand is on the inner surface (that shown in the Plate) along the front margin; here there are seven groups or rows of spines, the number in a row gradually increasing from three near the base to twenty-seven near the finger; distally the long spines of the hand and wrist are very finely
pectinate, more coarsely near the middle, at which part it is easily seen that the pectination is on two edges; the inner margin of the finger is produced into a tooth at the base of the nail; the dorsal ciliation near the base of the finger is small.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates with the front margin convex, its lower portion serrate and spined, its lower angle rounded and crenulate as in the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles oval, broadest below, reaching much beyond the side-plates; in the specimen examined one of the pair was distally bilobed. Marsupial plates long and rather broad, longer than the branchial vesicles, the edges finely crenate for the long setae. The limb like that of the first gnathopods, but all the joints longer, especially the hand and wrist; the armature similar, except that the hand is more simply adorned.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad, the front corner and much of the lower margin crenate and spined. The branchial vesicles long and broad. The marsupial plates long, not broad except near the middle. First joint, as in the preceding and the following pair, having its base close to the lower border of the side-plate, long, and nearly evenly broad, with many spines on both margins, those near the base very slender, some very long ones on the hinder margin, also with several submarginal groups on the surface near it; the short second joint has spines at three points of the hind margin, some of which, as in the preceding joint, are long and plumose.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates very similar to the preceding pair, a little broader, the hind corner a little drawn down, as in the preceding pair with numerous spines on the lower part of front and hind margins, only a small part of the lower margin being without spines or crenulation; there are also many setae on the inner surface of the plate in this and the three preceding pairs; the branchial vesicles large. The marsupial plates long and slender. Limbs like those of the first pair but a little shorter; the third joint longer than the next two united, with six groups of spines at the hind margin, and three on the front; the fourth joint much shorter than the fifth, like the fourth somewhat dilated distally, with two groups of spines on the hind margin, the front smooth except at the apex; the fifth joint with four groups of stout spines on the hind margin, the front slightly convex, smooth except at the apex; the finger strong, curved, longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth joint, with two setae at the base of the strong curved nail; a small dorsal ciliation near the base of the finger. In the Plate the last four joints are drawn facing the wrong way.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates with the front lobe much narrower and deeper than the hind one, of which the lower margin is sinuous; both have the lower portion set about with spines. First joint pear-shaped, broader above than below, the hind margin fringed with curved spines, the expanded part serrate, the front margin with numerous groups of slender setae or setiform spines, the lower margin squared, neither lobed nor decurrent; the second joint short; the third shorter than the first, longer than the fourth, not expanded, sparingly spined; the fourth longer than the fifth, with spines at three
points on each margin; the fifth a little curved, with spines at four points on each margin; the nail as in the preceding pair, but rather smaller.

Fourth Perceopods.—The side-plates in shape much like those of the preceding segment, but with the front margin straight instead of convex, and fringed with setiform spines, while the lower margin behind is strongly spined. The first joint is longer and broader than in the preceding pair, of even breadth for some way down, the convex front margin carrying numerous setiform spines on the upper part, stronger groups of spines on the serrate lower part, the hind margin serrate, fringed with many slightly plumose spines, the upper ones curved; the short second joint with two or three groups of small spines in front; the long third joint with spines at eight points of the front, and four of the hind margin; the fourth joint long and slender, shorter than the third, but longer than the fifth.

Fifth Perceopods.—Side-plates deeper behind than in front, armed like the preceding pair. The first joint shorter but broader than that of the fourth pereopods, the armature similar, the front margin nearly straight, the hinder evenly convex; the second joint short; the third shorter than in the preceding pair, with four groups of spines on the front margin besides one or two spinules, three groups and a spinule on the hind margin, which is scarcely decurrent, with the apex squared; the fourth joint longer than the third, and considerably longer than the fifth, with four groups of spines on each margin; the fifth joint with five groups of spines on the front, and four on the hind margin; the finger as in the other pereopods; this and the hand are twisted away from their normal position in the Plate.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines very small; a sharply produced interlocking process connects the peduncle and the first joint of the outer ramus; cleft spines seven in number on the first pair, six in the following pairs, the arms very short, and the outer but little longer than the inner; in the specimen examined the number of joints of the inner ramus of the third pair was twenty-one.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the rami, the inner ramus a little longer than the outer, both with numerous marginal spines; the peduncles of the second pair longer than the outer ramus, shorter than the inner; the rami, like those of the first pair, tipped with spines and having many spines on the margins; neither the peduncles nor the rami reach back so far as those of the other two pairs; peduncles of the third pair short; the rami long, broadly lanceolate, bordered and tipped with spines, subequal, the outer broader and a little the longer, reaching back as far or nearly as far as the rami of the first pair.

Telson short, longer than the breadth at the base, cleft for three-quarters of its length, little dehiscent, the slightly sinuous outer margins converging to the tolerably broad distal margin, each half of which carries a spine and is produced to a small point on the inner side. There are some cilia on the surface.

¹ Contrary to the generic character, not longer than the peduncles of the third uropods.
Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, measured half an inch.

Locality.—Station 161, off Melbourne, April 1, 1874; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand. Several specimens; the one examined was a female.

Remarks.—The relationship of this species to Atylus vedlomensis, Bate and Westwood, is striking and close, and that species is itself not far removed from Atylus swanmer-damii, Milne-Edwards, with which Mr. Haswell compares this. When figuring it, now some years ago, I had named the species Atylus acutus, but upon comparison with Mr. Haswell's account of Atylus homochir, I have thought it better to accept his name for the species, since the differences in his account and figures may be probably attributed to the smallness of the specimen he examined.

Genus Atylodes, n. gen.

Mandibles with palp well developed, the third joint as long as the second, or nearly so.

First Maxilla with many plumose setae on the inner plate.

Second Maxillae with the plates elongate, many plumose setae on the side of the inner plate.

Maxillipeds as in Atylus, except that the outer plate does not reach the apex of the second joint of the palp.

Body not carinate or dentate; the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon separate, not coalesced.

Upper Antennae with a one-jointed accessory flagellum.

In other respects like Atylus.

The generic name refers to the likeness between this genus and Atylus.

From Pontogeneia, Boeck, the new genus is distinguished by the palp of the mandibles, by the spine-teeth (not slender spines) on the inner margin of the outer plate of the maxillipeds, by the antennae, of which the upper are not longer than the lower, and have an accessory appendage which appears to be wanting in Pontogeneia. From Amphithopsis, Boeck, which is a synonym of Pherusa, Leach, it is distinguished in like manner by the antennae, by the numerous setae on the inner margin of the inner plate both in the first and the second maxillae, and by the cleft telson. The name Paramara, Miers, was given under a misapprehension of the characters of the species for which the genus was instituted, and being suggestive of an affinity which does not really exist, is scientifically unsuitable. It was upon fuller knowledge withdrawn by Mr. Miers himself, and cannot, I think, be conveniently revived; see Note on Miers, 1875 (p. 447).

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)
Atyloides australis (Miers) (Pls. LXXV., LXXVI.).

1880 l. " megalophthalmus, Haswell, Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. v. p. 102, pi. vi. fig. 4.

Rostrum minute; animal rather compressed; postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment rounded, the lower part of the hind margin a little serrate, the lower border of this and the preceding segment having several submarginal spines.

Eyes close to the little-developed lateral lobes of the head, rather large, reniform, dark in the specimens preserved in spirits. A few of the ocelli, as seen from the inner side, are figured on Pl. LXXV., fig. oc.

Upper Antennæ not long, the peduncle shorter than the flagellum, the first joint in large specimens twice as long as broad, equal in length to the next two united, in small specimens longer than broad, longer than the next two united; the third joint about half the length of the second, all three with groups of setæ on the lower side, which in the larger specimens is rough with short spiny or scaly hairs; flagellum in a large specimen of fifty-five joints, in a small specimen of twenty-one joints, tapering, the earlier joints broader than long, every other widening at the lower apex, and there armed with a group of setae, and in large specimens two or three cylinders; the accessory flagellum consists of a single tapering or triangular joint, shorter than the first of the principal flagellum, tipped with a long seta and a shorter one.

Lower Antennæ subequal in length to the upper, the peduncle longer than that of the upper antennæ, the first joint a little expanded, the gland-cone decurrent along the side of the short third joint; the fourth joint about as long as the three preceding united, subequal in length to the fourth, but broader; the gland-cone carrying three or four setæ, the third, fourth, and fifth joints furnished with several groups of them; the flagellum of fifty-six joints in a large specimen, of twenty-four in a small specimen, the first joint longer than any of the following.

Upper Lip with the distal margin rounded, closely ciliated.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate with its edge divided into seven or eight teeth, of which the outermost but one is the largest; the secondary plate on the left mandible is similar to the principal, on a smaller scale; on the right mandible it is slender, ending in three or four teeth, of which one is more prominent than the others but very slender; the spine-row of nine or ten slender curved spines, showing serration on the convex margin; the molar tubercle broad and massive, the crown set with many denticles, the
external pointed tooth-like, the internal appearing like concentrically sinuous serrate blades; there is a small process between the molar tubercle and the base of the palp; the palp is set just over the molar tubercle, its second and third joints subequal in length, the second with the outer margin more or less concave, and with many spines along the front margin, those near the distal end long; the third joint having from five to seven on the outer surface near the base, and on the front margin an even row of close-set spines attended by others longer and more widely spaced, and at and near the apex six that are long; all or nearly all these spines are pectinate, the three terminal more finely than the three below them.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes strongly ciliated on the inner part of the distal margin, lightly also on its outer part, little dehiscent; the mandibular lobes short, squared at the ends.

First Maxilla.—Inner plates small, with thirteen (in small specimens seven or eight to ten) plumose setae on the inner or oblique distal margin, those nearest the actual apex the longest, thickest, and most coarsely plumose; outer plate with eleven strong spines on the obliquely truncate distal margins, some of the spines denticulate for much of the length below the apex, others more strongly denticulate close about the apex; the second joint of the palp reaching beyond the outer plate, carrying on its distal margin seven to twelve short spines or spine-teeth, with several setae or plumose spines adjoining, and three setae on the outer margin.

Second Maxilla.—The plates elongate, the inner a little narrower but scarcely shorter than the outer, carrying on its surface a row of fourteen to seventeen plumose setae, the row beginning low down on the inner margin; the distal margins of both plates carrying numerous spines, those of the outer as usual the longer; these are curved and finely pectinate; a few short spines descend the outer margin of the outer, and the inner of the inner plate.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates comparatively large, yet scarcely reaching as far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, carrying several plumose setae on the inner margin, and smaller incurving plumose setae or spines on the distal, and distal part of the outer, margin; the truncate distal margin has three strong triangular teeth, and a fourth is inserted just below its inner apex on the outer surface; the outer plates not reaching the distal end of the second joint of the palp, having the inner margin bordered with eighteen rather long spine-teeth, succeeded round the distal margin and distal half of the outer, by eight or ten plumose setae; there are also numerous groups of setae on the outer surface in the neighbourhood of the inner margin for almost its whole length; this outer surface is figured on Pl. LXXV.; the first joint of the palp is short, with setae on the inner margin and outer apex; the second joint broader and much longer, with numerous setae in a row along the inner margin, in groups upon the surface and outer margin; the third joint longer than the first, with several groups of setae upon the surface.
and at the margins, and at the apex a graduated row of strongly pectinate spines; the finger short and broad, with a sharp nail having a cilium at its base; the inner margin of the finger smooth near the base, then set with eight setules; in the small specimens there are fewer spine-teeth on the outer plate, and fewer setules on the edge of the finger.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates rounded below. First joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, the front margin straight, with small setae, the hinder with some long and short setae near the base and a group of spines at the apex, some of them pectinate; the second joint short, with spines at the apex behind; the third joint rhomboidal, with spines on the hinder and lower margins, the front margin apically produced; the wrist shorter than the hand in the young and female, very much shorter in the adult male, with numerous distally pectinate spines about the free portion of the hind margin, which is somewhat serrate; the hand in the adult male broader than the wrist, widest at the palm, with six groups of spines along the straight hind margin and several small groups on the inner surface; the palm convex, a little oblique, fringed with setules, a row of five or six broad spines of different lengths on the surface on either side of it; the curved finger when closed shows its tip just beyond the palm; it has some spinules or teeth on the inner edge and a small dorsal cilium not very far from the base.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates oblong, with rounded ends, deeper than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles long and of great breadth, narrowing little distally. Marsupial plates very long and broad, narrowing distally, with many long setae round the distal end and inner margin. The limb closely resembles that of the first gnathopods, but with the first, third, fourth, and fifth joints more elongated; the apical spines on the hind border of the first joint show the same pectination. Both the first and second gnathopods of the male specimen examined were beset with a parasitic zoophyte in great number; their appearance on the first joint of the first is figured Pl. LXXV. fig. *gn.1.* In both gnathopods the hand is very much narrower in the young and female than in the male.

*First Peracopods.*—Side-plates like the preceding pair but larger. Branchial vesicles with a narrow neck, then gradually expanding and again narrowing slightly, very long. Marsupial plates broad, even distally, longer than the branchial vesicles, with long setae all round, sparsely on the outer side. First joint of the limb reaching beyond the side-plate, with short spines along the straight front margin, some long setae on the hinder margin and groups of spines; a group of spines on the hinder apex of the second joint; several groups on both margins of the third joint, which is broader than the fourth or fifth, longer than the fourth, but subequal in length to the fifth, its front apex somewhat decurrent; the fourth and fifth joints have numerous groups of spines on the hinder margin, while the front margin is slightly armed; the finger is short, curved, with a small dorsal cilium near the base, and two cilia at the base of the nail.

*Second Peracopods.*—Side-plates much broader but very little deeper than the pre-
ceding pair, excavate behind but not far down. The limb and its appendages not materially different from the preceding pair.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader than deep, the hind lobe deeper than the front one. Branchial vesicles much larger than the first joint. Marsupial plates small. First joint tending to oval in form, broader above than below, with setae on the upper part of the front margin, succeeded by several groups of spines, the more convex hind margin very slightly serrate and scarcely armed; the second joint short, with two groups of spines in front, partly overlapped behind by the lower lobe of the first joint; the third joint like that of the preceding peraeopods, but rather larger; the fourth and fifth joints likewise resembling those of the preceding pair, but being rather wider; the finger similar.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates with a downward-produced hind lobe. Branchial vesicles broad but not descending quite to the lower end of the first joint, with an accessory pocket quite at the base. The limb resembling that of the preceding pair, but with the joints longer, except perhaps the second and the finger.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates as usual small, deeper behind than in front. Branchial vesicles broad, but short, not reaching the middle of the first joint. The first joint broader and longer than in the preceding pair; the second and third joints similar, but the spines on the front margin of the third differently grouped.

Pleopods.—The peduncles produced on one side into an irregular tongue-like process beside the first joint of the outer ramus; the coupling spines slender, with three or four denticles; the cleft spines in the adult numbering six on the first pair, five on the third; in the young there appear to be but four on the third pair; the joints of the rami numbering fifteen or sixteen in the young, twenty-five or twenty-six in the adult.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami; outer ramus shorter than the inner, both spined along the edges and tipped with spines; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the longer inner ramus; the rami armed as in the preceding pair, which they much resemble, carrying many more spines in the adult than in the young specimens; peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, reaching back beyond those of the second, and just level with those of the first pair; the rami long, broad, lanceolate, acute, fringed on the margins with numerous spines and setæ, the outer scarcely shorter than the inner, reaching back just as far as the inner ramus of the first pair.

Telson much longer than the peduncles of the first uropods, cleft beyond the centre, tapering, not dehiscent, with a small emargination carrying a spine on the side just above each apex, or it may be said that each apex is emarginate, with the outer horn of the emargination shorter than the inner.

Length.—One of the specimens, in a very slightly curved position, measured three-fifths of an inch, exclusively of the antennæ; this was an adult female.
Locality.—The specimens were all obtained at Kerguelen Island, the larger from a depth of 25 fathoms, the small ones, which were numerous, from the surface.

Remarks.—I was at first disposed to consider the small specimens a distinct species from the larger; the integument does not show the covering of spiny hairs which are conspicuous on parts of the large specimens, the proportions of the peduncular joints of the antennaæ are not the same, the number of joints in the flagella are very different; on the inner plate and palp of the first maxillæ, on the inner plate of the second maxillæ, on the outer plate of the maxillipeds, there are differences in the number of teeth or of setæ; on gnathopods, pereopods, and uropods there are similar differences of proportion or of number of spines and spine-groups; but all these distinctions explain themselves very naturally and consistently on the hypothesis that the small specimens are the young and the large full-grown.

The species has a considerable resemblance to Atylus austriacus, Spence Bate, from Sydney, but in that the “dorsal surface is not denticulated,” though the specimen was large, “\(\frac{1}{4}\)ths of an inch,” and notably it differs from the present in having “posterior pair of pleopoda naked, and considerably longer than the two preceding pairs.”

That the present species is the same as Atylus australis, Miers, cannot, I think, be doubted, although Mr. Miers did not find the accessory appendage of the upper antennaæ in any of his four specimens, and though he speaks of the maxillipeds as being fire-jointed, a description possibly suggested by the groove which runs across the base of the outer plate of the maxillipeds.

So far as I can judge from Mr. Haswell’s description and figure of his Atylus megalophthalmus, from Clark Island, Port Jackson, that is synonymous with the present species. Mr. Haswell speaks of it as very variable, “the size of the eyes and their degree of approximation above, the length of the antennaæ, and the form of the gnathopoda being all subject to considerable variations,” remarks which would well apply to Atyloides australis.

Atyloides assimilis, n. sp. (Pl. LXXVII.).

Rostrum minute, lateral lobes of the head rounded, not very prominent; third pleon-segment having the postcro-lateral angles produced, but only minutely. Animal closely resembling Atyloides australis, Miers.

Eyes situated close to the lateral lobes of the head, large, reniform, retaining their dark colour in spirits.

Upper Antennaæ.—First joint thicker and a little longer than the second, second thicker and a little longer than the third, all three with groups of setæ on the lower margin, one at the apex being long and spiniform; flagellum of sixteen joints, several of
which have long setæ, spiniform and plumose like those at the apices of the peduncular joints; the one-jointed accessory flagellum as long, or nearly so, as the first of the principal, tipped with a long plumose seta and a shorter one. In those specimens of *Atyloides australis* which are comparable in size with the specimen here described, the proportions of the joints of the peduncle differ, and the present specimen has more groups of setæ than larger specimens of the allied species.

Lower *Antennæ* with the fourth joint shorter than the fifth; the flagellum of eighteen joints, the first longer than any of the others, showing within the markings of the new joints preparing for the next exuviation, an appearance not unusual, and observed also in specimens of the allied species.

Upper *Lip*.—The distal part shallower and more broadly rounded than in *Atyloides australis*.

*Mandibles.*—On the cutting plate of the left mandible there are two denticles outside the most prominent tooth, while *Atyloides australis* has apparently only one in that position.

*First Maxillæ.*—There are six plumose setæ on the oblique distal margin of the inner plate, the apical the largest, and eleven spines on the distal margin of the outer plate, similar in structure to those of the kindred species.

*Maxillipeds.*—On the outer plates there are five spine-teeth on the distal part of the inner margin, not set so closely together as the more numerous teeth in the other species; the finger is rather longer in proportion to the third joint, and has a long cilium on the back, set further back from the base of the nail than in *Atyloides australis*.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates somewhat squared below; on the inner surface of the hand there are six small groups of spines in line, beginning near the base, the sixth being on the front margin not far from the apex; in the large specimens of *Atyloides australis* there are five groups rather differently arranged, and in the small specimens four groups; the palm in the present species is more oblique, the finger reaching just beyond it as in the adult male of the other species.

*Second Gnathopods.*—These, like the first gnathopods, have few setules on the front margin of the first joint instead of many as in *Atyloides australis*, and the palm more oblique and more groups of spines on the inner surface of the hand than in that species.

*Pereopods* all broken below the third joint, the remaining portions not showing any characteristic difference from those of *Atyloides australis*.

*Pleopods.*—Cleft spines two or three, joints of the rami ten or eleven.

*Uropods* similar to those of *Atyloides australis*, except that the rami of the second pair appeared to be subequal, the outer rather the longer; but as the tips were damaged, this is a little doubtful, the fewness of the spines on peduncles and rami of all the pairs might be due to the smallness of the specimen.
The telson shaped like that of *Atyloides australis*, but not longer than the peduncle of the third uropods.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, exclusive of the antennae, measured something less than one-fifth of an inch.

**Locality.**—From the screw of the *Challenger* on December 18, 1873, a date which corresponds with Station 142, off Cape Agulhas; lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.

**Remark.**—The specific name refers to the great likeness between this species and *Atyloides australis*.

*Atyloides serratieauda*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXVIII.).

**Rostrum** minute; first and second segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles forming a minute tooth; the second having about the middle of the so-called epimera or immovable side-plates a row of eight spines, the largest lowest, with an anterior row of four; third segment of the pleon having the postero-lateral angle toothed, with a rather larger tooth on the hind margin immediately above that at the angle; the lower margin having in its anterior half several submarginal spines singly and in groups. Surface hairy.

**Eyes** large, reniform, retaining colour in spirits, situated near the lateral lobes of the head, and with only a narrow space between them at the top of it.

**Upper Antennae.**—First joint more than twice as long as broad, longer than the second and third together, its upper margin longer than the lower; second joint twice the length of the third joint, which is small, not twice as long as broad; flagellum with sixty-two joints remaining in the specimen examined, about five times as long as the peduncle; the accessory flagellum rudimentary, consisting of one conical joint, about half the length of the first joint of the primary flagellum, tipped with two or three small setae, and having a small hair on the margin.

**Lower Antennae.**—First three joints short, the first very little expanded, the gland-cone decurrent, and, like the first and third joints, with short setae at the apex; the fourth joint equal in length to the preceding three united, a little shorter than the fifth, its upper margin produced in a small rounded projection; the fifth joint having like the fourth several groups of stiff setae on the under or inner side; the flagellum of thirty-four joints, of which the first equals between three and four of those which follow it.

**Upper Lip.**—The outer plate rather narrowly rounded at the distal end, the central part of this margin closely set with microscopic teeth or spinules.

**Mandibles.**—Cutting plate with seven or eight teeth; secondary plate on left mandible widened distally, cut into five teeth; on the right mandible slight in structure,
distally divided into two long teeth, curved towards each other, a denticle projecting from the side of the inner and longer of the two; spine-row of about eight denticulate spines; molar tubercle close to the spine-row, with the denticles of the crown rather elongate; a small process between the molar tubercle and the palp; the palp is set over or a little in advance of the molar tubercle, the first joint short, the second with the outer rim slightly concave, having some spines along the surface towards the inner margin, the third joint a little shorter than the second, widening distally, the outer margin very convex, with a spine about a third of the way up it and another on the adjoining surface, also with a row of five long spines on the outer surface near the base, none on the inner margin, but some sixteen of various sizes on the broad, truncate, slightly oblique, distal margin.

Lower Lip.—Principal lobes rather deep and thick, little dehiscent, well ciliated on the inner margin.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate rather large, with some sixteen plumose setæ along the inner and apical margins, that adjoining the actual apex being the longest and thickest; outer plate with eleven spines on the truncate distal margin, the denticulation of the spines being confined to the distal part of their inner margin and there having a prominent convex outline; the first joint of the palp longer than broad, with one or two spinules on the outer margin, the second joint wide, with one or two spinules on the convex outer margin, and eight or nine spine-teeth on the truncate distal margin, accompanied by several setæ or slender spines inserted on the surface below the spine-teeth.

Second Maxilla.—The plates elongate, inner a little shorter than the outer, about equal to it in breadth, with a long row of plumose setæ on the surface, beginning low down on the inner margin, and spines passing round the apical and a little way down the inner margin; the outer plate with a similar arrangement of longer spines, also some short ones at the apical part of the outer margin, and two or three spinules near the base of it.

Maxillipeds narrow. Inner plates long, reaching to the distal end of the first joint of the palp, with several plumose setæ on the inner margin, three spine-teeth and some curved spines on the truncate distal margin; the outer plates not reaching to the distal end of the second joint of the palp, with fourteen or fifteen spine-teeth on the slightly concave inner margin, six curved setæ passing round the apical margin and distal part of the outer margin; there is a row of spines on the outer surface near the inner margin; first joint of the palp as long as the third; the second longer, bordered with not very numerous spines; the third with its distal margin as usual set round with spines, produced on the outer side over the base of the finger; the finger small, with a spine-like nail, near to which are three or four cilia; the dorsal cillum near the base very small. The figure of these maxillipeds shows the inner plates

(2001. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXII.—1887.)
gaping widely, as they happened to be drawn apart in mounting for the microscope, but it is of interest that in very few species could the inner plates have been thus drawn apart either accidentally or on purpose without fracturing the maxillipeds.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates wider below than above, with two or three serrations at the hind corner of the convex lower margin. First joint reaching below the side-plate, with a few long setae on the hind margin, and many spinules about both margins; second joint with a group of spines on the hinder apex, and spinules in other parts; third joint with groups of spines about the hind margin and near the pointed apex; the wrist not very much shorter than the first joint, considerably longer than the hand, with five groups of setiform spines on the front margin, and many groups of stronger spines along the hinder, and oblique part of the distal, margin; the hand parallel-sided, about three times as long as broad, armed like the wrist, with a group of short thick spines near the angle of the palm, within which, and not beyond it, the short finger closes over a convex palm set with setules. The numerous spines on the hind margins of the hand and wrist are of various lengths, all apparently with small accessory threads, and a great many, but not the longest, with broad bent tips and extremely fine pectination of the edges for some distance below the tips; the bent tip when seen broadside instead of in profile appears to be a distal expansion, somewhat paddle-shaped, with the convex edge presenting a slightly wrinkled look, and at the lower part broken into teeth; see the fig. gn.2.sp.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates longer than the preceding pair and of more even breadth. The branchial vesicles are shorter than the first joint of the limb, narrow oval, with a long neck. Marsupial plates much longer than the first joint, and of great breadth, with numerous setae of moderate length. The limb in general similar to the first pair, but all the joints longer, the wrist with fewer spines, the hand equal in length to the wrist, with nine pairs of the broad-ended spines along the hinder margin, and five or six groups of spines on the inner surface adjoining.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates like the preceding pair, but larger. Branchial vesicles broader, as long as the first joint. Marsupial plates of great size. First joint reaching beyond the side-plate, with some spines on the hind margin, spinules on both margins; second joint with two groups on the hind margin; third joint longer than fourth, a little recurrent in front, ending obtusely, with slender spines at four points of the hind margin, and stouter ones at four or five points of the front; fourth joint with spines at six points of the hind margin, a few spinules in front; the fifth joint as long as the third, parallel-sided, with numerous groups of short spines on the hind margin, some setules on the front; finger curved, with a small projecting point of the inner margin adjoining the nail, and a small dorsal ciliation near the base.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader and longer than the preceding pair, not very deeply excavate behind. The branchial vesicles larger, a broader oval, the mar-
supial plates smaller than in the preceding pair; the limb in all material points resembling the first peraeopods.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates not very deep, hind lobe a little deeper than the front. Branchial vesicles smaller than in the preceding pair. Marsupial plates narrow, not very long. First joint of the limb broadly oval, broader above than below; the front margin with spines, the hinder, which is the more convex, serrate, the lower lobe scarcely at all overlapping the short second joint; the third joint rather shorter than in the two preceding pairs, with spines at four points on each margin, the hinder a little decurrent, ending obtusely; the rest of the limb missing.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates with a lobe behind, very decurrent. First joint similar to that of the preceding pair but larger; third joint also longer, with six groups of spines on the front, four on the hind margin. The rest of the limb missing.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates small, not decurrent. Branchial vesicles not nearly as long as the first joint, narrow, with parallel sides, a short piece at the base being much narrower than the rest. The first joint larger than in the preceding pair; the third joint rather straighter than in the preceding pair, with spines at five points on each margin, the spines stronger. The rest of the limb missing.

Pleopods.—There are long and short spines on the side and apex of the peduncles; the coupling spines are small, so far as observed, with one strong lateral retroverted tooth in addition to the apical, and a row of denticles along one edge; the left spines appear to be four in number; the joints of the rami fourteen to sixteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the inner ramus; the rami slender, with spines on the edges and the blunt tips, the outer ramus shorter than the inner; peduncles of the second pair longer than the outer, shorter than the inner ramus, reaching back to about the same point as the preceding peduncles; the rami rather broader, respectively shorter than those of the first pair; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami; the rami broadly lanceolate, subequal, with spines on both margins, and little teeth on the inner margin near the base of the spines; the inner and upper ramus has its inner margin pectinate; both have a nail-like termination, with a cilium near the tip.

Telson longer than the peduncles of the third uropods, broadest at the base, longer than its greatest breadth; eleft for nearly three-quarters of its length, not dehiscent, lateral margins convex or a little sinuous, the distal end emarginate, the end of each lamina being cut into five teeth, with small cilia in the interstices.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—Station 161, off Melbourne; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand. Two specimens.
Remarks.—The specimen described is a female. The specific name refers to the apical serration of the telson.

The species has some remarkable resemblances to *Amphithopsis longimana*, Boeck, from which however it is clearly distinguished by its cleft telson. It is also generically distinguished from *Amphithopsis* by the spine-teeth on the inner margin of the outer maxilliped plate, but it should be noticed that while Boeck gives to this part in *Amphithopsis* the generic character *spinis tenuibus instructa*, he states that the species *Amphithopsis longimana* has it furnished with teeth, “*den ydre Plades hele indre Rand er vaebnet med taetstaacende, men korte Taender.*”

Genus *Atylopsis*, n. gen.

*Upper Lip* with the distal margin more or less bilobed.  
*Mandibles* with strong palp; the third joint as long as the second.  
*First Maxillæ* with a few setæ on the distal margin of the inner plate.  
*Second Maxillæ* with some plumose setae on the surface of the inner plate.  
*Maxillipeds.*—Outer plate without teeth on inner margin, not reaching the apex of the palp’s second joint; third joint of palp apically produced over the base of the finger.  
*Antennæ* with short peduncles.  
*First and Second Gnathopods* similar in shape, the second larger than the first.  
*Uropods* of the first and second pairs with the outer branch shorter than the inner; peduncles of the third pair short.  
*Telson* subequal in length to the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft or emarginate.

The generic name points to the likeness between this genus and the *Atylinæ* of Boeck, although the upper lip is not apically rounded but incised.

From *Pontogeneia*, Boeck, which it closely approaches, it is further separated by having the third joint of the mandibular palp equal in length to the second, instead of much shorter.

From *Pherusa*, Leach, and its synonym *Amphithopsis*, Boeck, another near ally, it is distinguished both by the incised upper lip and by the telson being more or less divided; *Amphithopsis longimana*, indeed, has the apex of the telson a little incised, but that species disagrees with the generic definition both in this respect and in having teeth on the outer plate of the maxillipeds.

Had the type species of *Pherusa*, Leach, been anywhere described in detail, it might have been advisable to group the species of the present genus provisionally with it, but since the published descriptions of *Pherusa fucicola* only refer to the external characters, no advantage was to be gained by adopting a name which might afterwards prove more unsuitable than it seems at the moment. Boeck uses the shape of the distal margin of the upper lip as one of the characters by which he distinguishes his subfamilies; whether
it is in reality a mark of distinction on which great stress ought to be laid, is a matter still open to inquiry; in small specimens it does not lend itself very readily to the determination of the species, but its intrinsic importance cannot be judged by the student's convenience. But for the upper lip the present genus might be united with *Halirages*.

*Atylopsis magellanica*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXIX.).

*Head* angled in front, with no proper rostrum; the first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles acute, a little outdrawn in the second, and more decidedly in the third, the hind margin sinuous.

*Eyes* rather large, reniform.

*Upper Antennæ*.—With the first joint longer and thicker than the second, but neither very long; the rest of these appendages was missing.

*Lower Antennæ*.—First three joints very short, the fourth shorter than the first of the upper antennæ; the rest missing.

*Upper Lip* with the distal end broadly and flatly rounded, with a slight tendency to be unequally bilobed. The figure in the Plate gives only a profile view; the description was made possible by the dissection of a second specimen after the Plate had been engraved.

*Mandibles* short and compact; the cutting plate short, divided into six or seven teeth, the outermost small, the two next considerably larger; the inner plate on the left mandible widening distally, the edge divided into five teeth, of which the lowest is the largest; the secondary plate on the right mandible was not well observed, but appeared to be as usual of slighter build than that on the left; spine-row of seven or eight serrate spines; the molar tubercle close to the spine-row, short but prominent, with the crown surrounded by long denticles; the process close above it is short and conical, and immediately succeeded by the palp, of which the first joint is short, the second broad, slightly concave behind, the surface near the front margin set with a few setæ or spines, those near the apex being long; the third joint is as long as the second, with the outer margin convex, with two spines on the outer surface near the base, the inner margin obtusely angled rather than convex, with three pairs of setiform spines near the centre, followed by five spines, pectinate strongly on two edges, of which the lower two are longer than those which follow, these five being succeeded by five more at the apex, of which the earlier two (especially the second) are stronger and more strongly pectinate than the remaining three.

*Lower Lip*.—Principal lobes little dehiscent, inner lobes short but rather thick; mandibular processes short, squared at the end.

*First Maxille*.—Inner plate oblong, the distal margin truncate, slightly oblique, carrying five plumose setæ, of which the innermost is not larger than the one next it,
and is succeeded on the apex by a small spine or spine-like cilium, of which there are three more along the inner margin; along this inner margin there is a hairy strip of the surface; the outer plate carrying on its truncate distal border eleven spines variously denticulate, the innermost the longest, the next much shorter, with the denticulation on the outer side; the second joint of the palp reaching beyond the outer plate, its distal margin cut into strong sharp teeth, between which are inserted six spine-teeth with serrate edges, the outermost the longest; four or five setiform spines are inserted on each surface just below the teeth.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate a little shorter and narrower than the outer, with a row of six plumose setae on the surface, beginning below the centre of the inner margin; twelve or fourteen spines partially fringe the rounded apex and apical part of the inner margin; longer spines, plumose or pectinate, fringe the distal margin of the outer plate, increasing as usual towards the outer corner, and then followed by some short ones.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates scarcely reaching so far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, with plumose setae on the inner margin, some small teeth (probably the usual three) and curved spines on the truncate distal margin; outer plates small, reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, inner margin slightly serrate, without teeth, with seven groups of slender, not acute, spines, inserted on the outer surface in pairs, except the lowest, which is solitary; beyond the rounded apex the distal border is armed with two plumose spines, followed by two plumose setae; the first joint of the palp is short, with two setae on the inner and one on the outer apex; the second joint, twice as long as the first, is fringed with setae on its inner and oblique apical margin, with a group at the outer apex, and one on the outer margin below the apex; the third joint is longer than the first, being distally prolonged in a sort of triangular cap with ciliated edges over the base of the finger, the distal part of the inner margin is fringed with setae, there is a small one in the middle of the hind margin, a group at the base of the cap, one near the tip of the cap, and some serrate spines near its base; the dorsal cilium of the finger is at some distance from its base; a group of three cilia is planted near the base of the long and large nail.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates not very deep, wider below than above, slightly produced forwards, with some cilia along the lower margin, which is serrate towards the hinder angle. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, with some small spines along the margin; third joint rhomboidal, with two pointed apices, a group of spines on the lower margin, a few spines higher up, and the distal half of the hind margin lightly furred; the wrist as long as the hand, with groups of serrate spines on the hind margin and the free slope of the distal margin, the long front margin having spines at the apex; the hand more than twice as long as broad, widest at the palm, which is straight, slightly oblique, set with setules of various lengths, and defined by a group of stout spines of various lengths, and carrying a small plumose seta
close to the finger-hinge; there are five groups of spines along the hind margin of the hand, four near that margin on the inner surface, and other groups adjoining the front margin and its apex; the finger is short to match the palm, its inner edge divided into four decurrent teeth with cilia, the nail long and sharp, accompanied by cilia at the base; the dorsal ciliun small, not far from the base of the finger.

**Second Gnathopods.**—Side-plates oblong, deeper than the preceding pair, a little wider below than above. Branchial vesicles a narrow oval, shorter than the side-plate. Marsupial plates broad oval, much larger than the branchiae, longer than the side-plates, with no setae in our specimen, but indications of their places of attachment. The limb in shape and armature resembling the first pair, except that all the joints are longer; the hand longer than the wrist, with an extra group or two of spines, and the finger with an extra tooth on its inner margin.

**First Perseopods.**—Side-plates, branchial vesicles, and marsupial plates as on the preceding segment, but rather larger. First joint of the limb reaching beyond the side-plate, broader and a little longer than in the second gnathopods; the second joint short; the third more than twice as long as broad, with small spines or setules at three points on each margin, and a group at each apex; the front apex decurrent, sharp, with a strong spine close to the tip.

**Second Perseopods.**—Side-plates very broad, at the greatest breadth broader than deep, the excavation behind wide but not very deep. Branchial vesicles reaching as far as the side-plate, but much less broad. The marsupial plates longer and broader than the branchial vesicles. The first and second joints as in the first perseopods; the third rather longer than these; the fourth joint shorter than the third, with groups of spines at three points of the hind margin, of setules at two points of the front margin; the fifth joint subequal in length to the third or a little longer, with groups of spines at six points of the hind margin, of setules at four points of the front; the finger strong, slightly curved, the inner margin produced into a short point in advance of the short nail.

**Third Perseopods.**—Side-plates broad, the hinder lobe rather deeper than the front. Branchial vesicles about as long as the first joint of the limb. Marsupial plates a narrow oval, reaching a little below the side-plates. First joint broad oval, wider above than below, with spines on the front margin, the hinder serrate with small cilia in the serrations; the second joint with spines at the front apex, overlapped behind by the lower lobe of the first joint; the third joint with four groups of spines in front, five behind, those on the decurrent hinder apex being numerous and strong; fourth joint shorter than the third, like it widest distally, with three groups of spines in front, two behind; the fifth joint longer than the third, not widening distally, with five groups of spines on the front margin, three on the hinder, and a group of cilia at its apex; the finger as in the preceding pair.

**Fourth Perseopods.**—Side-plates with a lobe rather deeply decurrent behind. Bran-
chial vesicles a little smaller than in the preceding pair. The first joint larger than in the third pereopods, but similar in shape; the second and third also similar, the third rather larger; the rest of the limb missing.

**Fifth Perxopods.**—Side-plates broader than deep. Branchial vesicles smaller than the side-plates. First joint larger than in the preceding pair, much broader above than below; the third joint similar in shape and armature, but larger than there; the fourth joint like that of the third pereopods, but longer, with four groups of spines in front and three behind; the fifth joint in like manner with six groups in front and four behind, in addition to the apical group of cilia; the finger rather more than half the length of the fifth joint.

**Pleopods.**—There is a group of four spines near the distal end of the peduncles (at any rate in the third pair), one of which is very long and strong; there are others less conspicuous in other parts; the coupling spines are very small, their teeth small and seemingly not much retroverted; the eleft spines are three in number; the joints of the rami numbering from eleven to thirteen.

**Uropods.**—Peduncles of the first pair long, with many small spines on the edges; the rami broken, their basal portions narrow, suggesting that they would be in total length shorter than the peduncles; peduncles of the second pair longer than the outer ramus, with two large spines on one margin, and one spine at the apex of the other margin; the outer ramus with pectinate edges, four spines along one margin, and an apical group of three spines, the inner ramus broader and longer, the end broken; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the one remaining ramus, which is lanceolate, with pectinate edges, and has three spines along one margin, and four along the other.

**Telson** not longer than the peduncles of the third uropods, longer than the breadth at the base, narrowing a little distally, elct for about two-thirds of its length, a little dehiscenct between the two acute apices, from which the distal margin slopes upward, having on each side two serrations in each of which there is a small cillum.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, measured one-fifth of an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, Patagonia, January 20, 1876; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 47°8. Two specimens. Trawled.

**Remarks.**—The specimen examined and described was a female. The specific name refers to the place of capture. From *Iphimedia capensis*, Dana, renamed *Atylus capensis* by Spence Bate, which was taken at the Cape of Good Hope, the present species differs in having longer wrists, and the distal margin of the telson with fewer serrations. There are many points in which the imperfect state of the Challenger specimens on the one hand, and the brevity of Dana’s description on the other, prevents
comparison. The likeness between the two species makes it probable that they belong to the same genus; the distance between the localities at which they were obtained adds a little to the probability that they are in fact specifically distinct.

_atylopsi_s dentatus_, n. sp. (Pl. LXXX.).

_Rostrum_ small, rounded, lateral lobes of the head not prominent, with sinuous outline; last segment of the pleon and first two of the pleon each dorsally produced backwards in a small tooth; first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles also produced in a small tooth, the lower border of the segment having a conspicuous spine; the integument rather hairy.

_Eyes_ round, oval, near the front of the head, with slender ocelli.

_Upper Antennae._—First joint shorter than the head, longer than the second joint; second joint not much longer than thick; the rest missing.

_Lower Antennae._—First three joints short, gland-cone decurrent; fourth joint shorter than the first three united; the rest missing.

_Upper Lip_ bilobed, very finely ciliated, one lobe more advanced and much broader than the other.

_Mandibles._—Cutting plate divided into seven or eight teeth; secondary plate of the left mandible divided into five or six teeth, of which the lowest is the longest; on the right mandible the secondary plate is slighter, distally bifid, with two slender teeth conspicuous, the lower one the longer; spine-row of six plumosely serrate spines mixed with long cilia; close to the spine-row is the molar tubercle, the crown of which has several rows of strong denticles and a plumose seta; set just over the tubercle is the strong palp, the first joint a little dilated distally, the second rather stout, with a few spines near the front margin; the third joint as long as the second, with nine spines on the upper part of the front margin and the apex, of which the two actually at the apex are the slenderest, the others being broader and conspicuously pectinate on two edges; near the base, on the surface near the convex hind margin, are two pectinate spines, one much longer than the other, boldly pectinate in its lower part, and finely in the upper.

_Lower Lip._—Principal lobes broad, distally somewhat narrowed and dehiscent, lightly ciliated; inner lobes short; mandibular processes short, blunt-ended.

_First Maxilla._—Inner plate small, with two setae on the apex; outer plate carrying on the truncate distal margin ten spines, the three shortest of which are furcate, the others denticleate; the second joint of the palp reaching beyond the outer plate, broadest near the distal margin, which is dentate and has four spine-teeth of different lengths, besides two or three slender submarginal spines. Though only ten spines were seen on the outer plate, it is probable that the normal number is eleven.
Second Maxilla.—The inner plate shorter and decidedly narrower than the outer, with two plumose setæ, one on the surface near the distal part of the inner margin, the other further from the inner and nearer the distal margin; on the distal margin there are six or seven spines, and rather more than that number on the outer plate, with the usual gradations.

Maxillipeds.—(These in dissection came away adhering to the first gnathopods.) The inner plates not reaching as far as the distal end of the short first joint of the palp, with a few plumose setæ on the inner margin, three small teeth and some slender curved spines on the truncate distal margin; the outer plates small, scarcely reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, the inner margin smooth, with a few submarginal spines on the outer surface near it, and four on the distal part of the inner surface; there are three curved spines in notches of the distal margin; second joint of the palp widening a little distally, not twice the length of the first, with a few slender spines on and near the front margin; the third joint rather longer than the first, produced in a short pointed ciliated cap over the base of the finger, the distal margin surrounded with spines; one spine near the middle of the hind margin; the finger small and slender, its inner margin sinuous, with a couple of cilia near the sharp spine-like nail; the dorsal cillum long, set not very close to the base of the finger.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates short, oblong, but wider below than above, outdrawn at the lower front corner in a rounded angle. First joint of the limb reaching much below the side-plate, its margins almost naked; second joint short; third forming a sharp triangular tooth at the hinder apex, with a few pectinate spines near it, the front apex which rests on the wrist being also sharp; the wrist shorter than the first joint, equal in length to the hand, the front margin almost unarmed, the hinder armed at four points with pectinate spines; the hand a little widened distally, the front margin convex, longer than the hinder, carrying a few long setiform spines; the hinder margin straight, with a group of pectinate spines at the centre, and another at the apex, including a stout pectinate spine; the palm short, convex, quite distinct from the hind margin, yet not sharply defined, armed with a few setules, and having one that is plumose adjoining the hinge of the finger; the finger reaching with the nail beyond the palm, having a small decurrent tooth about the centre of its inner margin, and a few cilia near the nail; the dorsal cillum near the base, very small.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, oblong, both the lower corners rounded. The branchial vesicles as long as the side-plates, oval, flask-shaped. The first three joints of the limb as in the preceding pair, but longer; the wrist distally broader than in the preceding pair, not so long as the hand; the hand similar to that of the first gnathopods, but considerably longer and broader; the finger thicker.

First Pericopods.—Side-plates and branchial vesicles a little larger than in the preceding segment. First joint of the limb reaching much below the side-plate, broader
and longer than in the gnathopods; the second joint short; the third scarcely decurrent in front; a little longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth joint, weakly armed, the longest spine being on the front apex; the fourth joint with spines at three points of the straight hind margin, setules at two points of the convex front; the fifth joint almost straight and of even breadth, with spines at four points of the hind margin, and three groups of setae in front; the finger almost straight on the inner margin as far as the cillum at the base of the much-curved nail; a small dorsal cillum near the base of the finger is followed by two others at intervals on the dorsal margin, which has a minutely pectinate appearance.

Second Perseopods.—Side-plates a little longer and broader than the preceding, the attachment narrow, the excavation behind being broad and shallow, the hind margin below the excavation sloping gently forwards. The limb missing below the third joint; the upper part closely resembling that of the first perseopods.

Third Perseopods.—Side-plates broader than the preceding, the hind lobe a little deeper than the front. First joint broadly oval, rather wider above than below, with spinules at two points and spines at two points of the front margin, and six spinules in the serrations of the hind margin; there is also a spine on the inner surface at the hinder apex within the wing; the short second joint with a spine at the front apex; the third joint with spines at three points on each margin, those on the squared slightly decurrent hinder apex forming a tolerably strong group; the fourth joint a little expanded distally, shorter than the third joint, carrying spines at three points in front and on the hinder apex; the fifth joint with spines at four points in front, and two behind; the finger as in the preceding perseopods.

Fourth Perseopods.—Side-plates with a somewhat decurrent hind lobe. The branchial vesicles reaching a little below the hind lobe of the side-plate, and having apparently a small narrow accessory sac near the base. The first three joints of the limb resemble those of the third perseopods, but the first and third are larger; the rest of the limb missing.

Fifth Perseopods.—Side-plates small, almost semicircular, but the front margin bent and flattened. Branchial vesicles minute, oval, pointing backwards. The first joint longer and much broader than in the preceding pair, much broader above than below; the third joint similar to that in the preceding pair, but rather larger; the rest of the limb missing.

Pleonods.—Coupling spines very small, seemingly with only one lateral tooth on each side below the apex; of cleft spines I could only discover two even in the first pair, a short one with another much longer below it, having the arms long, nearly equal; the inner ramus with seven joints, the outer with nine, the first joint in each as long as three or four together of those that follow.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair shorter than the inner, longer than the outer,
ramus; outer ramus much shorter than the inner, with two spines on the margin, and a group at the apex; inner ramus with three on the margin and a strong group at the apex; peduncles of the second pair a little longer than the outer, much shorter than the inner, ramus; the outer ramus about half the length of the inner, with one spine on the margin and a group at the apex; the inner ramus with three spines on the pectinate inner margin and a group at the apex; peduncles of the third pair very short above, scarcely reaching back so far as the peduncles of the other two pairs, but below produced beyond them in a triangular apex; the outer ramus narrower than the inner and about half its length, with three spines along its margin, the apex acute; the inner ramus also with an acute apex, rather longer than the inner ramus of the first or second pair, its inner margin pectinate, carrying four or five spines, the outer margin four.

_Telson_ as long as the peduncles of the third uropods, but not reaching back quite to the end of their produced tips, longer than broad, with a short, but definite, rather dehiscent, cleft, and the apices rounded; the lateral margins converging slightly; a ciliation on either side near the margin, below the centre.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured under a quarter of an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, Patagonia, January 20, 1876; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 47°.8. One specimen. Trawled.

**Remarks.**—The specific name refers to the dorsal dentation. A small specimen, remarkably like this species, so far as could be observed, but with the hands of the gnathopods more quadrate, the palms more oblique, was obtained at the surface, February 5, 1875, that is between Stations 212 and 213, at about lat. 6° N., long. 123° E., therefore at an enormous distance from the locality of the specimen described and figured. As in the second specimen the antennæ, pereopods, and uropods were broken, it does not seem worth while to go into fuller details about it.

The present species shows a very great resemblance to _Paramphithoe tridentatus_, Bruzelius, which Bock has named _Haliragis tridentatus_; it is separated from it by the short outer branches of all three pairs of uropods, the somewhat different termination of the telson, as well as by the bilobed upper lip, and some other details of the mouth-organisms. From its compatriot, _Atylopsis magellanica_, it is distinguished by the dorsal teeth, and by the termination of the telson.

_Atylopsis emarginatus_, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXI.).

_Rostrum_ small, with rounded point; lateral lobes of the head sinuous, lower angle slightly produced, rounded; first and second segments of the pleon postero-laterally angled but not acutely, third segment rounded.

_Eyes_ indistinctly made out, seemingly large, reniform, colourless in spirits.
Upper Antennæ shorter than the lower. Peduncle short, first joint once and a half as long as broad, not equalling the length of the next two united; third a little shorter than the second; flagellum of thirty joints, the first longer than the next two united, carrying three groups of cylinders; many of the other joints with cylinders longer than the joints; the secondary flagellum one-jointed, minute, not half the length of the first joint of the principal flagellum, with a long seta inserted in the tip, and two or three cilia or hairs. In the young extracted from the mother’s pouch, the flagellum of the upper antennæ consists of six long joints.

Lower Antennæ.—First three joints very short, subequal, gland-cone short, decurrent; fourth joint longer than the preceding three united; fifth joint rather narrower but longer than the fourth; flagellum of thirty-three joints, the first six rather thick, the first as long as two or three together of those that follow. In the young the flagellum is of eight or nine joints.

Upper Lip.—The distal border with a small non-central emargination, the cilia facing one another on either side of it rather stout and tooth-like, those more remote as usual hair-like.

Mandibles.—Cutting plate divided into seven teeth, of which the lowest three are the largest; secondary plate of left mandible distally widened and divided into five teeth, the lowest of which is the largest; secondary plate of the right mandible slight in structure, showing only two terminal teeth, the hinder of which is much the longer; spine-row on the left mandible of nine curved pectinate spines, the first broader than the rest, with oblique denticulate apex; the right mandible showed only six spines, without a specially broad one; close to the spine-row is the molar tubercle with strongly dentate crown; above it a blunt-headed process, and above this the strong palp, the first joint a little expanded distally, as also is the second, which has on the surface near the inner margin about a dozen spines, slightly plumose, those near the apex the longest; the third joint is subequal in length to the second, the outer margin convex, with two long spines on the outer surface near the base, many short spines along the inner margin and four longer ones at the apex; the outer surface almost covered with adpressed cilia. In the young there appeared to be only three short spines at the apex of the third joint, with none along the inner margin.

Lower Lip.—Principal lobes rather broad and deep, little dehiscent, strongly ciliated round the distal and inner margins; inner lobes broad and thick and short; mandibular processes short, squared at the ends.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, with five (in a second specimen only four) plumose setæ on the oblique distal margin, followed by four setules, two of which are upon the slightly produced apex, and two upon the inner side of it; outer plate carrying eleven spines on the truncate margin, the outermost long and straight, slightly dentiulate, set among some long cilia; the next shorter, with a long apical tooth on the inner side or
front, and a small denticle (on one maxilla two unequal denticles) behind it, the three
following pairs consisting of a long slender slightly denticulate spine, and a shorter with
from five to six radiated denticles near the apex, the longest lowest; the second joint of
the palp reaching beyond the outer plate, its outer margin convex, the broadest part of
the joint near the centre; the distal margin strongly toothed, with six or seven (longer
or shorter) spine-teeth in the interstices, the outermost the longest; three slender sub-
marginal spines attend the spine-teeth, and three are placed, not in line, on the surface
near the middle of the outer margin.

Second Maxillae.—Inner plate equal in breadth and almost in length to the outer,
with a row of four plumose setae beginning about the middle of the inner margin, and
advancing but little on to the surface; the upper part of the inner margin and the apex
fringed with short spines; the outer plate has long spines, plumose below and pectinate
above, round the upper part of the inner margin and the apex, with some small spines
on the upper part of the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates reaching a little beyond the first joint of the palp, with
three spine-teeth on the truncate distal margin, several short curved spines, and a slender
submarginal spine-tooth close to the apex of the inner margin; the outer plates not
reaching the distal end of the second joint of the palp, strongly ciliated on the outer
surface near the outer margin, the inner margin serrate, devoid of teeth, with a row of
slender spines on the outer surface, not far from the inner margin; round the distal
margin and descending the outer are ten or more long curved spines and setae, forming
the usual gradation from one into the other; first joint of the palp short; second nearly
twice as long, distally a little expanded, with several long spines on the straight
inner margin; the third joint slender, equal in length to the first, produced in a small
cap over the base of the finger, the edge of the cap appearing pectinate by the projection
of adpressed cilia; the finger slender; with a sharp spine-like nail accompanied by a
cilium at its base; dorsal cilium of the finger small, near the base.

Of the triturating organ of the stomach, all the spines appeared to be long and
slender.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates short and squared, slightly outdrawn at the lower
front angle. First joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, longer than the next three
joints put together, but shorter than the hand; second joint short; third a little longer,
rhomboideal, with several spines about the distal margin; wrist triangular, distally wide,
somewhat cup-like, with many pectinate spines on the hind margin; the hand broader than
the wrist, more than twice as long as its own breadth, the long front margin convex,
smooth, except at the apex, the shorter hind margin with four groups of pectinate or plumose
spines; the palm oblique, sinuous, with a tooth process followed by a small crenate
emargination near the hinge of the finger; the sinuous portion is cut into very numerous
spinule-like close-set teeth; the strong curved finger has a small dorsal cilium near the
base, its inner margin cut into many adpressed teeth from base to nail; the nail projecting just beyond the palm, closing down between two rows of thick strong spines, of which the largest are innermost.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, oblong, a little longer than in the preceding pair, but distally rather narrower. Branchial vesicles oval or flask-like, broader below than above, about as long as the first joint. The limb closely resembling the first gnathopods in shape and armature; the first joint a little longer, the hand considerably longer, with six groups of spines on the hind margin. In the female specimen the gnathopods were slighter, especially as regards the hand, which in the first pair did not exceed the length of the first joint, in the second was shorter than it. Marsupial plates much longer than the first joint.

First Perapods.—Side-plates rather longer and broader than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles similar in shape, rather larger. Marsupial plates long and broad, the distal margin carrying nine or ten setae. First two joints like those of the preceding pair; third joint rather longer than the fourth, with a very few spinules on the margins, of which the front one is slightly decurrent; the fourth joint spined at three points of the hind margin; the fifth joint longer than the third, slightly curved, with spines at five points of the hind margin; finger curved, considerably more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Perapods.—Side-plates broader and longer than the preceding pair, excavate behind, the margin below the excavation sloping forwards to the lower margin. The first three joints of the limb as in the preceding pair; the rest missing.

Third Perapods.—Side-plates with the hind lobe deeper than the front. The first joint little expanded, but rather wider above than below, its length twice its breadth; front margin nearly straight, with some small groups of spines, hind margin scarcely less straight, slightly serrate; second joint very short, partially overlapped by the hind lobe of the first; third joint rather broader and a little shorter than in the second perapods, decurrent behind. The rest of the limb missing in this and the two succeeding pairs.

Fourth Perapods.—Side-plates bilobed, the hinder lobe the deeper. Fig. prp.4. represents the side-plate alone without its appendages. The limb like the preceding, but with the first and third joints longer.

Fifth Perapods.—Side-plates with a single lobe. Branchial vesicles small. First joint like the preceding, except that it is larger, and that it is more expanded at the top than below; the second and third joints resemble those of the preceding pair.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines very small, with three or four retroverted teeth along each of two edges; eleventh spines apparently only three or four in number, with long unequal arms; joints of the rami numbering about thirteen or fourteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the outer, shorter than the inner, ramus; the rami both long, pointed, with small spines on the margins; peduncles of the
second pair shorter than the rami; the outer ramus much shorter than the inner, which reaches nearly as far back as the inner of the first pair; these rami also have spines on the edges; peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, which are long, the outer rather shorter than the inner, and in the female considerably so; the margins carry spines, more in the male specimen than in the female.

_Telson_ longer than the peduncles of the third uropods, though not quite reaching the tips of them, a little longer than broad, very little narrowed distally, with a distal arched emargination, not as deep as wide, forming two triangular apices, a little serrate on the outer margins; the arch of the emargination is smoothly rounded in the female, but in the male is (perhaps accidentally) rather angular.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, exclusively of the antennae, a little more than a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—Station 145A, off Marion Island, December 27, 1873; depth, 310 fathoms; bottom, volcanic sand. Two specimens, male and female. Dredged.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the shape of the telson.

Genus _Harpinioides_, n. gen.

_Upper Antennae_ longer than the lower, peduncle short, secondary flagellum minute.

_Mandibles_ with elongated cutting-edge, the spines of the spine-row numerous, the second joint of the palp wide, the third equal in length to the second.

_First Maxillae_ with nine spines on the outer plate.

_Maxillipeds_ with the inner plates reaching scarcely beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, the outer plates narrow, fringed on the inner margin with numerous slender spine-teeth; the finger of the palp narrow.

_The First and Second_ pairs of _Gnathopods_ alike, the wrist short, the hand long, tapering, subchelate.

_The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peraeopods_ with the first joint in each broadly dilated; the _Fourth_ longer than the _Third_, the _Fifth_ than the _Fourth_.

In the _First and Second Uropods_ the outer ramus shorter than the inner, in the third pair the rami lanceolate, subequal, longer than the peduncles.

_The Telson_ not shorter than the peduncles of the third uropods, not cleft, slightly emarginate.

The generic name is derived from that of the genus _Harpinia_, Boeck, and _εἶδος_, likeness; it refers to the curious resemblance which the type-species shows in the form of the mandibles and maxillipeds to the genus in question; the gnathopods are peculiar, not indeed alien to _Harpinia_, but not attracting attention by any special resemblance to it. On the other hand the antennae, peraeopods, and pleon connect the genus closely with the Atylidae.
**Harpinioides drepanocheir**, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXII.).

*Rostrum* minute, sub-depressed; back rounded; the first two segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles slightly rounded; the third segment, which is the longest, has the corners strongly rounded; there are some submarginal spines on the lower borders of these three segments.

*Eyes* not observed.

*Upper Antennæ.*—Peduncle short, the first joint longer than the next two united, and much thicker than either; the second longer and thicker than the third, which is nearly equal in length to the first two joints of the flagellum united; all the three joints have on the inner side apical groups of slender divergent spines, the second has also a group near the centre; the flagellum more than twice as long as the peduncle, of twenty-four joints, of which the first is the longest. Secondary flagellum one-jointed, very narrow, shorter than the first joint of the primary, the truncate end tipped with setules.

*Lower Antennæ* shorter than the upper, but with peduncles rather longer. The first three joints short, the first a little inflated, the gland-cone small, decurrent, the fourth joint not equal in length to the preceding three united, the fifth a little shorter and narrower than the fourth, like it having a group of small spines or setae about at the centre, and two apical groups; the flagellum shorter than the peduncle, of fourteen joints.

*Upper Lip* with the distal border broad and flat, very slightly ciliated.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting plate in the left mandible with a long, nearly straight, very oblique edge occupied by about thirty-five minute denticles, closely set, with their points upwards, a large prominent tooth at the top, and at the lower end, which is very advanced, two or three large teeth; the secondary plate short, broad, especially at the distal margin, which is oblique, with a large tooth above and another below, the intermediate space showing seven little denticle-like prominences, of which the upper three are close together; spine-row of nine or ten denticulate spines accompanied by cilia, the shorter spines at either end of the row, the arrangement somewhat fan-like; the molar tubercle small and slender, a little ciliated, but apparently without any denticulate crown; the cutting plate of the right mandible with only twenty-six denticles on the oblique edge, a prominent tooth at either end, and a third on the under margin some way to the rear of the lower apex; the secondary plate represented by a small straight spine, prickly at the distal end, shorter than the spines of the spine-row, which are ten in number; of the palp, which is set slightly in advance of the molar tubercle, the first joint is a little expanded distally, the second is stout, narrowest at the base and apex, carrying a row of five rather large spines on the inner surface, and one on the outer, near the very convex front margin; the third

*(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)*
joint is equal in length to the second, its surface covered with adpressed cilia, its apex armed with three small, lightly feathered spines.

**Lower Lip.**—Principal lobes broad, with a small group of spine-like cilia, some seven in number, with furcate tips, at the inner part of the distal margin; mandibular processes short, squared at the ends.

**First Maxilla.**—Inner plate small, oval, with one plumose seta near the apex; outer plate with nine spines on the oblique truncate distal margin, the outermost the strongest, curved, smooth; of the others three are short, stout, smooth, the rest long, and very slightly denticulate; the second joint of the palp expanded a little distally, reaching beyond the outer plate, its distal border toothed, carrying seven or eight slender spine-teeth, accompanied by four or five submarginal spines. The comparative smoothness of the spines on the outer plate may be noticed as a rather unusual feature.

**Second Maxilla.**—Inner plate a good deal shorter and narrower than the outer; near the middle of the inner margin is a long plumose seta, followed by a second on the surface, and then a third near the apex, at which there are two pairs of spines, succeeding three small spines at the top of the inner margin; the outer plate has seven or eight long spines at the narrowed apex, succeeding a row of five on each margin, the spine-bearing part of the outer margin being oblique.

**Maxillipeds** narrow. The inner plates scarcely reaching beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, with two long spiniform plumose setae on the inner margin, two long spines much like them, but slightly curved, at the oblique outer end of the distal margin, at the inner truncate portion of which there are two spine-teeth and a slender submarginal spine; the narrow outer plates do not reach the distal end of the second joint of the palp; the serrate inner margin fringed with sixteen long spine-teeth, followed by six still longer on the oblique toothed distal margin; the first joint of the palp short, with a spine at the outer apex; the second broad, not nearly twice as long as the first, with nine or ten long spines spaced along the inner margin, and four or five about the distal border; the third broad, as long as the first, with a group of spines on the outer margin, several round the distal border, and several on the surface of different sizes, some very short but plumose like some of the long ones; the finger slender, about as long as the third joint, with a couple of cilia at the base of the nail.

**First Gnathopods.**—Side-plates large, much broader below than above, somewhat outdrawn in front, with the anterior angle rounded. The first joint reaching a little below the side-plate, its front margin sinuous, fringed with some setae, and carrying two large spines near the distal end, the hinder margin slightly convex, with some long setae near the centre and a spine at the apex; the second joint short; the third rhomboidal, with a few spines on the hinder and distal margins; the wrist short, triangular, distally cup-like, equal in length to the preceding joint, with an apical spine in front, the short free hind margin fringed with spines; the hand curved, shorter than the first joint,
about three times as long as the wrist, broad at the base, narrowing almost to a point at the hinge of the finger, the front margin smoothly convex, with short setae at the apex, the hind margin slightly sinuous, without any definite palm; the long, slender, slightly curved finger, about half the length of the hand, closes over the concave part of the hand's hinder margin, so as to leave a narrow cavity; its tip touches the margin between two pairs of setae; between the lower of these two pairs and the hinge there are on the margin six setules and another pair of setae.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates oblong, with the corners rounded, longer than the preceding pair, but not so broad below. The limb a rather elongated replica of that of the first gnathopods.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates in general like the preceding pair, but longer, the hind margin very straight, its lower corner scarcely rounded. Branchial vesicles small and narrow. Marsupial plates elongate, considerably exceeding the length of the first joint, narrow above, a little expanded below. First joint reaching a little beyond the side-plate, fringed along the front margin with many setae, on the hind margin carrying a group of very long setae at the centre, two groups of short ones below it, and spines at the apex; second joint short, a spine at the hinder apex; third joint longer than the fifth, much longer than the fourth, a little decurrent in front, with an apical spine, the hind margin having three groups of setae; the fourth joint has a small apical spine in front, and at six points of the hind margin setae, more or less plumose, of greater length successively towards the apex; the fifth joint narrowing a little distally, with spines at four points of the nearly straight hind margin, the front margin a little convex, with setules at the apex; the finger slightly curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, the margins smooth, except for a very small dorsal cilium near the hinge.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader than the preceding pair, not very deeply excavate, hind margin below the excavation sloping very slightly forwards. Branchial vesicles like those of preceding pair, but rather larger. The limb not materially different from that of the first peraeopods.

Third Peraeopods.—The hind lobe of the side-plates deeper but narrower than the front one. Branchial vesicles not reaching below the hind lobe of the side-plate. Marsupial plates also short and narrow. First joint almost as broad as long, and of nearly equal breadth throughout, the hind margin with a few serrations and cilia in the notches, the front margin carrying several setae and spines, a long spine at the apex; a group of long setae on the inner surface; second joint short, with an apical spine in front; third joint longer than the fourth, a little decurrent, with spines at four points in front, at three behind; fourth joint with spines at three points in front and at the apex behind; the fifth joint subequal in length to the third, with spines at five points in front; one group of setules at the apex of the hind margin, and another a little
higher up; the finger as in the preceding pair. In the specimen examined, the first joint of one limb of this pair was only half the size of the first joint of its fellow.

*Fourth Perxopods.*—Side-plates with a long decurrent hind lobe. Branchial vesicles narrow above and below, reaching a little beyond the side-plates. First joint of the limb resembling that of the preceding pair in shape, but exceeding it in size; the rest of the limb also similar to the preceding but longer.

*Fifth Perxopods.*—Side-plate small, rounded behind. First joint of the limb not longer, but broader, than that of the preceding pair, the expansion behind being longer than the front part of the joint; the rest of the limb very similar to the preceding pair.

*Pleopods.*—Coupling spines small, the base widened, three lateral retroverted teeth immediately below the apical; cleft spines three to four, with very unequal arms; joints of the rami numbering from nine on the inner to twelve on the outer.

*Uropods.*—Peduncles of the first pair reaching a little beyond those of the second, rather longer than the inner ramus, apically a little produced on the inner side, with a large curved spine issuing from the apex; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, with three or four spines on the inner margin, and a group, of which one is stout, on the blunt apex; the inner ramus similarly armed; peduncles of the second pair longer than the outer, shorter than the inner, ramus; the rami armed as in the preceding pair; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, which are broad, lanceolate, equal in length, or the outer slightly the shorter, nearly as long as the inner ramus of the first pair, with three or four small spines on each margin.

*Telson* longer than the peduncles of the third uropods, reaching just as far back, its breadth at the base contained once and a half in its length, the sides converging so that the distal end is half the width of the broadest part; a small triangular emargination is flanked on either side by an apex incised for the insertion of a spine; the place of insertion of a cilium was indicated on each margin a little above the apex, but the cilia were not present.

*Length.*—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, exclusively of the antennæ, a quarter of an inch.

*Locality.*—Kerguelen. Two specimens; the one examined and described was a female.

Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen. Dredged.

*Remark.*—The specific name, derived from the Greek words ἄπεδαυος, a sickle, and χεῖρ, the hand, alludes to the peculiar sickle-shaped hands of the two gnathopods.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

Genus *Tritæta*, Boeck, 1876.

1871. *Atylus* (?), Metzger, Die wirbellosen Meeresthiere der ostfriesischen Küste, p. 28.
1880. *Dexamine*, Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amph. der Adria, p. 35.

For the definition of the genus, see Note on Boeck, 1876 (p. 454). The type species of the genus is *Atylus gibbosus*, Spence Bate; Boeck observes that *Dexamine brevitarsus* [brevitarsis], Grube, also belongs to it; it will further include the species *Dexamine antarctica*, Stebbing, and probably also *Atylus falcatus*, Metzger, and *Dexamine dolichonyx*, Nebeski. *Polycheria tenaiipes*, Haswell, *Polycheria brevicornis*, Haswell, *Polycheria obtusa*, Thomson, are, I think, synonyms of *Tritæta antarctica*, Stebbing, and *Atylus uncinatus*, Sars, seems to be a synonym of *Tritæta falcata*, Metzger.

*Tritæta kergulei*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXIII.).

*Rostrum* minute, back of pereon broad, pleon carinate except on the front part of the first segment; animal globose when the head and tail are drawn towards one another, but with the legs remaining exserted. The first three pleon-segments with the lower margins spinose, forming an angle with the hind margin, which is not acute or outdrawn; the three following segments by the dorsal processes of the fourth and sixth presenting the profile of an aged human face. (Compare Note on Rondelet, 1554, p. 3.)

*Eyes* round-oval, with numerous oceli, situated near the slight lateral lobes of the head, dark in the specimens preserved in spirits.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint shorter than the head, not twice as long as thick, second joint twice the length of the first, not tapering regularly, but thicker in the basal than the distal half, the lower edge of this and the preceding joint having several setæ; the third joint very small, not much thicker than the proximal, nor much longer than the distal, joints of the flagellum; flagellum of twenty joints, increasing in length and decreasing in thickness, though not quite regularly, to the terminal joint which is short; each, the last excepted, carries a cylinder longer than the joint.
Lower Antennæ.—Peduncle longer than that of the upper antennæ; the first three joints very short, the gland-cone well developed, the third joint carrying several setæ on its lower margin; the fourth joint long, shorter than the second of the upper antennæ, which it resembles in shape; the lower margin armed with slender spines; the fifth joint straight and thin, a little shorter than the fourth, armed with slender spines, of which many are elongate; the flagellum of eleven slender joints, armed with slender spines, together shorter than the peduncle.

Upper Lip broadly and smoothly rounded, delicately ciliated.

Mandibles.—Cutting plate with the edge divided into six teeth, the outermost the largest; secondary plate on the left mandible similar to the principal, but smaller; on the right mandible this plate is slighter, and ends in two prominent teeth, which curve the one towards the other, the outer being the longer, and having two or three denticles on its side; the spine-row of three plumose spines on the left, and two on the right mandible; the molar tubercle large and strong, the crown of irregular shape, set with very many small denticles, and carrying at one corner a short plumose setæ; it has on the forward margin a small protuberance; there is an articulating process, but no palp.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, oval, with two plumose setæ on the inner margin, the larger close to the apex; the outer plate broad, with nine spines on the truncate distal margin, several of them long and denticate, three short, denticate on both edges near the apex; the palp reaching a little beyond the outer plate, the first joint short, the second long, with six slender spines on the oblique distal margin, and one some way from the apex on the outer margin.

Second Maxillæ.—Inner plate narrower than the outer, carrying eleven plumose spines, seven on the distal, four on the inner margin; the outer plate with about sixteen spines round the distal margin, the outermost a small one.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates short, not reaching so far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, carrying five long plumose spines on the squared distal margin, two or three on the inner margin, and some transverse rows on the outer surface, in one of which two of the spines exceed all the others in stoutness; the outer plates very long, reaching beyond the middle of the third joint of the palp, the slightly concave inner margin armed with eighteen or nineteen small sharp spine-teeth, and the apex with one rather larger than the rest; first joint of the palp short, the second considerably longer, broad, armed on the inner margin, and the outer surface near it, with numerous groups of long slender spines; the third joint longer than the first, beset with numerous groups of spines; the finger very short, the sharp nail accompanied by a cillum.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates short, sharply angled below in front, the point projected forwards. The first joint, as in all the legs, reaching much beyond the side-
plates, its length equal to that of the wrist and hand combined, carrying some long, distally serrate spines or spiniform setæ near the front margin; second joint very short, third longer than broad, carrying on most of the hind margin and along the squared distal margin many long spines, the wrist much longer than the hand, expanding behind and then again slightly contracting, the hinder part armed with many long spines; the hand longer than broad, narrow at the base, but presently expanding, beset on both margins and surfaces with numerous groups of spines of various lengths, and, like those on the preceding joints, finely pectinate; the palm border is finely pectinate, a little convex, with some defining spines; the finger reaching a little beyond the palm, the inner margin produced into a small tooth at the base of the nail, with a cilium; the dorsal cilium small, near the base.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates deeper than those of the preceding segment, front margin sinuous, its apex pointed forwards. Branchial vesicles large, simple, much longer and broader than the side-plates. Marsupial plates narrower, but longer than the branchial vesicles, with many long setæ along one margin and the apex, fewer and shorter on the other margin. The joints of the limb similar to those of the first gnathopods, but with the first, third, fourth, and fifth joints longer.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates shallow, produced downwards in front into a long tooth directed a little forwards. Branchial vesicles and marsupial plates as in the preceding pair. First joint of the limb broader, but not longer, than the third joint, armed with spines on both margins; the second joint short, with a group of spines at the apex; the third joint longer than the next two united, a little curved, with spines on both margins, those on the hinder margin, as in the first joint, the longer; fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with spines about the distal end; fifth joint with spines at two points on the front margin and a group of setæ at its apex, at the back expanding a little before the end, and forming a sharp tooth tipped with two spines, against which the finger impinges; between this tooth and the narrow distal end is a large, angular cavity; there are spines along the surface, and a group close to the hinge of the finger, one being incurved; the finger itself is much curved, making with the tooth of the hand a powerful grasper; it has a small dorsal cilium near the base, and a very small cilium on the inner margin near the root of the nail.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates a little broader than in the preceding pair, otherwise scarcely differing; the limb and its appendages also in close agreement with those of the first peraeopods.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates as broad as the preceding and as deep as their hind margin, the front lobe the deeper and a little pointed. The branchial vesicles like those of the preceding pairs. The marsupial plates short and narrow, with only ten long setæ set round the lower part. The first joint longer than the third, with a small expansion confined to the upper part just below the side-plate, spined along both margins; the
second joint with spines in front; the third equal in length to the next two united, spined along both margins; the fourth longer than the fifth, with a few spines on the margins; the fifth shorter than in the preceding peraeopods, but otherwise similar, facing backwards not forwards.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates like those of the preceding segment, but considerably smaller. Branchial vesicles shorter than the first joint. Limb differing but little from the preceding pair; the first and third joints rather longer, the expansion of the first a little slighter; the spines on the front margin of the third, fourth, and fifth joints more pronounced.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates smaller than those preceding them, but similar. Branchial vesicles smaller than the preceding pair. First joint very slightly expanded behind close to the base, the whole of the hind margin fringed with strong spines alternating in length, the joint much exceeding the length of the third joint, instead of being subequal to it as in the preceding pair; the third joint shorter than in the preceding pair; the limb otherwise similar.

Pleon.—Coupling spines slender, with three or four retroverted teeth. Cleft spines three in number on the first two pairs, on the third pair only two; joints of the rami numbering seventeen to eighteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair shorter than the rami; outer ramus a little longer than the inner, both with the margins fringed and the apices tipped with spines; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the rami, which are armed like the preceding pair, the outer rather shorter than the inner; peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami; the rami lanceolate, spined on both margins, the inner longer than the outer, reaching rather further back than the first pair, which reach much further back than the second.

Telson elongate, cleft nearly to the base, reaching far beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, a little dehiscent near the sharp spine-tipped apices, each plate bordered on the outer margin with six or seven spines, and much resembling the adjacent rami of the uropods.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment, a fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 149h, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen, female. Dredged (type-specimen).

Station 149d, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, January 20, 1874; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Two smaller specimens. Dredged.

Remarks.—The specific name is taken from the place of capture.

In describing the subfamily Dexaminae, to which he assigns his genus Tritata,
Boeck says that the palp of the first maxillæ has but one joint, armed on the left maxilla with teeth, on the right with spines, and that the palp of the maxillipeds is devoid of the last unguiiform joint; in describing the genus *Triteta*, he says that the outer plates of the maxillipeds are armed with few but strong spines, and only on the upper half; in the present species it will have been noticed that the palp of the first maxilla is two-jointed (though the first joint is rather obscure), and that it has spines, not teeth, on the apex both in the left and right maxilla; also that the maxillipeds have many small teeth along the greater part of the inner margin, and that the palp has a fourth unguiiform joint. Notwithstanding these differences there can be no question of separating the present species from the genus *Triteta*; the spelling of the name is not easy to explain, since Boeck himself derives it from τρίταια, though he invariably spells it *Triteta*.

From *Polycheria tenuipes*, Haswell, *Polycheria brevicornis*, Haswell, *Polycheria obtusa*, G. M. Thomson, which, as observed above, all belong to this genus, and are all possibly synonyms of *Triteta antarctica*, Stcbbing, the present species is at once distinguished by the very different side-plates. Haswell figures the maxillipeds of *Triteta tenuipes* with a three-jointed palp; the palp is also, I think, three-jointed in *Triteta dolichonyx*, Nebeski, unless the fourth joint be represented by one of the numerous spines at the apex of the third joint.

**Genus Dexamine, Leach, 1814.**

1859. " Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gam., p. 78, 1
1868. " Czerniavski, Materiaali ad Zoographiam Ponticam comparatum, p. 111.

1 Bruzelius, loc. cit., p. 79, refers to Montagu’s species as “Gammarius speciosus” instead of *Gammarius spinosus*. (Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Leach, 1814 (p. 86). That this genus appears first in the Appendix to Leach's article Crustacology is clearly due to the fact that the type species, Montagu's "Cancer Gammarus spinosus," 1813, was not available when the article was originally written or printed, a fact which corroborates the date 1813 for the article itself. Dana in 1852 (U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 910, note) was inclined to include Dexamine in what he supposed to be Rathke's genus Iphimedia. Sars in 1882 (Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 26) places Dexamine, in the family Atylidae, between Lampra [Tritasta], Boeck, and Atylus, Lench. Schneider in 1885 inclines to uphold Boeck's "Dexaminae" as a family, for the two genera which Boeck assigns to the group. Boeck's definition of the genus is as follows:—

"Maxillipeds having the inner margin of the outer plate armed with spines; the inner plate carrying on the apex a few slender setae.

"Side-plates large, rounded on the lower margin; the four front pairs much deeper than the fifth.

"Upper Antennæ longer than the lower.

"Perceopods all with the fourth and fifth joints elongate; the finger long, slightly curved."

Dexamine flindersi, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXVII. C).

Rostrum acute, small but clearly defined; the lateral lobes of the head convex, not projecting quite so far as the rostrum.

Eyes situated on the lateral lobes, having numerous small ocelli.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint rather thick, about once and a third as long as broad, with a few spinules and cilia on the lower and apical margins; the second joint about once and a half as long as the first, with a slender spine high up on the under margin, below which the joint becomes thinner and carries a few spinules; the third joint more than a third the length of the second, much thinner, a little longer than the
first joint of the flagellum but resembling it in general appearance; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, consisting of twelve joints of various lengths, and, except the two end ones, all nearly of the same thickness.

Lower Antennae shorter than the upper. The first three joints short, the gland-cone small but prominent; the fourth joint rather shorter than the second of the upper antennae, narrowing a little distally, carrying two or three small spines; the fifth joint a good deal shorter and narrower than the fourth, widening distally, having a spine at the apex of each margin, and a small one in the middle of the upper margin; the flagellum shorter than the peduncle, tapering, of five unequal joints, the first longer than the second and third united, the fourth longer than either of them separately.

Upper Lip.—The distal margin convex, the central part with minute cilia, longer ones on either side of the centre pointing inwards as usual.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge divided into seven unequal teeth, the secondary plate into four short teeth in a row with a slender spine-like tooth facing them on the left mandible, into four irregularly grouped on the right mandible; the spine-row consisting on the left mandible of three, on the right of two, denticulate or plumose spines; on the right mandible the molar tubercle with the dentate crown irregularly four-sided; on the left mandible the molar tubercle presenting a rather flattened appearance, with eight or nine rather strong but irregular teeth round part of the margin; palp wanting.

First Maxillae.—The spines on the outer plate seem to be eleven in number, with lateral denticles to the number of three or four on some of them; the first joint of the palp short, the second tolerably long but not reaching beyond the outer plates, carrying on the narrow apex two long uneven setiform spines.

Second Maxillae.—The outer plate has two spines placed apart on the outer margin, as well as many on the apical margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates, so far as could be made out, are very small, not reaching so far as the distal end of the palp’s first joint; the outer plates very large, completely covering the palp, the inner margins smooth and not dehiscent for a considerable distance; on the distal half there are three small spines which closely interlock with those opposite; these are followed by a row of three or four stout spine-teeth, which also interlock, the margins then becoming dehiscent, serrate, with five long curved spines on each; the outer margins are convex, the greatest breadth of the plates nearer the distal end than the base; the first joint of the palp is short, carrying a long spine; the second joint with some long spines on the inner margin, chiefly on the distal half; the third joint about as long as the first, with some spines on the distal half of the inner, and on the apex of the outer, margin; the finger much shorter than the third joint, with a small nail, and a setule at the base of the nail. The palps, as shown in the figure mnop, were seen through the partially transparent outer plates.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates much deeper than broad, the front and lower
margins being serrate or indented, the notches armed with spinules; the hind margin is nearly straight, a little bent in near the centre. The first joint reaches beyond the side-plate, is curved, and distally widened, the front margin concave, the hinder convex; the second and third joints are short; the wrist is triangular, shorter than the hand, longer than broad, with long spines at the apex of the hind margin as well as some higher up; the hand at its base is almost as wide as the wrist, and widens towards the palm, which is very slightly convex, making something more than a right angle with the hind margin, and something less than a right angle with the front; a row of four palmar spines is planted on the surface near the point where the palm begins; the finger is gently curved, nowhere very broad, the edges smooth, but with a dorsal ciliation near the base, and a decurrent tooth formed by the inner margin near the base of the small acute nail, which seems to reach beyond the palm.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates rather larger than the preceding pair, the front margin more convex, smooth, the lower margin narrow, indented, carrying three or four spinules, the hind margin nearly straight. The limb very similar to the preceding, but with the first joint longer and more curved; the straight hind margin of the hand has two spines; the palm-margin is finely pectinate and fringed with spinules; but probably all these particulars apply also to the hand of the first gnathopods; the finger fits the palm.

First Peracopods.—The side-plates rather larger than the preceding pair, with the lower margin oblique, armed like the others. The branchial vesicles not quite as long or wide as the side-plate. The first joint attached a little above the middle of the side-plate and reaching a little below it, curved, widening a little distally, the hind margin convex, with one or two spinules, the front margin concave, with a spine at the apex. The second joint short, with a little spine on the hinder apex; the third joint a little longer and broader than the fourth, each with a spine near the middle of the hind margin and two or three at its apex; the fifth joint rather longer than the third, with spines at three points of the hind margin, and a couple of setules on the front; the finger three-quarters the length of the fifth joint, straight, except at the nail, with a small dorsal ciliation near its base, and another at the base of the nail.

Second Peracopods.—The side-plates broader than the preceding pair, with five spinules on the nearly straight, slightly oblique lower margin, and one on the hind margin. The first two joints as in the preceding pair. The rest missing.

Third Peracopods.—The side-plates with convex front margin, produced below in a little lobe almost to the depth of the preceding plates, the lower margin beyond the lobe nearly straight and parallel with the upper, carrying spinules, the hind margin nearly straight, with one spine near the rounded lower corner; these plates are much broader and not much less deep than the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles somewhat pear-shaped. The limb missing.
**Fourth Perasopods.**—The side-plates much smaller than the preceding pair, unequally bilobed.

The *Fifth Perasopods* and all the pleon were missing.

The minute fragment of which this specimen consisted was not measured before dissection, as from its condition it did not seem suitable for description. But as eventually it proved to be the only representative of the genus *Dexamine*, Leach, in the collection, it seemed worth while to take note of it, if only for the sake of the maxillipeds, and these are of interest, even if the reference to *Dexamine* should have to be set aside when the undescribed portions of the animal become known. The palp of the first maxillae certainly appears to be two-jointed, which is contrary to the character assigned by Böeck to the genera *Dexamine* and *Tritaste*.

**Locality.**—Station 186, Flinders Passage, September 8, 1874; depth, 8 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.

**Remark.**—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

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**Genus *Stenopleura*, n. gen.**

*Mandibles* with multidentate cutting plate, secondary plate on the left mandible, strong molar tubercle; palp robust, its second and third joints subequal in length.

*First Maxillae* with the inner plate small, carrying one plumose seta on the apex.

Inner plate of the *Second Maxillae* shorter, scarcely broader than the outer.

*Maxillipeds* with the inner plate not reaching beyond the base, the outer not beyond the apex, of the first joint of the palp; the palp's last joint long and sharp.

*The Antenne* with short peduncles and long flagella, the upper longer than the lower.

The side-plates all shallow, the fifth as deep as the fourth.

The two pairs of *Gnathopods* alike, subequal, the hand as long as the first joint.

The first and third joints of the *First and Second Perasopods* not slender.

The first two pairs of *Uropods* with the outer rami much shorter than the inner; the third pair with short peduncles, long rami; the outer rather shorter than the inner.

*Telson* undivided, with sculptured end, not shorter than the third peduncles of the third uropods.

The generic name is derived from στενός, narrow, and πλευρά, side, in allusion to the shallow side-plates. The genus appears to be inosculant between the Atylidae and Eusiridae.
Stenopleura atlantica, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXIV.).

Rostrum inconspicuous, lateral lobes of the head small, somewhat pointed; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments not drawn out to a point; the fourth pleon-segment with a dorsal depression.

Eyes high up on the sides of the head, longer than broad, large, with numerous very small ocelli.

Upper Antennæ.—The peduncle short, about as long as the head, the second joint thinner and shorter than the first, the third than the second; the flagellum of thirty-three joints, the first much longer than the third joint of the peduncle, carrying some cylinders, the next twelve joints short, not thick, the remainder again longer, filiform.

Lower Antennæ.—The first three joints of the peduncle very short, the first a little expanded, gland-cone inconspicuous; the fourth joint longer than the preceding three united; the fifth shorter and thinner than the fourth, like it having groups of cilia or setules along the upper margin; flagellum filiform, of thirty-five joints.

Mandibles.—Cutting plate short, with widened distal margin, not curved downwards, divided into nine teeth, of which the lowest three are the largest, the lowest but two larger than the others; the secondary plate on the left mandible also short and broad, distally divided into eight teeth, none large, the lowest larger than the rest; on the right mandible no secondary plate could be clearly made out; spine-row of three strong, not smooth spines, amidst a row of cilia; on the right mandible there were only two strong spines, a difference in number which, as well as the apparent absence of a secondary plate, might possibly be due to accident, but the same difference in the number of spines of the spine-row was observed in Dexamine flindersi, and is noticed by Schneider in Dexamine thea, Boeck; the molar tubercle with twelve or thirteen rows of rather strong denticles; the first joint of the palp short, with a narrow base; the second joint large, narrowest at either end, hind margin a little coneave, front very convex, with five or six slightly plumose spines along its course; the third joint much thinner than the second, but of about the same length, with five or six spines on the front margin, three at the apex, one on the surface behind near the base, and many adpressed cilia on the surface near the apex and near the front margin, beyond which some of them project.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate small, with a single plumose seta on the middle of the rounded apex; the outer plate with a small tuft of cilia at the distal end of the inner margin, the truncate distal margin carrying ten spines in two rows, five long and slender, minutely denticulate, in one row, in the other four that are shorter, but one that is long and stout, this being the next to the outermost; the spines in this second row appear to have but a single denticle or none; the second joint of the palp is long, overtopping the outer plate, with five slender spine-teeth, serrate on both edges, set
in the dentate distal margin; three of the spines are on the inward slope of
the margin, with two short setae on the surface near them, the remaining two on the
outward slope, the apical point between being rounded, hairy or minutely serrate.

Second Maxillae.—Inner plate shorter than the outer; eight or nine spines on the
slightly oblique distal margin of each.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates scarcely reaching beyond the base of the first joint of
the palp, the distal margin sloping outwards, and armed on its outer part with two or
three incurving spines; the outer plates not reaching beyond the distal end of the first
joint of the palp, the inner margin unarmed, except for a few setae which arise on the
surface near it; round the distal border there are four curved spines or setae, the hind-
most the longest; first joint of the palp short, the second the longest, widening distally,
with some spines of various lengths, not numerous, on the inner border; third joint
rather longer than the first; finger as long as the third joint, with a sharp curved nail,
and some cilia near the base of it.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates very small, almost triangular, projecting the apex
forwards. The first joint reaching much below the side-plate, rather shorter than the
hand, the hind margin convex, the front nearly straight; the third joint almost without
free front margin, with setae or spines at two points on the hind margin, distal edge
somewhat squared; the wrist much shorter than the hand, triangular, cup-shaped, very
slightly produced behind, with groups of serrate spines at the apex and two other points
of the hind margin; the hand oval, with the broader end at the base, the hind margin
at intervals carrying spines of various lengths, none so powerful as the largest of those
on the wrist; the front margin has a setule at the apex, and another at some distance
from it; the finger is long and curved, probably antagonising with the strong spines of
the wrist, as there appears to be no defined palmar margin on the hand; the nail is
long and sharp, with a small cillum at its base; the dorsal cillum near the hinge of the
finger is very small.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates a little larger and more squared than the pre-
ceeding pair. Branchial vesicles scarcely so long as the first joint of the limb. The
limb in general resembling the first gnathopods; the first joint a little longer and
thicker, with some setae on the hind margin near, as well as at, the apex; the other
joints also slightly larger.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates very small and shallow, the short front margin almost
straight, the longer lower margin convex. The branchial vesicles irregularly oval, the
hind margin sinuous, rather longer than the first joint of the limb. The first joint
extending much below the side-plate, broad except at the base, not twice as long as broad,
front margin nearly straight, with one or two seta-like spines near the top, hind margin
convex, with spines at the apex; second joint short; third shorter than the fourth or
fifth, but broader, its hind margin straight, with two sets of spines, the front margin very
much bowed, with a couple of small spines at the apex, and another a little higher up; the fourth joint rather shorter than the fifth, slender, a little curved, with spines at four points of the hind margin; fifth joint as long as the first, slender, a little curved, with spines at three points of the hind margin; finger slender, much curved, acute.

Second Peripods.—Side-plates like the preceding pair, but larger. Branchial vesicles considerably longer than the first joint of the limb, of nearly even width throughout, the margins irregular; the first joint extending less beyond the side-plate, because of the greater size of that plate; the limb scarcely distinguishable from that of the preceding pair except that the joints from the third to the sixth are rather longer.

Third Peripods.—Side-plates bilobed, broader, and at the hinder lobe deeper, than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles longer than the first joint of the limb. The first joint a broad oblong-oval, rather longer than the first joint in the preceding pair, with small spines at two points on the front margin and at its apex, and one or two spinules on the hind margin; second joint short, with its hind lobe not decurrent but pointing downwards; third joint shorter than the first, the breadth about half the width, spines at two points on the straight front margin and at its apex, and with a similar distribution on the convex hind margin; the rest of the limb missing. In a second mounted specimen the peripods were all broken at the third joint, but the fragments indicated that the third and fifth pairs were probably similar to the fourth, the third shorter, the fifth longer.

Fourth Peripods.—Side-plates with a decurrent hind lobe. Branchial vesicles scarcely so long as the first joint. First joint longer and broader than in the preceding pair, wider above than below; third joint longer than in the preceding pair, as long as the first joint, the breadth one-third of the length, spines at four points on each margin; the fourth joint a little longer than the third, slender, slightly curved, with spines at four points in front and two behind; fifth joint much longer than the fourth, slender, a little curved, with spines at five points on the front margin, some spinules at four or five points behind, the distal end rounded below the apical spines of the front margin; finger slender, sharp, curved, with some minute cilia on the inner margin.

Fifth Peripods.—Side-plates small, not decurrent, the hind margin nearly straight. Branchial vesicles very small. First joint much larger than in the preceding pair, the hind margin nearly straight, much longer than the front, so that it descends below the second joint, having a little incision at the lower corner with a small ciliation in it; there are spines at the apex of the front margin and at two points above it; the third joint nearly as long as the first, with spines at four points on the front, and five on the hind, margin; its breadth not a third of its length; the rest of the limb missing.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines very small, with four or five small teeth; eleft spines few in number, apparently only two, with long arms, the inner nearly as long as the
outer; joints of the rami numbering from thirteen to fifteen, on the last pair twelve and fourteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair subequal in length to the longer inner ramus; the outer ramus much shorter than the inner, both carrying numerous spines along the margins, and a group containing one long one at the apex; peduncles of the second pair much shorter than the outer, a little longer than the inner ramus; the rami armed as in the preceding pair; peduncles of the third pair very much shorter than the long, broad, sharply pointed, much spined inner ramus; the outer ramus missing in this specimen, in another seen to be rather shorter and more slender than the inner; the peduncles of the first and third pairs reach slightly beyond those of the second pair, the inner ramus of the third a little beyond the inner of the first, which again reaches a little beyond the inner of the second; all are minutely pectinate on the edges. By an accidental twisting of the third uropods the inner ramus in the figure ur.3 has the appearance of being the outer.

Telson a little longer than the peduncles of the third uropods, reaching back equally far; longer than broad, with a triangular slightly serrate tip, the converging lateral margins forming small apices on either side less far back than the central and larger apex.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, without the antennæ, three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—The specimen figured was labelled as obtained on the 25th of August, 1873, in Mid Atlantic, whether at the surface or from any depth was not stated. Corresponding to this date is Station 106; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; depth, 1850 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36°6.

A second specimen, a female with eggs, mounted in Canada balsam during the voyage, was labelled as taken in the "South Atlantic, 11. 10. 73," lat. 35° 41' S., long. 20° 55' W., belonging therefore to the neighbourhood of Tristan da Cunha.

Remarks.—I believe that the specimen from Station 106 is a female, as there were eggs apparently belonging to this specimen, but I did not discover any marsupial plates or other decisive indications of sex, so that the point is doubtful. The specific name refers to the place of capture.

Family Eusiriide.

Upper Lip distally symmetrical, or nearly so.

Mandibles with the cutting plate broad, dentate; the secondary plate on the right mandible less powerful than that on the left; the molar tubercle either weak or strong; the third joint of the palp elongate.

Maxillipeds with the inner and outer plates well developed, but small in comparison with the elongate palp.

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.)
Lower Antennæ with the peduncle elongate.

First and Second Gnathopods alike in form, the wrist cup-like, the hand ovate, robust. Uropods biramous; in the first and second pairs the outer ramus generally shorter than the inner.

Telson elongate, more or less cleft, but sometimes to a very small depth.

The first pair of side-plates larger than the second.

Genus Rhachotropis, S. I. Smith, 1883.


S. I. Smith in 1883 substituted the name *Rhachotropis* for Boeck's *Tritropis*, that being preoccupied, but gave no fresh definition of the genus. Carus in 1885 makes *Tritropis*, Boeck, a synonym of "Amphitonotus, Costa," but of the three species he places under the genus so named one belongs to *Dexamine*, a second to *Atylus*, and the third is undescribed. For what may be regarded as the original definition of *Rhachotropis*, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 400), genus *Tritropis*.

*Rhachotropis aculeatus* (Lepechin).

1826. " Ross, Appendix to Parry's Third Voyage, p. 119.
1828. " Ross, App. to Narr. of an attempt to reach the North Pole, No. 15.
1835. *Amphithoe edwardsii*, Owen, Appendix to the Narr. of a Second Voy. in search of a Northwest Passage, p. 90.
1870. *Helleri*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 79.

According to Buchholz, who has given figures and a description, which clearly agree with the Challenger specimens, the form which Boeck has named *Tritropis helleri* is only the young of the older species, the absence of the carina from the earlier segments of the
peraeon being a characteristic of youth and not of species. A specimen measuring, without the antennæ, more than three-quarters of an inch, had no trace of a carina on the first five segments of the peraeon.

Locality.—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35°. Thirteen specimens. Dredged.

*Rhachotropis kergueleni*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXV.).

The Rostrum very long and narrow, depressed between the upper antennæ; the lateral lobes of the head narrow, prominent; segments of the peraeon very short; the first four segments of the pleon long, carinate, dorsally produced into a small sharp tooth, that on the second segment the largest; on the first and second segments there is an additional less prominent denticle on either side of the central one; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments are not acute or produced; in the third segment the lower margin is straight, with several small submarginal spines, the lower lobe of the hind margin is cut into fifteen upward turned teeth.

Eyes not perceived.

Upper Antenna.—First and second joints long, subequal in length, the first thicker than the second, carrying some long plumose cilia; the second joint having many setules on the upper and some spinules on the lower margin, and an apical feathered cillum; the third joint not a third of the length of the second; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, of thirty-four joints, those of the distal half being very slender.

Lower Antenna.—The first three joints very short, the gland-cone short, decurrent; the fourth joint much longer than the preceding three united, longer than the first joint of the upper antennæ, fringed above with setules, below with spinules and long plumose cilia; the fifth joint much longer than the fourth, nearly as long as the peduncle of the upper antennæ, fringed above with setules, and having a few spinules on the lower margin; the flagellum very slender, longer than the peduncle, abruptly narrower, of thirty-seven joints, all slender, the first eleft at the base within the socket.

Upper Lip.—The distal margin a little flattened, very slightly eiliated.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate is narrow, with a small denticle at the top, the lower end bidentate, although scarcely so in the left mandible of the specimen examined, perhaps through its being worn down by use; the secondary plate of the left mandible with the edge cut into six small teeth; the secondary plate on the right mandible is narrow, with a very irregular edge, perhaps regularly dentate in unworn specimens; there are two spines in the spine-row, of which, however, on the left mandible only the stumps remained; the molar tubercle small, its dentate crown roundly oval, fringed with strong sharp teeth, with rows of smaller denticles on the inner side, which do not appear
to cross the hollow centre of the crown; there is a short seta accompanied by some cilia; the palp is of great size, the first joint short, the second long and broad, with about a dozen spines of various lengths on and near the inner margin; the third joint longer than the second, with the concave inner margin fringed for most of its length densely with spines, those about the narrow apex being more obviously pectinate than the rest; the convex outer margin shows no spines.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes distally rounded and ciliated, rather widely dehiscent, the inner margins also ciliated; the mandibular processes very short.

First Maxille.—The inner plate comparatively long, with a short setule and a plumose seta on the inner side of the rounded apex; of the nine spines on the truncate distal margin of the outer plate five are long, and all except the outermost have five or six lateral denticles; the other four are shorter, and have a single lateral tooth, unless this be wanting on the outermost; the second joint of the palp is very long, much overtopping the outer plate, it is strongly ciliated, and has several long setae near the apex and some long spines upon it.

Second Maxille.—The inner plate with the inner margin slightly concave, the outer very convex, spines round the narrowed apex, and a very little way down the inner margin; the outer plate of more even breadth, not so broad as the greatest breadth of the inner plate; the spines on the narrowed apex and a little way down the inner margin much larger than those of the inner plate.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates not reaching far along the first joint of the palp; the broad distal margin has three spine-teeth set close together on the inner part, and three curved spines on the serrate outer part; the outer plates are narrow, not reaching the middle of the second joint of the palp; about twenty long spines arm the inner margin, and five still longer ones pass round the narrow apex down the upper part of the convex outer margin; the first joint of the palp is short, with a couple of spines on the outer margin just below the apex, and a small one lower down; the second joint is elongate, not broad, with several spines on the inner surface and along the inner margin; the third joint is long, shorter than the second, longer than the first, with many spines of various sizes, some pectinate, along both margins and on the surface; the finger is long and slender, much curved, and sharply pointed. About the mouth-organs and other parts of this creature there are many conspicuous oval parasites.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates narrow and tongue-like, directed towards the base of the lower antennæ. The first joint reaching much below the side-plate, proximally very narrow, then widening, concave, and channelled in front, with spines near the apex, the hind margin convex, with some small submarginal and one or two apical spines; the second joint short, with an apical spine; the third joint longer than broad, with two groups of spines on the hind margin, and a larger group on the squared apical border; the wrist short, cup-like, with a small calx, having the hind margin serrate, the apex
dentate, both set with groups of spines, which, as in the preceding and following joints, are pectinate; on the inner surface there are five spines of very unequal lengths; the hand is large, oval, narrowest distally, the long front margin smooth except for the apical spines, one of which is pectinate, the hind margin almost absorbed by the long convex palm, which is defined by a row of five strong palmar spines on the inner surface, and three on the margin; of the five the outermost is the longest, of the three the lowest; the palm-border is striated as in the genus Eusiroides, and crowded with submarginal pectinate spines or spinules of various lengths; there are also scattered spines or groups of spines on both surfaces. The long curved finger closes over the whole palm, the inner margin smooth, probably channelled.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, rather broader than the preceding pair, with convex lower margin, not produced forwards. The branchial vesicles narrow, not so long as the first joint. The limb scarcely differing from that of the first gnathopods, except that the third joint, the process of the wrist, the hand, and the finger are rather longer.

First Peraeopods very slender, as are all the pereopods. Side-plates like the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles longer than the preceding pair, widening a little near the distal end, as long as the first joint. First joint evenly narrow, with some small spines along the front margin and at the hinder apex; the second joint very short, with a spinule on the hind margin and spines at its apex; the third joint not quite two-fifths the length of the first, not decurrent in front, with small spines on the hind margin at five points; the remainder of the limb missing.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader than the preceding pair, excavate behind to some depth, the lower margin straight, with a small tooth where it meets the curve of the hind margin. The branchial vesicles like the preceding pair. The limb defective as in the first pereopods; no spinule on the hind margin of the second joint.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates as broad and not much less deep than the preceding pair, the front lobe rounded, the hinder more shallow and a little serrate. The branchial vesicles nearly as in the preceding pair, but a little more regularly oval. The first joint of the limb very small, the front margin very slightly convex, with one or two spinules, the hind margin toothed for four spines, apically acute, the lower margin with a small rounded lobe in front, the hinder part straight; the second joint very short, unarmed; the third joint long and slender, three times as long as the first, slightly curved, with small spines along the margins, the apex sharply decurrent behind, and carrying two larger spines. The rest of the limb missing.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The side-plates with a hind lobe produced downwards, its lower corner serrate. Branchial vesicles smaller than the preceding pair. First joint similar in shape to that of the third pereopods, rather larger, with a few spines along
the front margin, and five in the notches of the hind margin; the third joint two and a half times the length of the first, with many spines along the margins, two on the slightly concave front margin being long like those at the apex; the fourth joint rather shorter, the fifth much longer than the third, both very slender and carrying numerous spines on both margins; the finger missing.

Fifth Peræopods.—The side-plates as broad as those of the third peræopods, the lower margin somewhat lobed in front. The branchial vesicles very small. The first joint of the limb much larger than in the preceding pair, with several small spines on the nearly straight front margin, and nine small ones in the serrations of the convex hind margin; the third joint longer and stouter than that of the fourth peræopods, similar in shape, carrying many spines, its length double of the first joint. The remainder of the limb missing.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines small, with a single lateral retroverted tooth close to the apex; cleft spines six on the first pair, five on the second, three on the third pair, the arms long and very unequal; above the cleft spines are several plumose setæ; joints of the uropods sixteen and nineteen in the first pair, eighteen and twenty-two in the two other pairs, the smaller number belonging to the inner ramus.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair rather longer than the rami, with small spines along the margins; the rami slender, acute, nearly equal, the outer a little the shorter, both with a few marginal spines; the peduncles of the second pair longer than the outer, shorter than the inner ramus, with spines on the outer margin and at the acute apex of the inner; the rami have few marginal spines; the peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, reaching back a little beyond those of the two preceding pairs, having some spines on both margins, those on the inner very slender, except one that lies beside the very acute apex; the rami broad and long, nearly equal, the outer rather shorter than the inner, both with numerous marginal spines, and both narrowing rather abruptly to the acute apex.

The Telson long and narrow, reaching nearly to the apices of the rami of the third uropods; the greatest breadth not one-third of the length, the sides converging very slightly till near the apex, which is almost acute, although divided by a very short slightly dehiscent slit; the surface carries many spinules at a little distance from the lateral margins, and near the top of each of these margins a long feathered ciliun or seta with a short spine beside it; the margins show some pectination especially near the apex.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the apex of the third uropods, nine-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Two specimens were obtained at Kerguelen; depth not specified.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture.
Genus *Cleonardo*, n. gen.

Near to *Rhachotropis*, S. I. Smith.

*Antennae* subequal, the upper longer than the lower.

*Upper Lip* with the distal margin convex.

*Palp* of the *Mandibles* long and slender, the third joint longer than the second.

The outer plate of the *First Maxilla* carrying eleven spines; the two-jointed *palp* very long.

The inner plate of the *Second Maxilla* much broader than the outer.

*Palp* of the *Mandibles* long and slender, especially the fingers, which have setæ on the outer margin.

The outer ramus shorter than the inner in each pair of *Uropods*.

*The Telson* long and deeply cleft.

The trunk without carina or processes.

The generic name is taken from a personal name in Don Quixote.

From the species that have been assigned to *Rhachotropis* (under the name *Tritropis*), the species on which the present genus is founded differs in some particulars not included in the generic character; thus the side-plates of the first four *peraeon*-segments are not so small, nor is the first pair produced forwards; the third joint in the first and second pairs of *peraeopods* is not short, but elongate, while it is comparatively short in the three following pairs.

*Trirropis appendiculata*, G. O. Sars,¹ must no doubt be referred to this genus. That species was obtained in the sea north-west of Finmark, at the depth of 1287 fathoms, at a station located in the cold area. In 1885 Sars remarks upon it, “the form treated of here exhibits in some respects a rather striking deviation from the other species referred to the genus *Trirropis*, and may possibly be found to constitute a separate genus.”

*Cleonardo longipes*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXVI).

*Rostrum* short and broad but well pronounced, sides of the head with broadly rounded lobes. The skin microscopically furred.

*Eyes* not perceived.

*Upper Antennæ*—First joint of the *peduncle* much stouter than the second, outdrawn below into a blunt point, tipped with one very short and one rather longer spine, and two feathered spine-like cilia; the second joint rather longer than the first, distally outdrawn to a point above and below, with feathered cilia preceding the outdrawn parts;

¹ *Crust. et Pycnog. nova*, No. 27, p. 451, 1879, and *Den norske Nordhavs-Expedition*, p. 194, pl. xvi. fig. 3, 1885.
third joint very short and (especially at the centre) narrow; there is a calceolus at the end of this, and two near the end of the preceding joint; flagellum stout, with forty-six joints, the first as long as five or six of the following, with three calceoli, the following joints having each one, till near the end, cylinders on several of the distal joints.

Lower Antennæ.—The basal portion of the composite first and second joints not much expanded below, the distal part concave above, with a small, not prominent, gland-cone below; the third joint short, with long, fine, feathered setæ at the apex; the fourth elongate, with distally feathered setæ and slender spines in groups along its inner margin; the fifth joint elongate, but shorter and much narrower than the fourth, with ten calceoli along it, and setæ as on the other joint; the flagellum slender, of about thirty-five joints, with calceoli on those of the upper half. The calceoli are large and striking, especially in the middle part of the flagellum of the upper antennæ; a short broad stalk supports an unusually large circular cup with radiate markings, from the centre of which, and connected with it at the back, rises the usual oval piece shaped like the bowl of a spoon, crossed by concentric lines, which are in this species very strongly marked.

Upper Lip.—The outer plate broadly rounded, the prominent convex central part of the distal margin fringed with small hairs and prickles; the sides, which are also convex, but somewhat drawn back from the centre, are as it were whiskered with long cilia directed towards the centre, an arched row of such cilia crossing the whole breadth of the plate.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge long, incurved, much down-drawn, ending below in two or three strong teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible strong, bent so as to follow the curve of the principal plate, its long border divided into some eight strong teeth; the secondary plate on the right mandible small, narrow, with a long apical tooth below and one or more short ones above; the spine-row on the left mandible consisting of eight long spines with some cilia attending them; on the right mandible the spines in the spine-row appear to be fewer; the molar tubercle prominent, the roughly-oval denticate crown (as seen in the left mandible) set with some two dozen rows of denticles, and carrying a small plumose seta at the upper corner; there is a process between the molar tubercle and the palp; the first joint of the palp is concave on the inner side, the second joint long, abruptly narrowed on the inner side about midway, furnished with numerous setæ of different lengths, more or less feathered, along the inner margin, and a row which have their origin on the surface extending over more than the upper half; the third joint rather longer than the second, crowded with spines of different lengths, the longer ones pectinate, the longest at the apex differing from the others in having the apical third unpectinate.

Lower Lip.—The forward lobes, both inner and outer, rounded, rather strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes short.
First Maxillae.—Inner plate oval, with one plumose seta on, and another a little below, the apex; outer plate not reaching much beyond the inner, with eleven slender spines on the moderately oblique apical margin, the innermost spine the longest, nearly straight, denticulate, the five following long, curved, with several lateral denticles, except the last, which has only two; on the inner row of five shorter spines each has two lateral denticles, except the central, which has only one; the palp reaching considerably beyond the outer plate, the first joint long, more than half the length of the second; the second joint carrying half-a-dozen seta-like spines on the inner margin near the top, four on the apex, and three at intervals on the hind margin.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plate rather broader and very little shorter than the outer; the outer part of the apex unarmed, the remainder fringed with pectinate spines, of which the series descends the inner margin, closing with two long plumose setae and three quite short simple ones; the outer plate having the apical and upper part of the inner margin fringed with curved, setiform spines, five short ones descending the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, having three teeth on the apical margin, two close together, a seta intervening between them and the third, which is followed by three or four more setae; a few setae pass from the inner towards the centre of the apical margin; the outer plates not very broad, not nearly reaching to the apex of the second joint of the palp, with very numerous spines (not dentiform) along the inner margin, two at the apex longer than the others, and five or six long plumose setae round the upper half of the outer margin; besides the spines there are on the surface within the inner margin setae as stout as the spines, but longer; the second joint of the palp is much longer than the first, widening distally, provided with numerous long marginal setae and a surface row near the apex; the third joint is longer than the first, crowded with setae and spines of various sizes, many pectinate, some of those adjoining the finger straight, others curved; the finger a little curved at the tip, its inner edge prior to the tip being set with ten short setae or seta-like spines.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates short, bowed out in front, not much longer than broad, with a spine and some spinules on the upper part of the nearly straight hind margin. First joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, fringed in front with long setae which start from the surface, and having two or three tufts on the hind margin; the second joint short, with an apical tuft behind; the third oblong, short, with setae on the lower part of the hind margin and the squared apex; the wrist has three rows of setae on the front margin, and seven or eight rows on the curved lobe behind, this lobe giving the wrist, seen from the outside, a cup-shaped appearance, whereas on the inner side it has a lozenge-like shape, the lower and hinder margins of the lozenge carrying setae; the hand is broader at the base than the wrist, which it greatly exceeds in length and in size generally; the convex front margin carries several tufts of setae of different

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.)
sizes; the hind margin, with two small tufts, extends but a short distance before forming a slightly recessed angle which marks the beginning of the long convex palm; in the recess is planted a group of spines, one of which is much longer than the rest, while recessed in the inner surface of the hand is a second neighbouring group of spines, seven in number, seemingly all of different lengths; the palm margin carries four spines distributed along the earlier part of its course, cilia of different lengths fringing it right up to the finger-joint; there are also some setae projecting from the surface of the hand; the finger is slender, curved, and of great length in correspondence with the palm; it has some minute hairs on the inner margin.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates moderately broad in comparison with their length, not so broad as those of the preceding segment, with two or three spines on the straight hind margin, which is nearly parallel to the front one, lower margin convex. Branchial vesicles as long, but not so broad, as the side-plates. The limb strikingly resembles that of the first gnathopods, the joints being rather longer, and the hand a little more tapering, with the long palmar spine and the four marginal spines somewhat more pronounced.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates rather narrower than those of the preceding segment. Branchial vesicles small, oval. The whole limb very narrow and elongated; the first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, with eight or nine rows of setæ near the convex front margin, the slightly concave hind margin fringed with setæ, more or less plumose, of different lengths, some of them very long; the second joint as usual short; the third shorter than the first, but very long, curved, and little produced below, with four very long thin setæ and some setules on the convex front margin, and a variety fringing the concave hinder margin; the fourth joint is shorter than the fifth, the fifth a little shorter than the third, but both are long and slender, nearly straight, with thin setæ and setules at various points; the finger is slender, very slightly curved, as long as the fifth joint, or a little longer, with a small dorsal cillum near the base, and at a short distance from the apex a row of three or four dorsal setæ, the tip forming a very thin nail with a cillum at its base. The finger in each of the peræopods of this species bears a similarity to the finger of the fifth peræopods in the Ediceridae.

Second Peræopods.—The side-plates not much longer than their greatest breadth, which is above the centre, the hind margin below the excavation running very obliquely forwards, with some slight serrations. The branchial vesicles not as long as the side-plates. The limb closely resembles the first peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates small, bilobed, broader than the first joint of the limb, which is oval, but with the hind margin straightened, edged with spinules, the front margin carrying a couple of setules at the top, and small spines round the rest of its course; the second joint short, overlapped behind by the first; the third joint shorter than the first, a little longer than the fourth, narrowest at the base, and broadest
near it, a little decurrent behind, with spines on both margins, none of them strong; the fourth joint with four groups of spines on each margin; the fifth joint considerably longer than the third or fourth, with numerous spines on both margins, especially on the front; the finger very long and thin, longer than the third or fourth, subequal to the fifth joint, with a dorsal cilium and two dorsal setules, as in the preceding pereopods; which in all but the first joint it nearly resembles, but having the fifth and sixth joints much longer.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates with the hinder lobe much larger than the front one. Branchial vesicles small, expanded below on either side of the narrow upper part. The limb nearly as in the preceding pair, rather longer in respect of the first and third joints, the first joint being a little more expanded above than below, while in the third pereopods the reverse is the ease.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates not bilobed, much deeper behind than in front. Branchial vesicles small. Limb similar to that in the two preceding pairs; first joint produced a little upwards in front, and considerably downwards behind, broader above than below; the third joint not longer than the fourth.

Pleopods.—The peduncles have a row of about a dozen setae near the outer margin, and two groups near the top of the inner, and some also on the lower margin. The two coupling spines are very small and crooked, with only one lateral retroverted tooth, which is placed a long way below the terminal hook; there is a setula or small simple spine close by; the cleft spines appear to be six in number on the first and second, and five on the third pleopods, with an uncleaved plumose seta above; the joints number twenty on the inner ramus to twenty-three on the outer.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami; the rami stiliiform, the inner somewhat longer than the outer, peduncles and rami bordered on the upper or inner margins with numerous spines and having their edges finely pectinate; the peduncles of the second pair equal in length to the inner ramus, which is broader and longer than the outer and more closely set with spines; peduncles and rami all fringed with spines and pectinate; peduncles of the third pair subequal in length to the outer ramus; rami broad, lanceolate, rather strongly serrate on the inner edges, the inner broader and considerably longer than the outer, with some plumose seta besides its numerous spines; the peduncles with few spines, the rami with many, the edges of all pectinate.

Telson elongate, tapering, extending beyond the peduncles of the third uropods almost to the end of the rami, cleft for more than three-quarters of its length, not dehiscent, apices acute, all the margins except the basal finely pectinate, a couple of cilia not far from the base and outer margin on either side, and some others at other points, but scarcely perceptible even with a high power.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, without the antennæ, two-fifths of an inch.
Locality.—Station 297, south-west of Juan Fernandez, November 11, 1875; lat. 37° 29' S., long. 83° 7' W.; depth, 1775 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°. One specimen, male (as shown by the appendages at the seventh segment of the peraeon). Taken in the tow-net at the trawl.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the elongate character of the peraeopods. There are many points of similarity between this species and its Arctic congener, in spite of the vast interval between the localities at which they were respectively met with.

Genus Eusirus, Kroyer, 1845.

1870. " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 76.

For the original definition, see Note on Kroyer, 1845 (p. 213); Boeck gives the following:—

"Mandibles apically only a little dentate, the molar tubercle robust.

"First Maxillae with the palp elongate, acuminate, setose, the first joint more than half the length of the second.

"Upper Antennae longer than the Lower, the third joint of the peduncle very small, almost rudimentary; the accessory flagellum very little.

"First and Second Gnathopods with the hands alike in size and shape; the wrist elongate, with a spur behind (postice calcarato), narrow, and attached at the middle of the front margin of the ovate inflated hand.

"The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peraeopods very elongate, slender.

"The Third Uropods with the rami equal in length, laminar, setose on the margin.

"The Telson elongate, only a little apically eft."
**Eusirus longipes**, Boeck (Pl. LXXXVII.).

1870. " " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 77.

**Rostrum** small, lateral lobes of the head not very prominent; the seventh segment of the pereon carinate, with a small postero-dorsal tooth; the first three segments of the pleon also carinate, the first two with a postero-dorsal tooth, and the postero-lateral angle produced in a small sharp point; the third segment with the long lower lobe of the hind margin serrate, the upper serratures pointing downwards, the lower upwards, the postero-lateral corners rounded, the serration continued a very little way along the lower margin; the fourth segment with a slight transverse dorsal depression; the sixth segment with the postero-lateral angles tri-denticulate.

**Eyes** large, reniform, close to the lateral lobes of the head, with numerous small ocelli, of about equal length and breadth.

**Upper Antenna.**—The first joint much broader and a little longer than the second, each of them distally cut into four sharp points; the third joint narrower than the second and one-fourth its length, distally serrate; flagellum shorter than the peduncle, of nineteen joints, of which the first is much the longest, equalling the third joint of the peduncle; a calceolus, a cylinder, and some setules form the apical appendages of nearly every joint; the secondary flagellum of one long slender joint, pectinate on the outer edge, and a second minute joint, the two together nearly as long as the first of the primary. A specimen seemingly of the same species from Station 150 has thirty-eight joints in the flagellum.

**Lower Antenna** shorter than the upper. First joint a little expanded, gland-cone well developed, decurrent; third joint short, distally toothed; the fourth joint as long as the second of the upper antennae, rather longer than the fifth, with setules and spines on both margins, and distally toothed; the fifth joint much thinner, with many tufts of setules on the upper margin, distally denticulate and armed with spines and setæ; the flagellum much shorter than the peduncle, of seventeen joints, the first the longest, each with an apical group of setules.

**Upper Lip** distally broad, with a slit at the centre, a group of long cilia on either side, curving the one group toward the other; the surface also set with numerous long cilia over the whole breadth.

**Mandibles.**—The cutting plate on the left mandible elongate, scarcely toothed, with an indication only of a tooth above, and of a division of the large, blunt, tooth-like end below; the secondary plate divided into eight clear teeth, the general shape of the plate corresponding to that of the principal; on the right mandible the principal plate has no indication of a tooth above, but below is divided into two strong teeth, the lower of which while in preparation is seen to possess two sharp points; the secondary plate is of slighter construction than on the other mandible, distally forming two spear-head teeth, with
serrate edges, and having some smaller denticles on the sides; the spine-row consists of four elongate denticulate spines; the molar tuberule prominent, without being very large, its transversely elliptical crown set with many denticles; the palp set just over the molar tuberule, its first joint short, the second decidedly shorter than the third, with some seven long setae along the outer surface, and some short ones on or near its convex inner margin; the long slender third joint with a group of four setae on the outer surface near the base, and not far from the convex outer margin; the inner margin not convex, fringed for most of its length with pectinate spines, of which the narrow apex has five, two long and three short.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes distally rounded, dehiscent, much ciliated; the inner lobes distally broad in proportion to their depth; the mandibular processes short, apically rounded.

First Maxilla.—The inner plate almost oblong, with one plumose seta on the distal margin; the outer plate with eleven elongate spines, the innermost taking its rise lower on the plate than the rest, long, very thin, with seven small lateral teeth, the next four with four or five long lateral teeth, the next which is stouter and more curved with only one or two lateral teeth, the outermost with three, the remaining four in the parallel row are long and slender, with from four to six small denticles apiece; the first joint of the palp fully half the length of the second; the second reaching beyond the outer plate, its inwardly sloping apical border fringed with eleven slender spines or setae.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate broader and shorter than the outer, the fringing setae neither numerous nor long, reaching about halfway down the inner margin, and halfway across the broad distal margin; some being submarginal in origin; the outer plate has the apex somewhat narrowed, with spines of some length, the series passing a little way down the inner and outer margins, the three spines on the outer margin being, however, short and seta-like.

Maxillipeds.—The “prismatic” inner plates are short, scarcely reaching the centre of the first joint of the palp, with two short spines close together near the inner apex, the distal border trunite, carrying at the inner corner a setiform spine, three strong spine-teeth close together on the margin, followed on the outer slope by three slender curved spines; the outer plates reach the middle of the second joint of the palp, the inner margin bordered with twenty spines, the pectinate distal half of which is abruptly narrower than the proximal; two more, rather longer than the rest, occupy the apex, beyond which on the curve of the outer margin are four long slightly feathered spines or setae, much more widely apart than the spines of the inner margin and apex; there is also on the outer surface near the inner edge a submarginal row of slender spines; the first joint of the palp has the outer apex acute; the second joint much longer, widening distally, with a few setae and setules on the upper half of the outer margin, many setae or spines along the inner margin, and some on the surface, especially near the apex; the third joint rather longer than the first, with spines on the distal part of the inner edge, and on the surfaces
within it, besides strong transverse groups on the inner surface and round the apical margin; the inner margin of the finger armed with three or four graduated spines, each having an accessory thread, the largest spines nearest the slender curved nail, at the base of which there is a cilia and a small decurrent spine; the finger has a dorsal cilia near the base of the nail.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates much broader below than above, extending forwards to the base of the lower antennae, the rounded front angle having a little indent, not a tooth, the hinder angle forming a sharp tooth, the slightly convex lower margin fringed with some setules; the first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, the front margin a little concave, armed below with some long and strong spines, the hind margin convex, nearly smooth; the second joint with some small spines at the apex of the hind margin, the apex in front on either side forming an angle; the third joint short and broad, with spines along the lower part of the hind margin and the hind part of the squared distal border; the wrist with a very long front border, fitting when bent upwards into the channelled front of the first joint, the hind border very short, covered with a brush of serrate spines, not produced into a heel; the distal margin forming a large unsymmetrical cup, with a few spines at the hinder part; in this cup the great egg-like hand is seated, attached to the antero-distal end of the wrist; the front margin of the hand is smoothly convex, much shorter than the palm, but much longer than the free portion of the hind margin; the hind margin ends in a group of nine or ten very unequal but strong palmar spines, the integument near them showing some small scale-markings; the palm margin is smoothly convex, with another border within it on either side, these inner borders being fringed with spines or spinules abruptly narrowing at the distal portion, and being there pectinate; on the outer surface these spines are set obliquely, alternately larger and smaller, but nearly all the same size, on the inner surface they stand straight, and the sizes differ much; the long thin finger fits closely round the whole palm-margin, for which its inner edge appears to be channelled; it is smooth except for some very small hairs on the inner margin, and a small dorsal cilia near the hinge.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates a little deeper than the preceding pair but narrower, a little wider above than below, with a small tooth at each end of the lower margin, the hinder one being the stronger. The large branchial vesicles of this and the four following pairs have a slender accessory vesicle springing from the same base as the principal sac, but not attaining the same length. The limb in most respects resembles that of the first gnathopods; the first joint rather longer, without the great spines near the lower front angle; the third joint rather longer, with fewer spines on the hind margin; the wrist rather larger.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates a little larger than the preceding pair, sides nearly parallel, the lower margin with some setules and with a tooth at each corner. Branchial vesicles larger than the side-plates, much inflated. Limb slender; first joint reaching
much below the side-plate, fringed with setules; third joint longer than the fifth, much longer than the fourth, with spinules and setules along both margins; the fourth joint with larger spinules, and at the hinder apex carrying a spine; the fifth joint straight, fringed behind with slender spines, and having a few spinules in front; finger curved, acute, scarce half the length of the fifth joint, the edges finely pectinate; a dorsal cilium not far from the base of the nail.

*Second Perasopods.*—Side-plates with the front margin nearly straight, ending in a tooth, excavate behind, the hind margin below the excavation serrate and sloping forwards to join the convex lower margin. Branchial vesicles larger than in the preceding segment. The limb like that of the first perasopods.

*Third Perasopods.*—Side-plates broad, bilobed, the hinder lobe rather deeper than the front, its hind margin ending in a small tooth. The branchial vesicles nearly as large as the first joint. The first joint pear-shaped, the front margin convex, fringed with spines, the hind margin deeply serrate, the lower part straight, rounded at the lower angle; the second joint very short; the third scarcely longer than the fourth, much shorter than the fifth, its hind margin convex, decurrent, a little longer than the front, both margins armed, but as in the two following joints not strongly; the finger very slender, curved at the nail, not half the length of the long straight fifth joint, its margins pectinate.

*Fourth Perasopods.*—Side-plates with a deep hinder lobe; the branchial vesicles contorted. The first, second, and third joints of the limb similar to those of the preceding pair, but the first and third larger, the rest of the limb missing.

*Fifth Perasopods.*—Side-plates small, deepest in the middle. Branchial vesicles small and irregularly shaped. The limb resembling the third pair and the fourth so far as observed; the first joint larger than in the latter, the hind margin more sinuous; the third joint longer, the apical pointing of the hind margin of this and the following joint here becoming conspicuous, the armature of all the joints of more considerable strength; the superiority of size over the corresponding joints of the third pair is greater in the third and fourth joints than in the fifth and sixth.

*Pleopods.*—Coupling spines small, with three or four lateral teeth; there is a setiform spine close to the coupling spines, and there are also several other spines on the peduncles, especially about the apex; cleft spines five in number on the first pair, four on the other two; joints of the rami seventeen to eighteen.

*Uropods.*—Peduncles of the first pair shorter than the inner ramus, with some long spines on the inner margin and apex; the outer ramus shorter than the inner and than the peduncle, both rami with pectinate edges, marginal spines, acute apices; peduncles of the second pair much shorter than the inner ramus, apically dentate; the outer ramus as long as the peduncle, the inner much longer, longer than any of the other rami, the armature as in the preceding pair; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami,
with apical teeth of various lengths; the rami broad, lanceolate, with spines on both margins, which are pectinate; the outer rami rather shorter than the inner.

_Telson_ long and narrow, rapidly tapering, reaching much beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, eleft for about two-fifths of the length, the apices separate by a small triangular dehiscence for about one-third the length of the cleft, with the place of insertion for a spine or spinule a little above each apex on either side of it.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the dorsal apex of the third pleon-segment, three-tenths of an inch.

**Locality.**—Kerguelen, no depth specified. One specimen.

Station 150, Heard Island, February 2, 1874; lat. 52° 4' S., long. 71° 22' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coarse gravel; bottom temperature, 35°-2. One specimen.

**Remarks.**—I cannot find any points of difference that would justify the separation of this southern species from the northern _Eusirus longipes_, Boeck, which Boeck identifies with _Eusirus helvetiae_, Spence Bate, and _Eusirus bidens_, Heller. From _Eusirus cuspidatus_, Kroyer, it is distinguished among other things by the absence of the spine-teeth from the apex of the second joint of the maxilliped palp.

A specimen dredged at Station 3, lat. 25° 45' N., long. 20° 14' W.; depth, 1525 fathoms; bottom, hard ground; temperature of the water at the bottom, 37°-0, at the surface, 65°-0, has the first three segments of the pleon carinate, but the seventh of the pereon neither carinate nor dorsally toothed; the specimen measures three-fifths of an inch from the rostrum to the extremity of the uropods, not quite outstretched; the fifth joint of the lower antennae is rather longer than the fourth, and is fringed with calceoli.

**Genus Eusiroiides**, n. gen.

_**First Maxilla**_ with ten spines on the outer plate.

_The Gnathopods_ with large hands attached in the ordinary manner, that is, by the base, not by the front margin, to the short cup-like wrists.

_The Peraeopods_ stout.

The other characters agreeing with the genus _Eusirus._

Besides the three closely related species, respectively from three different localities, for which the genus has been instituted, it is probable that _Atylus monoculoides_, Haswell, and _Atylus lippus_, Haswell, both from Clark Island, Port Jackson, ought to be transferred to it.

The characters distinguishing this genus from _Eusirus_ might, as a rule, be considered insufficient to warrant the introduction of a new generic name, but had the new species been included in the old genus _Eusirus_, the definition of that genus must have been deprived of one of its most salient points, the peculiarity of the attachment of the hand

(Zool. Chal. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
and wrist. Kroyer in describing *Eusirus cuspidatus*, says that there are half a score of spines on the outer plate of the first maxillae; in the form which I have considered to be *Eusirus longipes*, Boeck, there are eleven spines, but in each of the three species of *Eusiroides*, after careful examination, I can only count ten. In *Pleustes*, if I may judge from *Pleustes abyssorum*, which has some other points of resemblance to the genus *Eusiroides*, there are also only ten spines on the outer plate of the first maxillae.

*Eusiroides cesarisi*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXVIII.).

*Rostrum* small, carinate underneath, lateral lobes of the head rather prominent, flat in front, rounded below, separated by an incision from the short straight remainder of the lateral margin; the first two segments of the pleon dorsally produced backwards, each in a small sharp tooth, their postero-lateral angles produced in very small denticles, those of the third segment not produced, the lower lobe of the hind margin denticulate, the upward pointed denticles reaching almost to the top of it; the first segment distally and the second and third segments show only a suspicion of compression along the dorsal line, the back of the animal in general being broadly rounded; the fourth segment of the pleon with a transverse dorsal depression; the integument showing in many parts a strong striation.

*Eyes* large, reniform, not coming so near to one another at the top of the head, nor retaining so dark a colour in spirits, as the eyes of the next species, *Eusiroides pompeii*.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint longer than the next two united, twice as long as broad; the second joint much narrower than the first, and broader than the third, which is nearly half its length; the first joint has some groups of stout spines on the surface, and some mixed groups on the irregular apical margin; the second and third joints have some calceoli besides various groups of setules; the flagellum thick at the base, of seventy-four joints, is much longer than the peduncle; the earlier joints are broader than long, each having a large calceolus with attendant cilia and cylinders, the margins of the joints assuming a sort of spiral arrangement which is followed by the calceoli, for which there would not be room in single file; on the later joints their size diminishes, and from the slender terminal joints they are absent; the secondary flagellum, consisting of a single narrow joint, is not so long as the short first joint of the primary; its rounded apex is tipped with four setules.

*Lower Antennæ* not so long as the upper; the first three joints short, the first not expanded, the gland-cone inconspicuous, the second and third both more or less armed with spines; the fourth joint longer and broader than the fifth, carrying several groups of setae and spines; the fifth somewhat longer than the second of the upper antennæ, armed like the fourth, but also having calceoli; the flagellum of fifty-five or more joints is thick at the base, most of the joints being much broader than long, armed as in the upper antennæ, the first joint about as long as its breadth.
Upper Lip.—The front margin rounded, the hairs at the centre standing out straight, while those on either side converge towards them; outside of the hairy tract are spiny cilia on either side, forming a curved band across the surface. In the figure l.s., the inner plate is drawn protruding beyond the outer, not in its natural position.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate on the left mandible forming a single tooth with a strong, sharp, curved edge, bending round the secondary plate; in the unworn condition this edge has a triangular tooth lying upon it at the top, and is interrupted so as to form a small tooth before reaching the apex; the secondary plate has its margin divided into five strong teeth; on the right mandible the cutting plate has a strong process above, and is apically divided into two teeth; the secondary plate in profile appears to resemble that on the left mandible, but to be slighter, and to have the upper teeth smaller; the spine-row is composed of six long, curved, denticulate spines; the molar tubercle is prominent, with a small sharply-toothed crown, of almost triangular outline, set about with many cilia; there is a blunt-headed process between the molar tubercle and the palp; the first joint of the palp is short, the second much shorter than the third, its hind margin nearly straight, the front convex, with thirteen spines upon it or the adjoining surface; the third joint very long and narrow, with the hind margin smooth, convex, the front margin except near the base closely fringed with spines, those near the narrow apex of increased length.

Lower Lip.—The rounded distal margins of the principal lobes lightly ciliated, the inner margins dehiscent, each having near the top a projecting line of eight or ten spines, the roots of which are grouped on the surface; the rounded distal margins of the short thick inner plates are closely furred; the mandibular processes are short, apically rounded; their inner margin is continuous with a curved fold of the principal lobes, which is strongly ciliated with spiny cilia, especially where it approaches the group of spines above-mentioned.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate much longer than broad, the apex sloping inwards with two slender spines or short setae on the sinuous margin; the outer plate with ten spines on the truncate margin, the lateral teeth varying in number from two to seven on the different spines, but in all long and slender; the first joint of the palp more than half the length of the second, with two spines on the outer margin; the second joint with five setiform spines on the outer margin, five on the narrow apex, and ten on the oblique margin below it, which may be reckoned either as part of the apex or of the inner margin; there is one seta on the outer margin of the trunk below the palp.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plate as long as and a little broader than the outer, with spines on the rounded distal margin and halfway down the inner margin; the outer plate with spines round the distal margin, the longest at the most advanced point, followed by four shorter ones on the outer side, the outer border having three long plumose setæ on the upper half, and a short seta or spine below.
Maxillipeds.—The inner plates distally widened, scarcely reaching beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, with three pectinate spines high up on the inner margin, followed by one or two on the inner surface and four on the distal part of the outer margin; the truncate distal border being filled by three strong spine-teeth, attended by two or three feathered submarginal spines on the outer surface; the outer plates not reaching the distal end of the first joint of the palp, the inner margin fringed with numerous slender spines of various lengths, distally pectinate, the series continued at the apex and some way down the outer margin by long plumose setae, six on the outer margin not closely set; the first joint of the palp rather long and narrow, with three groups of spines on the outer margin and narrowed apex; the second joint not greatly longer than the first, distally very wide, the front margin and apex fringed with many spines, the hind margin having two small groups and its apex a large one, together with a small group and a solitary spine on the inner surface below it; the third joint shorter than the first, the apical margin broad and flat, surrounded by strongly pectinate spines, the inner surface set with various groups of spines, the apical part on the outer side closely furred; the finger short, with three spines on the inner edge, and two or three cilia at the base of the nail, which is short and curved; a dorsal cillum near the centre.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates deeper than broad, advanced in front to the base of the upper antennæ, the broad convex lower margin slightly notched for cilia. The first joint reaching below the side-plate, distally widened, rather longer than the hand, channelled in front, the front margin concave, armed with long setæ and spines, the hind margin convex, with numerous groups of short stout spines on the surface just within it; the second joint short, with a group of spines on the hinder apex; the third joint short and broad, produced into a sharp point behind and in front, much of the hind margin fringed with groups of pectinate spines; the wrist short, broad, distally cup-like, the hind margin apically toothed, fringed like that of the third joint, the surface and the front margin also carrying a few groups of spines; the hand large, a broad oval, narrowest at the hinge of the finger, with a transverse groove on the outer surface near the base, the convex front margin not much longer than the hind margin and palm, having a few small groups of spines on the surface near it; the hind margin as distinguished from the palm very short, not free from the wrist, armed with three groups of plumose setæ; the long convex palm defined by several strong palmar spines in transverse line on the inner surface; the palm border itself is strikingly striated at right angles to the outer edges, the multitudinous fine rods of the striations being themselves transversely striated; at the base of the striated border runs a fringe of spines and spinules on the outer side, and near the base on the outer side another fringe of slender spines or setæ, beyond which are some more scattered groups on the surface; on the outer side just below the spines and spinules is a series of seven or eight great spines, each with a sort of lobe or tooth over
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its base, and an accessory thread lying alongside of the stout apex; the large curved finger closes over the palm with its channelled inner margin, smooth except for a series of small hairs; the dorsal cilia near the base is quite small.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates oblong, rather narrower and but little deeper than the preceding pair, the convex lower margin similarly notched. The branchial vesicles longer than the first joint, very broad except at the base. The marsupial plates as long as the branchial vesicles, but much narrower, fringed with many setæ. The limb closely agrees with that of the first gnathopods; the first joint is longer, the third has fewer spines on the hind margin, and a more acute apex, the hand is larger.

First Perzeopods.—The side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but rather larger. The branchial vesicles rather broader than the preceding pair. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, the front margin fringed with slender spines, the hind margin with mixed groups of stiff spines and setæ or slender spines; the second joint short, with apical spines on the hind margin, and, as in the preceding limbs, some spines higher up, the front lobe flattened; the third joint much longer than the fourth and a little longer than the fifth, with spines on the front margin and spines at its somewhat decurrent apex, and spines at six points of the front margin; the spines of the next joint are stronger, at five or six points of the hind margin, and at the apex of the front; the fifth joint has nine groups of spines along the hind margin, six spines at four points of the front margin, and a group at its apex; the finger is short, about half the length of the fifth joint; the dorsal cilia very plumose, close to the base; there is a smaller cilia near the base of the nail.

Second Perzeopods.—Side-plates broad, excavated behind for less than half the depth, and less than a third of the width, the hind margin below the excavation sloping gently forwards. The branchial vesicles very broad, longer than the first joint. The marsupial plates as long as the first joint, but not quite so broad. The limb like that of the first perzeopods.

Third Perzeopods.—Side-plates as broad as the preceding pair or broader, the hind lobe deeper than the front. The first joint of the limb broadly oval, subequally wide at the basal and distal ends, the front margin fringed with spines, the hind margin serrate, but not deeply; the second joint with flat hind margin and pointed apex, and having two groups of spines on the front; the third joint but little longer than the fourth, not longer than the fifth, all three stout, with serrate front margins, the third joint with six, the fourth with four, the fifth with seven groups of spines in front, each with an apical group behind, and some smaller groups on the hind margin; the finger small, curved, not half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Perzeopods.—Side-plates with a deep hind lobe and a very small front one. The branchial vesicles of great breadth, longer than broad, with a small accessory lobe near the base. The limb similar in structure to that of the third perzeopods, but con-
siderably larger and longer, the first joint not regularly oval, broader at the basal than the distal end, the front margin very convex, and the hinder nearly straight.

_Fifth Perexopods._—The branchial vesicles small and irregular in shape. The first joint of the limb larger than in the preceding pair, much broader above than below; the third joint also larger than in the preceding pair, like it having spines at seven points in front and at five on the hind margin, which is a little decurrent. The rest of the limb missing.

_Pleopods._—Coupling spines short but strong, with apical hooks and serrate sides; the peduncles have also some lateral groups of setae and apical rows of spines; the cleft spines appear to be seven, six, and five in the series on the first, second, and third pairs respectively; the joints of the rami number from eighteen to twenty.

_Uropods._—Peduncles of the first pair rather longer than the rami, spined along two margins, one of which is produced in a blunt process tipped with a large spine; the outer ramus rather shorter than the inner, both spined along the margins, and having a group of spines at the blunt apices; peduncles of the second pair scarcely as long as the outer ramus, which is considerably shorter than the inner; the margins of the peduncles apically sharp; the rami with spines along the margins, and a group on the blunt apex; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, which are subequal, apically acute, with spines and plumose setae along the margins.

_Telson_ long and narrow, reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft beyond the centre, slightly dehiscent, the apices narrow but double, the outer point reaching a little beyond the inner, the interstice occupied by two or three cilia or setae; on the sides near the base there are some minute setules, on the surface near the outer margin above the top of the cleft there are a pair of cilia, and some way below the top of the cleft a spine-like seta attended by a cilium.

_Length._—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the back of the third pleon-segment, rather more than half an inch. Another specimen measured, within the same limits, over three-fifths of an inch.

_Locality._—Station 161, off Melbourne, April 1, 1874; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand. Two specimens, one of them female.

_Remark._—The specific name is derived from a character well known in the history of Rome.

_Eusiroides pompeii, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXIX)._}

_Rostrum_ small, lateral lobes of the head with the front margin straight; the posterolateral corners of the first two pleon-segments forming right angles, of the third segment rounded, denticulate, the upward-pointed denticles reaching halfway round the lower
lobe of the hind margin; the fourth segment with a slight transverse dorsal depression.

_Eyes_ large, reniform, almost meeting at the top of the head, situated very near the front margin, with numerous small ocelli; dark in spirit-preserved specimens.

**Upper Antennæ.**—The first joint as long as the next two united, its length twice its greatest breadth, with one or two apical teeth, and two or three apical groups of spines; the second much narrower than the first, more than twice as long as the third, with some small groups of spines along the surface and on the bluntly toothed apex; the third joint armed in like manner; to a not quite complete flagellum there were fifty-three joints, the first broad, not quite so long as the third joint of the peduncle, showing within it eleven very short joints in preparation; almost every joint was armed with a calceolus and setules, many had also cylinders, these joints being distally more dilated than the others, and occurring at first alternately, then at intervals of two, and towards the end of two or three; the secondary flagellum consisting of a single slightly tapering joint, almost as long as the first of the primary, tipped with four setules.

**Lower Antennæ** shorter than the upper; first three joints short, gland-cone closely decurrent, third joint carrying some spines; fourth joint a little longer than the fifth, both carrying several groups of spines; the fifth joint about equal in length to the first of the upper antennæ; the flagellum thick at the base, with fifty-two or more short joints, the calceoli small.

**Upper Lip** so far as observed like that of *Eusiroides casaridis*.

**Mandibles.**—These differ from those of the species just mentioned in the following points; the secondary plate on the left mandible has seven teeth, on the right mandible is thin and straight, drawn out into four teeth at different levels, the principal plate on this mandible being broad and massive; the spine-row has nine spines on the left, seven on the right, mandible; the long third joint of the palp has a rather broader apex, and besides the thick fringe of spines on the front margin, has near the centre of the convex hind margin a single short spine or seta.

**Lower Lip** as in *Eusiroides casaridis*.

**First Maxille.**—Inner plate long oval, having on the inner slope of the apex two spines or short setæ, of which the upper part is slightly feathered; the outer plate carrying ten spines as in the species just mentioned, but with the lateral denticles less elongate, the innermost spine with many small denticles, the two outermost with but one denticule apiece; the first joint of the long and slender palp not more than half the length of the second, with two long spines on its outer margin; the outer margin of the second joint straight, smooth, the apex with three slender spines, eleven more fringing the oblique line running from the apex to the straight part of the inner margin; the spines are in two rows, longer in the one than the other; there is no seta on the outer margin of the trunk in our specimen.
Second Maxillae.—The inner plate much broader and a little longer than the outer, the spines short, passing some way down the inner margin, but not nearly all round the broad distal border; the spines of the outer plate are much longer, passing a little way down the inner margin, and followed by some shorter spines not halfway down the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—Differing in few points from those of Eusiroides cesaris; the inner plates less expanded distally, with a row of six pectinate spines at the top of the outer margin; one of the plates had four, the other three, spine-teeth on the distal border; six slender widely-spaced plumose setae descend far down the outer margin of the outer plate; the first joint of the palp has the apical spines, but not the groups on the outer margin; the second joint has the outer margin free except for a large apical group; there are also on one palp two, on the other three, rows at a little distance within it; on the inner surface of the third joint there are two long lines of spines; the finger on one palp had three, on the other palp four, slender spines on the inner margin, the larger number being on the opposite side to that which showed the larger number of spine-teeth on the inner plate.

First Gnathopods closely resembling those of Eusiroides cesaris, except that the first joint has much of the lower part of both front and hind margin free from spines and setae; the striated border of the palm is less deep and conspicuous.

Second Gnathopods closely resembling those of Eusiroides cesaris. The front margin of the side-plates is less rounded at the lower corner, the teeth at the lower corner of the hind margin are more marked. The branchial vesicles are broad but not so long as in the other species, while the marsupial plates are broader and longer. The second joint of the limb has spines at the apex behind, but no spinules higher up on the hind margin; the hinder apex of the third joint is bidentate, with a spine in the interstice.

First and Second Peræopods.—These with the side-plates differ but little from those of Eusiroides cesaris. The branchial vesicles are shorter, the marsupial plates wider, the joints perhaps scarcely so stout. In the side-plates of the second pair, the angle below the excavation is sharper than in the other species, and in the limb the third joint is rather shorter than that of the first peræopods, instead of being equal to it.

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peræopods.—Between these and the corresponding limbs of Eusiroides cesaris the difference depends chiefly on the first joint, which in the present species is comparatively narrow, a not very broad oval in the third peræopods, longer in the fourth, with the top widened, in the fifth still longer, with the front and hind margins nearly straight, converging a little downwards; the short second joint has a single group of spines on the hind margin, at its apex.

Pleopods almost as in Eusiroides cesaris, but the coupling spines have a very strong lateral tooth, of which no trace was seen in the companion species; on the other hand, here the peduncles, though with many lateral setæ, appeared to be without the apical group of spines.
Uropods and Telson in all material respects like those of *Eusiroides cesaris*, but the eleft of the telson not quite reaching the centre instead of extending beyond it, and the apical part of the telson slightly less acute.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the dorsal extremity of the third pleon-segment, barely half an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 151, Heard Island, February 7, 1874; lat. 52° 59' 30" S., long. 73° 33' 30" E.; depth, 75 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen, female.

**Remarks.**—The specific name is derived from Pompeius, the colleague of Cesar in the celebrated Roman triumvirate. In addition to other marks of difference, this species shows none of the very striking striation of the integument which attracts attention in the preceeding species.

*Eusiroides crassi*, u. sp. (Pl. XC.).

**Rostrum** small, lateral lobes of the head rather broad, irregularly rounded; postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments produced in small teeth, those of the third segment almost right-angled, the hind margin not serrate; the fourth segment with a transverse dorsal depression.

**Eyes** very large, coming very near to one another on the top of the head, the inner margin concave, close to the front of the head, the ocelli numbering nearly two hundred.

**Upper Antennæ** very similar to those of *Eusiroides pompeii*; fifty-nine joints were counted of an incomplete flagellum.

**Lower Antennæ** as in the species just named; the gland-cone decurrent, well defined; fifty-two joints were counted of an incomplete flagellum.

**Upper Lip** with a broad distal margin, almost straight, and with the centre quite smooth, unless this appearance be due to the accidental turning back of the furred obtusely angled true margin; on either side is a tuft of spiny cilia, which seem to be confined to the margin, and not to form any curved band across the surface.

**Mandibles** differing from those of *Eusiroides cesaris* is the following points—the cutting plates slighter in structure, the secondary plate on the left mandible having the terminal tooth much larger than the others, the spine-row consisting of six larger spines, with six much more slender; the teeth of the molar crown small; the palp much more massive, especially the long and broad third joint, of which the outer margin is quite smooth, extremely convex, while the inner margin is sinuous, bordered with a crowd of pectinate spines, and near the base with a few setae; the apex, though narrow, has many long spines.

(Zool. Chall. exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
Lower Lip as in *Eusirodies casaris*, the lateral margins well rounded, so that the apices of the mandibular processes are directed a little inwards.

First Maxilla.—The inner plates long and narrow, with three spines or setae on the inner side of the apex; of the ten long spines on the truncate margin of the outer plate, the innermost has six lateral denticles, a shorter one beside it has three, the next beyond it four, the remainder being apparently content with two or one, the denticles being in most cases long; the first joint of the palp half the length of the second, with one spine on the outer margin; the second joint widest at the middle, where it has one spine on the convex outer margin; two rows of slender spines, longer and shorter, fifteen in number, fringe the oblique line from the apex to the point on the inner margin where the plate is widest.

Second Maxilla similar to those of *Eusirodies pompeii*.

Maxillipeds very similar to those of *Eusirodies pompeii*, but the inner plates have a series of five or six plumose setae beginning on the inner margin and passing on to the surface some way short of the apex, the apical border having three curved spines on the outer part, and on the inner four spine-teeth all less stout, and one much less so, than in the other two species of *Eusirodies*; the setae on the outer margin of the outer plate do not descend so low as in either of those species; the first joint of the palp is apically acute, with spines on both sides of the point, the broad second joint has no spines on or near the outer margin except the apical group; the finger is more elongate, with a longer and sharper nail than in the other two species, with a single spine on the inner margin, and this in our specimen present only on one palp.

First and Second Gnathopods like those of *Eusirodies pompeii*, but the hinder apex of the third joint apparently not bidentate; the hands are rather more swollen at the middle, compared with the two extremities, than in either of the two preceding species, so that especially in the second gnathopods there is a more definite separation of the palm from the hind margin, yet not quite so marked a distinction as in the figure gn.2.

First and Second Peraeopods similar to those of *Eusirodies pompeii*; the branchial vesicles shorter; the fifth joint of the limb with only seven groups of spines on the hind margin instead of nine.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates with the hind lobe much deeper than the front. Branchial vesicles narrowly oval, much smaller than the first joint. First joint more oblong than oval, very broad, with a tuft of setae near the top of the front margin, spines at four or five points below, the hind margin nearly straight, with few not deep serrations, the lower margin broad and rather flat, to a great extent overlapping the short second joint; the third joint broad, decurrent behind, longer than the fourth; the fifth and sixth joints missing.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates with a deep hind lobe and a very small front one.
Branchial vesicles as in the preceding pair. First joint of the limb longer than in the third pereopods, more convex in front, the hind margin long and nearly straight, with few serrations, the lower margin more deeply overlapping the second joint; the third joint longer and larger than in the preceding pair, with spines at five points on the straight serrate front margin, and at four of the hind margin, which is convex above and straight below.

Fifth Pereopods.—Side-plates deeper behind than in front, but not lobed. The first joint like that of the fourth pereopods, but less convex in front; the fourth joint shorter than the third, with four groups of spines on the straight serrate front margin, and an apical group behind; the fifth joint about as long as the third, with six groups of spines along the serrate front margin; the finger much curved, about half the length of the fifth joint.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines not examined; cleft spines four in the series on the third pair; the joints of the rami on the same pair numbering eighteen.

Uropods similar to those of Eusiroides pomeii; telson comparatively shorter than in that species, the apices simple, but as these have a worn appearance in the specimen, this mark of distinction cannot be relied on; the lateral margins are without the slight sinuosity observable in the two preceding species; in fig. ur.3, the telson being removed, the acute apex of the ventral side of the sixth pleon-segment is seen.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the dorsal extremity of the third pleon-segment, about half an inch. The specimen was dissected unfortunately before the line of measurement had been drawn.

Locality.—Station 320, off Monte Video, February 14, 1876; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 37°.2. One specimen.

Remark.—The specific name is derived from Crassus, the colleague of Caesar and Pompey (or Pompeius) “in the first triumvirate” of Roman history. The name was chosen with a view to calling attention to the close alliance between this and the two preceding species. It may be convenient to compare the localities from which the three were respectively obtained: Eusiroides caesaris came from Station 161, lat. 38° 22' 30" S., long. 144° 36' 30" E.; Eusiroides pomeii from Station 151, lat. 52° 59' 30" S., long. 73° 33' 30" E.; and Eusiroides crassi from Station 320, lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W., so that, though not very remote from one another as regards the latitude, in respect to longitude the three species cover an enormous space.
Genus *Lilljeborgia*, Spence Bate, 1862.

1880. *Lilljeborgia*, Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amph. der Adria, p. 34.
1885. „ Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterranean, pars ii. p. 411.

For an account of *Iduna* see Note on Boeck, 1860 (p. 324). *Iduna* being preoccupied has been superseded by *Lilljeborgia*, for the original definition of which see Note on Spence Bate, 1862 (p. 333). In 1865, Lilljeborg, unaware of the identity of Spence Bate's genus with Boeck's, changed *Iduna* into *Microplax*, which he placed in his third subfamily "Gammarina, Dana," and defined as follows:—


"Pedes maxillares laminis interioribus præditæ, laminaeque hæ et exteriores minimæ et interiores vix basin palpi assequentes. Mandibuæ inter se similes."

Boeck in 1876 gives the following definition of *Lilljeborgia*, for which in the list of errata he substitutes the erroneous spelling *Lilljeborgia*:—

"Mandibles apically strongly dentate; molar tubercle obsolete.

"Upper Antennæ shorter or little longer than the peduncle of the Lower; the accessory flagellum very long.

"First Gnathopods with the hand a little smaller than that of the Second pair, but of similar shape; the wrist rather short, produced into a heel behind and downwards.

"The Fourth Pterygopods longer than the Third, and the Fifth than the Fourth.

"The Telson eleft to the base."

The last character must be modified as at any rate not applicable to all the species within the genus; it may be changed into—Telson more or less eleft. Lilljeborg's statement that the mandibles are alike is not entirely accurate, since the secondary plate on the right mandible is very different from that on the left.

*Lilljeborgia consanguinea*, n. sp. (Pl. XCI.).

*Rostrum* narrow, sharply pointed, not half the length of the first joint of the upper antennæ, lateral lobes of the head narrow, distally rounded, outdrawn between the upper
and lower antennæ; the first segment of the peræon the shortest, the seventh the longest; the pleon carinate, each of the first five segments dorsally produced backwards in a small but pronounced tooth, with a cillum attached to the under side; the first three segments of the pleon long, the postero-lateral angles produced in a small sharp tooth, larger on the third segment than on the others, and on that segment upturned; the hind margin of the third segment is sinuous on each side below the dorsal tooth.

Eyes themselves not perceived, but from traces on the integument of the head it may be inferred that they were present, and of considerable size.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint considerably longer than the two following united, the second more than half the length of the first, with three groups of setæ on the inner side, distally produced into two sharp points, the third joint not longer than broad; the flagellum of thirteen joints, the first nearly twice as long as the third joint of the peduncle, all together rather longer than the whole peduncle; the secondary flagellum of nine (on one antenna of eight), joints, equal in length to the first five of the primary.

Lower Antennæ longer than the upper, the first joint little expanded, the second more than usually distinct from the first, with a blunt inconspicuous gland-cone, the third much longer than the second, with some small spines at the lower apex; the fourth joint more than twice as long as the third, with some spines along the margins, the fifth rather longer, also set with spines or short setæ; the flagellum of thirteen joints, not nearly so long as the peduncle.

Upper Lip.—The distal plate somewhat of a transverse oval in shape, its distal margin insinuate in a very slight almost imperceptible degree, furred in the usual manner. (This description is given from the Heard Island specimen.)

Mandibles.—The cutting edge angled, divided into six teeth, the four uppermost being small, the next the most prominent, the lowest as large as this or larger; the secondary plate of the left mandible is almost as large and powerful as the principal, its edge less oblique, divided into five teeth, of which the lowest is the largest, the uppermost the smallest, with two small denticles on its side; on the right mandible the secondary plate is much feeble, the edge denticulate with seven or eight little denticles and two moderately strong teeth at the lowest part; the spine-row consists of six spines, those nearest the cutting edge being the strongest; from the bluntness of these spines in actual use compared with their sharpness in preparation, it may be inferred that they are by no means merely ornamental appendages; beyond the spine-row, doing duty apparently for the molar tubercle, is a second row of five or six spines, set closely together, the first one or two short, the rest long, the furthest back being much the longest; the slender palp, exceeding the length of the trunk of the mandible, is fixed on a projection over the space between the two spine-groups, and has three almost equal joints, the second a very little longer than the first, and the first than the third; some four slender spines or setæ
high up on the inner margin of the second, the third with some twelve or thirteen similar spines or setæ on the margin and apex.

Lower Lip.—The lobes capable of wide dehiscence, ciliated on the narrow top and the inner margin; the mandibular processes short and divergent. The figure L. A was drawn from the Heard Island specimen, and seems to show the extreme dehiscence of which the lobes are capable, causing the generally very divergent mandibular processes to assume a position parallel to one another. For what is probably the more normal position and appearance the figure of the lower lip of Liljeborgia baswelli may be consulted. On the inner margin near the apex there seems to be in both species a small spine among the cilia.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, almost oblong, with a plumose seta at the apex and a shorter one below it; the outer plate with ten spines of various lengths, two short, with only a single lateral tooth apiece, several long and slender and much denticulate, the strong outermost spine with a little denticle on each side; the second joint of the palp reaching far beyond the outer plate, carrying five or six spine-teeth on the apical margin, and several spines on the inner margin and near the apex, besides two on the outer margin.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate short and broad, shorter and much broader than the outer, with plumose spines round the apical and a little way down the inner margin, the latter having some strong cilia below; the inner plate has several spines on the apex, and two or more small ones on the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates narrow, not reaching much beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, with two long spines on the inner margin, three spine-teeth and four slender spines on the apical margin; the outer plates narrow, reaching a little beyond the first joint of the palp, fringed on the inner side with ten or eleven spine-teeth, the two longest completely occupying the apex; there are besides some submarginal slender spines on the outer surface; the first joint of the palp is short, with two spines on the outer margin near the rounded apex, the second joint is very long, widening distally, fringed with spines on the inner margin and outer apex; the third joint is also long, yet shorter than the second, like that having many spines; the finger is long and broad, shorter than the third joint, the nail minute, the inner margin not much curved, pectinate, the dorsal cillum small, near the base.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates narrow at the base, very broad below, the front margin running obliquely forward to the lateral lobes of the head, bending abruptly downwards, and forming a small tooth before bending round to join the long lower margin; the hind margin nearly straight, forming a small tooth at its juncture with the lower margin. The first joint of the limb reaching much below the side-plate, slightly longer than the hand, and much narrower, with short spines standing out from the front margin, and many long setæ on the hind margin; the second joint short; the third not much
longer, oblong, with three groups of spines on the hind margin and one on the rounded apex; the wrist in front scarcely longer than the third joint, with an apical spine, distally cup-like, prolonged behind, and there set with many groups of spines of various lengths, the apical groups the largest, many, if not all, of the spines being pectinate; the hand large, oval, the front margin smooth, with a few spines at the apex, the hind margin also smooth, short, almost covered by the prolongation of the wrist, but very nearly continuous with the long curve of the palm, which is set with very many slender spines and spinules (smooth or almost smooth), and defined by some short palmar spines, near to which is a long row beginning with stout spines near the margin, and continued for some distance across the inner surface with longer and shorter stiff setae; the long curved finger exactly matches the length of the palm, it has a small dorsal ciliation near the base, its inner edge is smooth, except for three or four teeth or notchings near the base.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates broader above than below, the front margin convex, the hinder sinusoid, the lower bounded by a small tooth at either end. The branchial vesicles narrow, much smaller than the first joint of the limb. The marsupial plates as narrow as the branchial vesicles, nearly as long as the first joint, fringed with setae. The first joint reaching much below the side-plate, not so long as the hand, the front margin concave, the armature much as in the first gnathopods, with which in other respects the second closely agree, but the third joint is apically pointed, the hand is very much larger, and the seven teeth of the inner margin of the finger reach more nearly to the tip; the group of spines and setae on the inner surface near the commencement of the palm is scarcely so large as in the other gnathopods, but there are some additional groups of spines near the outer margin.

First Peraeopods.—The side-plates like the preceding pair. The limb slender; the first joint reaching below the side-plate, carrying long setae on both margins; the third joint longer than the fifth, the fourth shorter, all three with setae or slender spines on the hind margin; the finger narrow, a little curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates nearly as broad as the first pair, rather deeper than the third, excavate behind, the hind margin below the excavation straight, cut into four teeth. The limb like that of the first peraeopods.

Third Peraeopods.—First joint expanded, front margin convex, with spines at nine points, hind margin less convex, cut into nine notches; second joint short; third joint much longer and broader than the fourth or fifth, with spines at five points of the straight front margin and three of the convex hind margin; fourth joint slightly longer than the fifth, each straight, with an apical group of spines behind, and four groups on the front margin; finger small, half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates shallow. Branchial vesicles narrow and short. First joint of the limb longer than in the preceding pair, with spines at nine points of
of the front margin and some feathered cilia near the top, the hind margin nearly straight, serrate with ten teeth; the other joints resembling those of the third pereopods but longer.

Fifth Peraopods.—Side-plates very small. The first joint longer and broader than in the preceding pair, the hind margin very convex, notched into thirteen teeth; the third joint stronger than in the preceding pair, not so long as the fifth, armed with spines at five points in front and four behind; the fourth joint nearly as long as the third; the whole limb considerably longer than any of the preceding.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines small, slender, and much curved, with a row of five little lateral teeth just below the apex; below them is a slender plumose spine; the cleft spines appear to be four in number; the joints of the rami ten on the inner, eleven on the outer, branch. Only one pair of pleopods was examined.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair but little longer than the rami, the inner apex sharp, the outer armed with a long spine, the outer ramus a little longer than the inner, the outer with two marginal spines, the inner with one, both with curved pointed apices; peduncles of the second pair reaching as far back as those of the first pair, equal in length to the rami; the rami equal, similar in armature to the first pair; peduncle of the third pair rather shorter than the rami, which reach beyond the other pairs with almost their whole length; the inner ramus a little shorter than the outer, broader, with two spines on the inner edge.

The Telson reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, not quite twice as long as broad, cleft rather beyond the centre, slightly dehiscent between the apices, each of which is double, the outer point produced a little beyond the inner, with a long spine inserted between the two points.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the apex of the third uropods, a little over two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 149, Accessible Bay, Kerguelen, January 9, 1874; depth, 20 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen, female.

Station 151, off Heard Island, February 7, 1874; depth, 75 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen, from which the upper lip and maxillae were figured.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the obviously very close relationship between this southern species and the northern Liljeborgia pallida, Spence Bate. The present species is distinguished by its superior size, the greater number of spine-teeth on the outer plates of the maxillipods, the less dentate inner margin of the finger of the first gnathopods, the relative proportions in the joints of the pereopods, and those in the three pairs of uropods; the telson here is cleft but little beyond the centre, while, according to Boeck, in Liljeborgia pallida it is cleft to the base.
Liljeborgia haswelli, n. n. (Pl. XCII.).


Rostrum narrow, sharply pointed, not half the length of the first joint of the upper antennæ, lateral lobes of the head rather broadly rounded, outdrawn between the upper and lower antennæ; the last two segments of the pereon and first five of the pleon dorsally produced backwards into a tooth; in the first and second segments of the pleon a large central tooth is accompanied by two others on each side, the nearer smaller than the more distant, on the third segment a very small tooth has on either side a large projecting lobe of the hind margin; the postero-lateral angles of the second and third segments have sharp points, very slightly produced; the sixth segment carries a pair of dorsal spines, beyond which its dorsal margin becomes duplex, diverging on each side of the telson.

The Eyes are oval, situated on the lateral lobes; when the ocelli are withdrawn there are markings left on the integument as if of incipient facetting.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint narrowing distally, much longer than the two following joints united; the second joint short, with the upper margin longer than the lower, carrying two groups of setæ, the distal margin oblique; the third joint broader than long; the flagellum of thirty-four joints, the first a little longer than the third joint of the peduncle, most of the joints having distally a group of setæ and a cylinder; the secondary flagellum of eighteen joints equalling in length the same number of the primary.

Lower Antennæ longer than the upper, the first joint a little inflated, the second very distinct, with a short and broad blunt gland-cone; the third joint but little longer than the second; the fourth joint long, with many groups of spines on the margins; the fifth still longer, with slenderer spines; the flagellum of twenty-four joints, of which the first is the longest, the whole flagellum much shorter than the peduncle.

Upper Lip.—The distal plate transversely oval, with no trace of insinuation of the distal margin.

Mandibles similar in structure to those of Liljeborgia consanguinea, but here the trunk is broader, while the palp is more slender, shorter than the trunk of the mandible, the third joint with three or four long setæ on the inner margin and three at the apex; the secondary plate of the left mandible is also considerably smaller than the principal plate.

Lower Lip.—The lobes dehiscent, ciliated round the narrow tops; the mandibular processes short, divergent, apically rounded.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, with a long seta at the apex; outer plate short

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
and broad, with ten spines on the truncate apical border, none of them stout, many of them long, the innermost nearly straight, very minutely denticulate near the apex, the next very short, four long ones in the middle curved at the apex, and having four denticles below it, the rest shorter, with fewer denticles; the first joint of the palp very short, the trunk of the maxillæ rising to a point which overlaps it on the outer side, the second joint reaching far beyond the outer plate, with slender spines round the apical and much of the outer and inner margins, together with rather long spine-teeth on the apical margin.

Second Maxillæ.—Inner plates broadly oval, shorter and slightly broader than the outer, the rounded apical margin crowded with spines, which also descend halfway down the inner margin, at the lowest point being accompanied by long setæ or setiform spines; the outer plate has spines at intervals along the inner border, closely set round the apical, and of much diminished size along the distal half of the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates small, reaching a little beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, with several spines passing from the distal part of the inner margin across the outer apex, the truncate apical border having three rather long spine-teeth; the outer plates very narrow, reaching a little beyond the first joint of the palp, with ten spine-teeth along the serrate inner margin, including the longer two at the apex, which is scarcely distinct from the line of the inner margin; the first joint of the palp short, with a pointed apex on the outer side, at and within which are several slender spines; the second joint long, narrowed at both ends, fringed on the inner margin with spines, and having a few on the surface and on the distal part of the outer margin; the third joint shorter than the second, but much longer than the first, almost evenly broad except at the narrow bent base, with groups of spines on the lower part of the outer margin, along almost all of the inner margin, round the apical, and on both surfaces in closer rows at some distance within the inner margin; the finger narrow, much shorter than the third joint, rather longer than the first, with a small dorsal cillum near the base, a small cillum at the base of the minute nail, the inner edge finely pectinate.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates narrow at the base, wide below, the front margin running obliquely forwards, rounded below and scarcely indented, the hinder margin indented but not serrate where it meets the lower margin. The first joint about as long as the hand, a little dilated at the centre, fringed with spines or setæ on both margins, the second joint as long as the third; the third with three or four groups of spines on the hind margin, which is apically acute; the wrist with a very short hind margin, distally cap-like, behind produced and fringed with many rows of pectinate spines; the hand large, not twice as long as broad, broadest beyond the commencement of the palm, which is very convex, set round with numerous slender spines or spinules of various lengths, and defined by palmar spines, some of which, including one long one, are inserted on the inner surface with a group of setæ close by; the fringing spines of the palm are
pectinate, with two hairs near the middle on one side conspicuous; the long front margin
is not very convex, and like the short hind margin not armed unless by a few adjacent
setae; the long finger curves closely over the whole palm margin; dorsal cilium close to
the base, very small.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates much narrower below than above, the front margin
very convex, the lower scarcely distinguishable from it; the hind margin forming a little
tooth where it joins the lower. The branchial vesicles as long as the first joint and
rather broader. The marsupial plates longer, much narrower, fringed with setae. The
limb like that of the first gnathopods, but the first joint longer, with the front margin
slightly concave, the second joint broader, the third with a more elongate apex, the
wrist broader, the hand and finger considerably larger; the finger has seven teeth or
notchings of the inner margin beginning from the hinge, the dorsal cilium is very small;
submarginal to the outer rim is a row of setules over the notched part of the inner
margin.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates like the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles nearly as
long as the first joint and more than twice as broad. Marsupial plates as long as the first
joint, but narrower; the first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate; fringed with
setae; the third joint longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth but much broader,
the hind margin nearly straight, carrying a few spinules; the fourth joint with slight
spines at six points of the hind margin; the fifth joint with a row of eleven spines along
the hind margin, and a long one at the apex of the front; the finger not half the
length of the fifth joint, not much curved.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad, though not quite so broad as the lower part
of the first side-plates, the excavation behind narrow, the margin below it parallel with
the front, having a small notch at the centre and one where it meets the lower margin.
Branchial vesicles longer than the first joint, broader than the preceding pair. Marsupial
plates and the limb as in the preceding pair.

Third Peraeopods.—First joint expanded, the front margin convex, with spines at
nine points, the hind margin nearly straight, with eleven notches of different depths, the
lower margin almost straight; the second joint with the convex hind margin apically
acute; the third joint longer than the fourth or fifth, with spines at five points in front
and at four behind; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with spines at four points in
front and two behind; the fifth with spines at eight points on one margin, and setae and
perhaps spines at eleven points on the other; the finger slender, not one-third the length
of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Broken below the third joint; the first three joints very like
those of the third pair, but larger.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Like the third pair, but very much larger, the first joint at the
top broader than in the fourth pair, as that is broader than in the third pair; the hind
margin deeply cut; the fifth joint with two rows of spines, but so far as observed without seta.

_Uropods._—Peduncles of the first pair scarcely longer than the rami, apically acute within, and on the outer side having a broad apical spine, the rami subequal, the inner perhaps a little the longer, with fewer and stronger marginal spines; the peduncles of the second pair not reaching back quite so far as those of the first, scarcely so long as the inner rami; the outer rami shorter than the inner, with the marginal spines less strong, its upper surface more deeply channelled; peduncles of the third pair not so long as the rami, reaching beyond the other two pairs with almost their whole length; the rami broad, lanceolate, reaching back beyond the other pairs, spined on both margins, which are partially pectinate, especially the inner edge of the outer rami, which is rather shorter and narrower than the inner.

_Telson_ long and narrow, reaching a little beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft nearly to the base, the apexes double, the outer point of each produced much beyond the inner, the spine inserted between them reaching beyond the outer point.

_Length._—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the apex of the third uropods, three-fifths of an inch.

_Locality._—At Station 162, off East Moncoeur Island, April 2, 1874; lat. 39° 10' 30" S., long. 146° 37' 0" E.; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells. One specimen, female.

_Remark._—The specific name is given in compliment to Mr. Haswell, who has described and figured this species from Tasmania and Port Jackson, calling it *Eusirus dubius*, but as there is in fact no doubt whatever that it belongs to the genus *Liljeborgia*, the specific name *dubius* must be sacrificed in spite of its priority.

*Liljeborgia aquabilis*, n. sp. (not figured).

The specimen on which this species is founded was taken together with *Liljeborgia haswelli*, and bore so great a general resemblance to it that it was dissected as a variety, before any figure of the animal had been drawn. It appeared to be without dorsal teeth, but some small ones may have escaped observation; the third, fourth, and fifth segments of the pleon were compressed, but scarcely carinate; the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments of the pleon were produced in small sharp points; the third segment was lobed at the upper part of the hind margin.

_Eyes_ large, with very numerous small ocelli, very dark in the specimen preserved in spirits.

_Upper Antennæ_ with a broad tapering flagellum of twenty-three joints, the secondary flagellum of thirteen, together equal in length to eleven or twelve of the primary.
Lower Antennæ with a short, broad, tapering flagellum of eighteen or nineteen joints.

Mandibles.—The secondary plate on the left mandible has four strong teeth, on the right mandible it is very feeble and minutely denticulate; the spine-row consists of nine spines, their apices diverging a little fanwise; these are followed by a group of four seta-like spines, the nearer two short, the others long; the palp is broader than in Liljeborgia haswelli, the first joint the broadest, the second longer than the first, with two spines on the inner margin and four about the squarish apex, the third joint narrower than the second, shorter than the first, with three spines on the outer, one on the inner, margin, and three on the conical apex.

First Maxillæ.—The very short first joint of the palp is almost overlapped by an apically rounded process of the trunk of the maxilla.

Second Maxillæ.—The spines on the outer plate do not pass so far down the inner margin as in the compared species.

Maxillipeds.—The spine-teeth of the inner plate are fewer and larger; the finger is proportionately longer, compared with the first joint of the palp.

First Gnathopods.—These and the following pair are a little less massive than in the other species.

Second Gnathopods.—The branchial vesicles shorter than the first joint.

Second Pereopods.—The hind margin of the side-plates below the excavation without a notch, except an almost imperceptible one where it curves round to meet the lower margin. The third, fourth, and fifth pereopods differ from those of Liljeborgia haswelli in regard to the first joint, which has the hind margin convex, in the fifth pair very convex, and in all so minutely serrate as to appear almost smooth, in contrast to the deep notching of the other species; the fingers are very short, and a little curved; the fourth and fifth joints are fringed with long setae or seta-like spines, but on this stress cannot be laid as a mark of distinction, since in the other species there are traces indicating the possibility that these ornaments were once present.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines small, apparently with two pairs of retroverted hooks; cleft spines four in number in one instance, five in another; the joints of the rami sixteen in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami; the rami nearly equal, the inner a little the longer; peduncles of the second pair about as long as the inner ramus, which is broader and rather longer than the outer; the peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami; the rami broad, lanceolate, spined on both margins and partially pectinate, but very finely; the outer ramus shorter and narrower than the inner.

Telson long and narrow, cleft almost to the base, the apices double, with two small points, the inner reaching scarcely beyond the outer, a small spine and a spinule occupying the interstice.
In the details of the mouth-organs and the limbs, apart from those which have been just specified, the specimen agreed so nearly with Liljeborgia haswelli, obtained in the same dredging, that recapitulation seemed unnecessary.

Locality.—Station 162, off East Monceur Island, April 2, 1874; lat. 33° 10' 30" S., long. 146° 37' 0" E.; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the comparative paucity of notches and teeth in the body and limbs of this animal.

Family Pardaliscidae, G. O. Sars, 1882.

In 1870 Boeck instituted the Pardalisceae as the eighth subfamily of the Gammaridae, and in his subsequent work transferred the group to the Leucothoidae as the fifth subfamily, but without altering the definition, and in each case assigning the same three genera, Pardalisca, Halice, Nicippe. Sars in 1882 changed the subfamily into the family Pardaliscidae. Boeck gave the following definition:—

"Upper Lip broad, insinuate below [distally]."

"Mandibles without molar tubercle, not alike, apically dentate; one with, the other without, an accessory plate; the palp three-jointed; its second joint elongate.

"First Maxillae with the palp tolerably broad, apically furnished with many teeth; the inner plate nodiform.

"Second Maxillae with narrow plates.

"Maxillipeds with the inner plates little or obsolete, the outer plates either broad but rather short, or narrow; the palp elongate, narrow; the last joint unguiform.

"The body thick, inflated, with small side-plates.

"Upper Antennae slender, with an accessory flagellum; the peduncle very short; the anterior joints of the flagellum in the male coalesce and together forming a large joint, furnished on the inner side with bundles of setae.

"First and Second Gnathopods of the same shape.

"First and Second Peraeopods strong, the third joint short.

"Fourth Peraeopods longer than Third, Fifth than Fourth; in these three pairs the first joint not strongly dilated; the finger long.

"Uropods biramous; the rami almost equal in length; those of the third pair laminar.

"Telson elongate, cleft."

Buchholz in 1874 expressed the opinion that in Pardalisca both mandibles possess a secondary plate, but he was probably misled by observing a broad spine on the right mandible worn down by use to a stumpy condition, suggestive of its being a plate instead of a spine. Bruzelius in describing the right mandible of Pardalisca cuspidata, Kroyer,
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Kroyer, 1842 (p. 199). Boeck defines it as follows:—

"Mandibles.—The right mandible apically armed with four strong teeth; the left mandible furnished with weak teeth.

"Maxillipeds with the outer plate broad but short, not very prominent; the inner plate wanting.

"The Upper Antennæ longer than the lower; the peduncle very short.

"Lower Antennæ with the peduncle not very elongate.

"First and Second Gnathopods with the wrist more or less dilated; the hand narrow and not subcheliform; the finger (unguis) broad.

"First and Second Peraeopods with the third joint dilated, but tolerably short; the fourth joint ovate, the finger laminar.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peraeopods not very elongate."

The statement, that the upper antennæ are longer than the lower, cannot be worth retaining, since Boeck himself says of Pardalisca abyssi that the upper antennæ are slightly shorter than the lower.
It will also be more accurate to speak of the inner plates of the maxillipeds as rudimentary or wanting, rather than as wanting without exception or qualification.

\textit{Pardalisca abyssi}, Boeck (Pl. XCIII.).

1874. \textit{"} cuspidata, Buchholz, Die zweite deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, p. 306, Taf. 1, fig. 3,
Taf. 2, fig. 1.

\textit{Rostrum} short, not very sharp at the apex, lateral lobes of the head not prominent, extending to the lower corners, which are rounded; postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments acute, not produced, of the third a little rounded; the hind margin of the third and fourth segments with a pair of dorsal teeth, wider apart on the third than on the fourth segment.

\textit{Eyes} not observed.

\textit{Upper Antennæ.}—The first joint thick, as long as the two following together, the third not longer than broad, not half the length of the second; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, of many short joints (more than forty); the secondary flagellum slender, of six joints, together equal in length to the first seven or eight of the primary.

\textit{Lower Antennæ.}—The peduncle much longer than that of the upper pair; first joint dilated, gland-cone of the second long, decurrent; third joint short, scarcely longer than the second; fourth elongate, narrowing a little distally, fringed above with setules; fifth joint more slender, a little shorter, similarly fringed; the flagellum of more than thirty-three joints.

\textit{Upper Lip} distally smooth, the broad shallow emargination making it not very unequally bilobed.

\textit{Mandibles.}—Cutting edge of the left mandible of great breadth, with a little curved denticle at the top, whence the front margin runs out forwards and downwards, its straightness only interrupted by a little irregular blunt denticulation, then again retiring it forms three large teeth, the first the most prominent, the lowest by far the largest, broken in our specimen, but seen within in readiness for the next change of skin; the secondary plate is also broad, roughly triangular, its distal border pectinately denticulate, and in general outline looking like a hasty copy of the principal plate, but without the large lowest tooth; two curved spines, serrate on the concave edge, take their rise at the base of the secondary plate; the cutting edge of the right mandible is divided into four very pronounced teeth, of which the uppermost and shortest is incompletely subdivided, the lowest but one is the broadest; near the lower edge of the mandible there are two curved spines, one much broader than the other, with a double pectination on its concave side; the second which is much slighter seems to rise from the base of the first; the first
joint of the pulp is more than twice as long as broad, the second joint is long, much curved, the outer margin concave, the convex inner margin fringed with slender pectinate spines, of which one near the centre is very long; the third joint is shorter than the second, both margins a little convex, the inner and the narrow truncate apex set with rows of finely pectinate spines.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes distally narrow and strongly ciliated both there and on the inner margins, widely deliscent; the inner lobes tumid, broad at the top, and much ciliated; the mandibular processes long, the outer margin making an elbow, the apical flat, sloping outwards.

First Maxilla.—The inner plate small, with a single plumose seta at the apex; the outer plate widening distally, the distal margin oblique, carrying seven spines, the first long, seta-like, plumose or furry, the four following shorter, slender, with curved tips, the next very much stouter, the last again both longer and stouter, quite out of proportion to the rest; submarginal to the last but one is an eighth very slender curved spine, smooth-edged like the other six; the first joint of the pulp longer than broad, the second curving round the outer plate, widening almost fan-like to a great breadth distally, the distal margin being set round with twenty small spine-teeth, accompanied by some setules which are continued down the inner border.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate rather longer and considerably broader than the outer, with the apex and most of the inner margin fringed by four and twenty very long plumose setae, the outermost at the apex being shorter than those which immediately follow, but otherwise the size diminishing with great regularity from the apex downwards; the strap-shaped outer plate carries three similar setæ on the truncate apex.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates rudimentary, rather longer than broad, the narrow truncate apex tipped with two long setæ; the joint which bears them is very short compared with the elongate second joint; this is fringed on both margins with numerous spinules or setules, and on the outer surface near the slightly concave inner margin armed with numerous very long setæ; the plates are about one-third of the total inner length of the joint, very little longer than broad, not reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, the slightly convex distal margin fringed with long spines, the series of spinules being resumed on the outer margin; the first joint of the palp is short, the second much longer, fringed on the inner side with very many long setæ and spines, and short setæ on the outer side; the third joint not longer than the first, fringed like the second; the finger not so long as the third joint, with spinules along the inner margin; the full breadth of the palp is not seen in the figure.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates almost square, a little longer than broad, a little broader above than below, the lower margin fringed with spine-like plumose setæ. The first joint reaching far beyond the side-plate, widest at the distal end, the front apex of which is rounded, both margins fringed with various spines; the second joint with spines

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.)
along the hind margin; the third joint not elongate, distally rather cup-like, the upper part of the hind margin unarmed, the lower part fringed with long pectinate spines; the wrist not quite so long as the first joint, much longer and thicker than the hand, the front margin smooth, rather irregularly convex, the hind margin nearly straight, fringed with numerous spines, many of them very long; the hand more than half the length of the wrist, the front margin convex, smooth, the hinder slightly concave, densely fringed with spines which are finely pectinate on two edges; the finger much curved, a little shorter than the hand, of which it continues the front curvature, close to the smooth inner edge carrying a row of some sixteen submarginal spines, and a couple of cilia, one at, the other near, the base of the nail. The finger is not adapted for impinging against any part of the hand, but evidently hand and finger co-operate to enable the nail to reach the wrist.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates closely resembling the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles longer than the first joint, somewhat lageniform. The marsupial plates longer than the branchial vesicles, not narrow, fringed on both margins with long setae. The limb closely resembling that of the first gnathopods; the second joint with a large group of spines on the hinder apex; the wrist much longer than in the preceding pair, widest just below the third joint, then narrowing towards the hand, the upper part of its hind margin more densely fringed than the lower.

First Pereopods.—Side-plates, branchial vesicles, and marsupial plates as in the preceding pair. The first joint reaching far below the side-plate, widening distally, the front margin serrate below and apically rounded, both margins fringed with very many spines; the second joint short, with long spines on the hind margin and its apex; the third joint triangular, twice as long as broad, the apex of the front margin having a group of spines, the hind margin serrate, fringed with long pectinate spines; the fourth joint longer than the third or fifth, a very narrow oval, attached to the front of the oblique distal margin of the third joint, its front margin smooth, the hinder fringed with long and short pectinate spines, the short continuing quite to the apex; the fifth joint long, almost linear, with spines at six points of the slightly convex front margin, the hind margin fringed with many pectinate spines; the finger short, less than half the length of the fifth joint, with a very small dorsal cillum near the base, the inner margin almost straight, with a very fine decurrent tooth on the inner margin at the base of the nail.

Second Pereopods.—Sceareely differing from the preceding pair, even in the size of the side-plates.

Third Pereopods.—Side-plates broader than the preceding pair, almost as deep in front, much shallower behind, with a sinuous lower margin, but scarceely to be called bilobed. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates rather shorter than in the two preceding pairs. The first joint of the limb nearly three times as long as broad, with
some small spines spaced along the slightly convex front margin, and spinules on the convex lower part of the hind margin, the rounded end of which partially overlaps the following joint; the second joint short, having like the preceding joint a group of small spines on the front apex; the third joint long and narrow, shorter than the first, longer than the fourth or fifth, fringed with spines along the front border, and having submarginal groups of small spines near both borders; the fourth and fifth joints, which are equal to one another in length, have likewise these submarginal groups, but with stronger spines, and have their front margin fringed with long, slender, beautifully plumose spines, while the fourth has also on this margin five or six groups of long and strong spines; the finger is short and straight, not one-third the length of the fifth joint, its nail also is very short, curved; the apical spines of the fifth joint, round the base of the finger, have short accessory threads, and the margin below the thread finely pectinate, many of the other stouter spines being probably furnished in the same manner.

**Fourth Peropods.**—The side-plates much broader than deep, rounded behind, not much deeper in front than behind; the front and lower margins nearly straight, fringed with spines. The branchial vesicles broader above than below, so attached to the narrow neck as to hang parallel to the first joint of the limb; near the neck there is a small accessory lobe. The limb resembles that of the third peræopods, but with all the joints longer, except the second; the first has four or five groups of slender spines at the top and six of shorter and stouter spines below; it is rather wider in most parts than the first joint of the third peræopods; the third, fourth, and fifth joints are about equal in length, with stout spines on both margins, but none of the long plumose ones seen in the preceding pair; the finger is larger in proportion to the increased size of the other joints.

**Fifth Peropods.**—Side-plates like the preceding pair, on a smaller scale. Branchial vesicles broadest distally, not so long as the first joint of the limb, with an accessory lobe nearly half the size of the principal, and another much smaller. The limb similar to that of the preceding pair, except that the first joint is more expanded, its upper margin to the rear of the attachment slopes downwards, till at the greatest breadth of the joint it forms an obtuse angle with the hind margin, which takes a straight course to the narrowly rounded apical margin; the fourth and fifth joints are a little longer than in the preceding pair.

**Pleopods** not examined in the adult. In the young taken from the pouch, the coupling spines were very long and thin, with a lateral row of five sharp retroverted teeth, the inner ramus had but three joints, the first very long, with a single cleft spine near the top; the outer ramus had four joints.

**Uropods.**—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with numerous spines along the margins, and some strong ones at the apex; the outer ramus rather shorter than the inner, and with fewer marginal spines, each with a group at the apex; the
peduncles of the second pair shorter than the inner ramus, the outer ramus shorter than the inner, these rami being respectively rather longer than those of the first pair, similar in armature, the peduncles reaching back as far as those of the first, but not as those of the third pair; the peduncles of the third pair short, with a spine near the middle of the inner margin; the rami long and broad, the outer shorter than the inner, the outer margins almost straight, the inner and apical margins curved, thickly set with long plumose setæ.

_Telson_ reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, as long as the outer ramus of that pair, eleft for three-quarters of its length, the sides of the eleft diverging halfway down towards the apex, while the outer margins converge, a pair of double apices being formed, with a long spine in each cavity; near the lateral margin on either side the telson has four large spines, the two sides not being entirely symmetrical in the arrangement of them.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured one inch in a straight line from the rostrum to the apex of the second uropods.

**Locality.**—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotıa, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35°. One specimen, female.

**Remarks.**—It will be observed that this species is distinguished from _Pardalisca cuspidata_, Krøyer, by several particulars; the mandibular palps are longer, the spines on the outer plate of the first maxilla have no lateral tooth, the outer plate of the second maxilla is rather shorter instead of rather longer than the inner plate, the palps of the maxillipeds, and in especial the second joints, are longer, and the fingers of the two pairs of gnathopods are of very different structure.

_Pardalisca marionis_, n. sp. (Pl. XCIV.).

**Rostrum** small, the sides of the head scarcely lobed. The pleon missing.

**Eyes** not observed.

**Upper Antennæ.**—The first joint longer than the two following united; the third more than half the length of the second; of the flagellum eighteen joints remaining, together longer than the peduncle, the first joint as long as the third joint of the peduncle; the secondary flagellum of five joints, the first as long as the first of the primary.

**Lower Antennæ** similar to those of _Pardalisca abyssi_, but not apparently having the gland-cone elongate; the flagellum of twenty-nine joints, together not very much longer than the peduncle.

**Upper Lip** rather deeply emarginate, one side of the emargination being a straight
line which forms an angle with the convex lateral margin, while on the other side the lobe is rounded.

**Mandibles** in general like those of *Pardalisca abyssi*, but on the right mandible the upper semi-divided tooth is apically rounded, the other three being acute; there are two adjacent denticulate spines, one rather broader, the other rather longer, than its companion, both much longer in the new growth than the pair in actual use; the first joint of the palp is not twice as long as broad; the second joint is short, though longer than either the first or third, having on the convex inner margin and adjacent surface four short and four long pectinate spines; the oval third joint with a flattened apex, is armed with some eighteen or twenty pectinate spines.

**Lower Lip** as in *Pardalisca abyssi*, but seemingly less strongly ciliated.

**First Maxillæ.**—Inner plate not clearly observed; the outer plate with a widened distal margin carrying nine spines, the innermost long, plumose, setiform, the others with a single lateral tooth at or below the middle of the inner margin, the two outermost being the thinnest and shortest; on the surface near the outer corner there is a tenth submarginal spine, small, shaped like the majority; the first joint of the palp is but little longer than broad, the second from a narrow base expands rapidly, and the broad rounded distal portion is crenate, with fifteen little spine-teeth and slender spines in the interstices.

**Second Maxillæ.**—The inner plate broader but not quite so long as the outer, with seven long plumose setæ on the distal part of the inner margin and the oblique apex; the outer plate with three on its truncate apex.

**Maxillipeds.**—The inner plates scarcely distinct from the short joint which carries them, the distal margin forming an almost continuous slope, the part belonging to the plate, however, being flat and carrying two setæ, one moderately long, the inner very short; the second joint long, with a fringing on both margins of setules intermixed with spines, the plate much more than a third of the total length, reaching a good way beyond the first joint of the palp, its distal margin sloping outwards, having three setules on the outermost part, and a dozen spines of no great stoutness on the remainder; the first joint of the palp short, the second not very much longer, with some setules on the outer margin, three setæ on the inner, and two or three long ones at the apex; the third joint about as long as the first, narrowly oval, with spines along the outer margin and at the apex of the inner; the finger short and broad, with four curved spinules along the side, and a sharp narrow nail.

**First Gnathopods.**—Side-plates nearly square, but deeper than broad, not wider above than below, lower margin only slightly fringed. The first joint reaching much below the side-plate, of great breadth, about twice as long as broad, the front margin nearly straight, fringed with spines, of which there are several also along the surface, the very convex hind margin seeming to be free from them except at the apex; the second joint
short, with a spine at the apex of the hind margin; the third joint not long, distally
cup-like, with a few spines along the hind margin; the wrist long oval, equal in length
to the first joint, with a spine or two on the convex front margin, and a fringe, but not a
dense one, of pectinate spines on the moderately convex hind margin; the hand not
nearly half the length or breadth of the wrist, twice as long as broad, with five plumose
spines on the hind margin; the finger broad, exclusive of the nail not much longer than
broad, with the nail nearly as long as the hand of which it seems to usurp the place, the
hinder and distal margins set round with fourteen strong but very unequal spines,
nine on the hind margin reaching the nail, and five on the apex at the other side of it;
there are two cilia at the base of the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates nearly like the preceding pair, but wider above
than below, the setae of the inner surface not reaching the lower margin. The branchial
vesicles about as long as the first joint, rather narrow, widening a little below, with a
slight curve at the centre, uniform with the three following pairs. The limb very like
that of the first gnathopods, but with longer joints and the wrist slightly narrower;
the first joint has the hind margin evenly convex; there are many pectinate spines on
the lower half of the hind margin of the third joint; the wrist is densely fringed with
pectinate spines of various sizes, but some of great length, along the hind margin, the
density of the fringe becoming less near the apex; the hand, which is about a third the
length of the wrist, is fringed on the hind margin with shorter spines; the finger is as in
the first gnathopods.

First Perasopods.—Side-plates like the preceding pair. First joint of the limb
widening distally, with spines along the almost straight front margin, and at the lower
part of the rather convex hind margin; the short second joint with a distal group of
spines; the third joint triangular, and (measured from the top of the hind margin to the
apex of the front) nearly as long as the fourth joint, with four groups of spines on the
hind margin, and one on the decurrent apex of the front; the fourth joint a narrow
oval, attached near the hind margin of the preceding joint, its own hind margin fringed
with pectinate spines; the fifth joint three-quarters the length of the fourth, much
narrower, with six groups of spines along the hind margin, one at the apex of the front,
and a spinule higher up; the finger rather broad, more than half the length of the fifth
joint, with pectinate edges and a very small curved nail.

Second Perasopods.—Side-plates like those of the preceding pair. The limb missing.

Third Perasopods.—Side-plates much deeper in front than behind, but in front not so
deep as the preceding plates. The limb missing.

Fourth Perasopods.—Side-plates a little deeper in front than behind, fringed below with
spines. The first joint broad, not twice as long as broad, not so long as the third joint,
with spinules along the convex front margin, the hind margin at first a little sinuous,
then almost straight, the rounded apex partially overlapping the short second joint,
which has some small spines at the apex in front; the third and fourth joints long, equal in length; the fifth joint broken, probably equalling either of the two preceding in length; all three with marginal spines.

The Fifth Peræopods and all the Pleon missing.

Length.—The half specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the rostrum to the end of the peræon, three-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 145, off Marion Island, December 27, 1873; depth, 100 fathoms; bottom, volcanic sand.

Remarks.—The specific name is derived from the locality whence the specimen was obtained. This species from the south is remarkably like the northern species Pardalisca cuspidata; the mandibular palp is rather shorter, the spines on the outer plate of the first maxilla more numerous, the setæ on the inner plate of the second maxilla less numerous, the maxillipeds broader, the first joint of the first gnathopods broader, and the finger in both the first and second gnathopods broader. Boeck speaks of the third joint in the first and second peraeopods of Pardalisca cuspidata as very short, which would by no means agree with the present species, but in a specimen from Kvaenangen, kindly sent me by Konservator J. Sparre Schneider, I find that the joint in question agrees well with that above described for the present species.

Genus Synopioides, n. gen.

Mandibles each with a secondary plate; the palp greatly elongate, the third joint linear.

Maxillipeds with long four-jointed palp.

The Gnathopods not subchelate, the hands tapering; in the first pair the hand longer than the wrist.

The Third (Fourth?) and Fifth Peræopods very elongate.

The Uropods with the rami of the first and third pairs equal or nearly so; in the second pair the outer ramus much shorter than the inner.

The Telson reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, deeply cleft.

Fifth and sixth pairs of side-plates broader than the preceding pairs; none of the side-plates deep.

By the head and antennæ this genus recalls Synopia, Dana, whence the generic name, but in the hinder peræopods, in the third uropods and telson, it is suggestive of Nicippe, Bruzelius, and it seems to find a suitable place near, if not in, the family Pardaliscidae. The inclusion of the genus in that family cannot, however, be accomplished without altering the character assigned to the mandibles, according to which one of them is devoid of a secondary plate.
*Synopioides macronyx*, n. sp. (Pl. XCIVa.).

Outline of head and back similar to that of *Synopia scheeleana* except at the fourth segment of the pleon, which appeared to have a laminar triangular process produced backwards on either side of the dorsal line, but these processes were not satisfactorily made out; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments were more or less acute, those of the third segment most so.

_Eyes* not perceived.

_Upper Antennæ._—The peduncle very short, the first joint scarcely projecting beyond the head, broad, about as long as the other two united, the upper margin longer than the lower; the second joint abruptly narrower than the first, a little longer than the still narrower third joint; the flagellum about five times as long as the peduncle, at first very thick, after the first six or seven joints tapering very rapidly to the thirteenth, and then becoming very slender for the remaining joints, which are about twenty in number; the first joint is as long as the following five or six united, and together with the next eight or nine carries a large brush of broad and long cylinders, as well as slender spines; some of the remaining joints have small setules; the secondary flagellum has three joints, together about as long as the first eight of the primary, the first joint considerably longer than the other two united, and much broader, the second longer and broader than the third; the third linear, tipped with two _setæ._

_Lower Antennæ_ longer than the upper; the first joint dilated, second very short, gland-cone small, a little prominent; the third joint about as long as the two preceding united, broad, with one margin convex, carrying some small spines; the fourth joint long and slender, widest near the base, armed at intervals with spines, some setiform, others stout, these latter being bristly for part of their length, a peculiarity shared by the stout spines in other parts of this animal; the fifth joint elongate, but shorter and thinner than the fourth, with spinules at intervals; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, consisting of about thirty unequal slender joints, with setules at the apices of most of them.

_Upper Lip._—The distal margin of the principal plate not very broad, flattened, smooth; the outer plate not reaching nearly so far forward, with the distal margin almost the full breadth of the plate, emarginate but not deeply, smooth.

_Mandibles._—The cutting edge of the left mandible (the right on the Plate) is broad and squared, with a sharp, projecting tooth at the upper end, accompanied by a smaller one above it, not projecting, and a rounded one alongside of it; at the lower end there is a smaller projecting tooth, with a still smaller below it, less projecting; the intermediate margin straight, cut into many minute teeth; the secondary plate is not much less broad, the upper corner rounded, minutely denticulate, the denticulation being continued for some distance along the front margin, and then followed by a row of six stronger teeth, and a seventh much larger and more prominent than the rest; the cutting edge of the
right mandible appeared to be simply convex, with one tooth or division at the lower end; its secondary plate is very small, widest distally, the distal margin being cut into several little teeth, and having a deep notch near the lower end, from which the denticles form a return row; there appeared to be two strong but not elongate spines on the spine-row, planted amidst a brush of cilia; the palp is remarkably long; the first joint short; the second very long, curved near the base, narrowing distally, fringed with long setiform spines, slightly plumose; the third joint long and narrow, more than half the length of the second joint, tipped with four or five long setiform spines.

The Lower Lip rather deep, the texture of extreme tenuity, distally finely furred; the mandibular processes narrow, divergent.

First Maxilla.—The inner plate not ascertained; the outer plate having on the distal margin eight long spines, on which the lateral denticles did not appear to be either strong or numerous; the first joint of the palp is short, the second joint widening distally and curving over the outer plate, having on the distal margin seven spine-teeth, followed by six slender spines descending the serrate inner margin.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate broad at the base, tapering to a narrow truncate apex, on which there are three plumose setae, the outermost very strongly feathered; the inner margin is fringed with about fourteen strong plumose setae; the outer plate is very little longer than the inner, narrower except at the apex, which, as in the inner plate, has three long plumose setae, the middle one perched on a little eminence beyond the other two, the outermost the strongest and most strongly feathered.

Maxillipeds.—Narrow (not in good order for examination). The inner plates appear to be very small, carrying some setae on the inner margin and apex; the outer plates very long, but not reaching nearly to the apex of the palp's second joint, with some slender spines at distant intervals along the inner margin, and some strong curved spine-teeth on the apical margin; the palp very elongate, apparently both the first and second joints very long, the second rather the longer, both with many long setae; the third joint not specially long, widening distally, carrying numerous setae on both margins and the surface; the finger shorter than the third joint, scabrous, little curved, most so at the nail.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates a little broader than deep, the front margin tending to concave, the lower margin straight, with a setule near the front corner. The first joint long, widening distally, attached near the lower hind corner of the side-plate, channelled in front, the front margins being concave, the hind margin convex; the second joint short, rounded in front, with some setiform spines near the apex of the hind margin; the third joint triangular, the hind margin considerably longer than the front, produced into a point lying close to the wrist, having a few setiform spines not far above the apex; the wrist channelled behind, slender, longer than the third joint, fringed on both the hind margins with long, slender spines or setae; the hand longer than the wrist,
channelled behind, curved, widening slightly from the base, then narrowing to the apex, the front margin convex, with some slight spines at intervals, the hind margins carrying spines of very various lengths; the finger narrow and elongate, about half the length of the hand, with a dorsal cillum at about two-thirds of the length from the base, the inner margin nearly straight, with some short setules at intervals, and a series of four or five near the base of the nail, which is preceded by a strong nail-like tooth, between which and the actual curved nail there is a cillum.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates broader than deep, the front margin nearly straight, the lower very convex. The branchial vesicles narrow, lageniform, rather longer than the first joint, which they exceed in width. The marsupial plates longer than the branchial vesicles, fringed with very long setae, which are distant except at the apex. The first joint channelled in front and a little convex, with spinules along the margins; the second joint short, with a group of several long and short setiform spines at the apex behind; the third joint produced to a long acute apex, the hind margin fringed with setiform spines, those near the apex of very great length; the wrist much longer than the third joint, and longer than the hand, with a few spines on the long front margin and at its apex; the hind margin where free from the third joint is slightly convex, and densely fringed with numerous groups of setiform spines of various lengths, some very long indeed; the hand widening a little from the base, then narrowing to the apex, the front margin very convex, with few spines, the hind margin gently concave, densely fringed with spines, more closely set than those on the wrist, but not so long, and having a few spines longer and stiffer than the rest, finely pectinate, with the ends flexible; the finger more than half the length of the hand, nearly as in the first gnathopods, but the tooth on the inner margin slighter.

First Peraxopods.—The side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but rather deeper; the branchial vesicles also rather larger, and the marsupial plates longer. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, with a few slender spines on the front and at the apex of the hind margin; the second joint short, with a group of setiform spines on the apex behind; the third joint widening distally, shorter than the fourth, with setiform slightly feathered spines at six or seven points of the hind margin, and apex in front; the fourth joint elongate oval, the hind margin fringed with many long slender spines; the fifth joint subequall in length to the fourth, or a little longer, but narrower, the hind margin serrate, with seven groups of spines; the finger long and slender, more than half the length of the fifth joint, straight till near the tip, the edges with a finely pectinate appearance.

Second Peraxopods scarcely distinguishable from the first.

Third Peraxopods.—The side-plates considerably larger than the preceding pairs, broader than deep, deeper in front than behind, the front margin oblique, the lower margin nearly straight, with a very slight convexity. The limb very long, its first joint
not greatly expanded, twice as long as broad, the front margin slightly convex, with nine or ten short spines on the lower two-thirds; of the hinder margins, one straight, the other convex, both smooth; the second joint very short; the third not broad, but longer than the first joint, the front margin straight, with five long spines at intervals, and some spinules; spines also at five points of the scarcely convex hind margin; the fourth joint rather shorter than the third, the front margin strongly serrate, the hinder slightly, each with spines at four points; the fifth joint very slender, longer than the third, serrate on both margins, with spines at nine points on each, the points not opposite one another; the finger long and thread-like, if complete in our specimen, measuring about one-third of the fifth joint.

Fourth Pleopods missing. The side-plates rather smaller than the preceding pair, but similar, much broader than deep, exceeding in breadth any of the first four pairs of side-plates.

Fifth Pleopods.—The side-plates apparently broad and shallow. The limb of great length, the first joint between oval and pear-shaped, being much dilated above so that the length does not greatly exceed the greatest breadth, the hind margin smooth, the front with two or three small spines on the lower part, and a larger one on the apex; the second joint very short, overlapped behind by the first, with a spine or two on the apex in front; the third joint considerably longer than the first, the hind margin with four strong spines on the convex upper part, the lower part almost straight, smooth, but with two spines at the apex; the front margin with eight or nine groups of small spines, the apex having also a long one; the fourth joint rather shorter than the third, straight, with serrate margins, the hinder having a single spine, and four strong groups, the front having five strong groups and two small ones; most of these spines, including even the small ones, appear to be finely pectinate in at least two lines; the fifth joint is broken, the remaining portion has both edges serrate and armed with spines.

Pleopods.—The peduncles stout, broader above than below; the coupling spines rather large and broad, the apical part fringed with a row of little retroverted teeth or spines, of which the lowest are the largest, but all are small; the cleft spines are large, two in number, the longer arm with many little tubercles on the inner side; the rami are equal, with about twenty joints in each.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair are subequal in length to the rami, with numerous long spines on the two upper margins and on the apical margin; the rami equal in length, also with two rows of many marginal spines and some on the narrow but not pointed apices, the margins pectinate and the spines sebaceous; the peduncles of the second pair about equal in length to the outer ramus, having spines on the two inner or upper margins; the outer ramus much shorter than the inner, the inner even longer than those of the first pair, both strongly spined on two margins and with pectinate edges; the peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, with a spine at the inner apex;
the rami long, reaching beyond those of the other pairs, broadly lanceolate, the outer edges nearly straight, except at the distal end, the inner edges deeply serrate as well as pectinate, narrowing rapidly at the distal end to the acute apex, which on the outer ramus forms a small nail, and by so much extends beyond the inner ramus. Each ramus shows the remains of a fringe of setae on the inner edge, the setae being densely plumose and some of them of great length; the outer ramus has one or two spines in notches on its outer margin above the apex.

The Telson reaches considerably beyond the peduncle of the third uropods; the length about once and a half the breadth, eleft almost to the base, each division sharply incised at the apex, the outer point being produced beyond the inner, both acute, the interval between the outer apical points being rather less than half the breadth near the base.

Length.—The length of the specimen was unfortunately not taken before dissection; it was, I believe, without the antennae, about two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 295, off the west coast of South America, November, 5, 1875; lat. 38° 7' S., long. 94° 4' W.; depth, 1500 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°-3. One specimen, female. In the tow-net attached to the trawl.

Remarks.—The specimen had been mounted in glycerine during the voyage, and was labelled "Tow-net at the trawl, 6 Nov. 1875, 1500 fathoms." There can be no doubt this refers to Station 295.

The specific name, from the Greek μακρός, long, and οὖνες, nail, alludes to the fact that the fingers (ungues of Latin descriptions) are long in both the gnathopods and (so far as observed) in all the peraeopods in this species.

Family Gammariæ, Leach, 1814.

In 1870 Boeck adopted the title "Gammariæ, Dana, 1849," for the fifteenth subfamily of the family Gammaridæ. In it he included the genera, Gammarus, Pallasia, Mera, Melita, Elasmosus, Cheiocrates, Gammaracanthus, Niphargus, Amathilla, Melphidippa. In 1872–1876 he made the Gammariæ the eighth subfamily of the Gammarideæ, with the same definition and including the same genera as before. In 1882 Sars changed the subfamily into a family, with the title Gammaridæ, presumably accepting Boeck's definition, as he includes in it the same list of genera without addition or diminution, and with only the nominal exchange of Eriopis, Bruzelius, for Niphargus, Schiodte. For this group Boeck gives the following definition:—

"Mandibles both alike, robust, apically dentate; the inner plate also dentate; the molar tubercle very prominent; the palp elongate, three-jointed."
"Lower Lip" with very broad plates; the inner plates large.

"First Maxillae" armed with strong spines, some furcate some serrate; the palp large, two-jointed; the palp of the left maxilla apically armed with spines, that of the right with teeth; the inner plate more or less strong.

"Maxillipeds" with the outer plate larger or smaller, but never very large, armed on the margin with teeth (rarely spines) and apically with curved setae; the inner plate elongate, furnished with three teeth and many setae; the palp elongate; the last joint towards the apex very narrow, unguiform.

The body more or less compressed.

The four anterior [pairs of] side-plates generally of moderate size, rarely small.

Antennæ elongate; the Upper with a multi-articulate flagellum and an accessory flagellum; the Lower only with a short flagellum.

"First and Second Gnathopods" with the hand subcheliform.

"The Fourth Peræopods" a little longer (paulatim crescentes) than the Third, the Fifth than the Fourth.

"Uropods" biramous; very rarely the last pair uniramous (simplices).

"Telson laminar, cleft or not cleft."

In regard to the mandibles it should be noticed that as a rule the inner plate of the right mandible differs from that of the left; it may be questioned whether Boeck's distinction between the armature of the palp on the left and that on the right in the first pair of maxillae is of general application; in regard to the comparative length of the hinder peræopods there is an exception to Boeck's rule, by his own account, in Gammaracanthus loricatus, Sabine, of which he says that the fifth peræopods are shorter than the preceding; lastly, with respect to the uropods, it will be found that he does not describe any of his genera as having the third pair uniramous, although in Melita the inner branch is very small (minimo), and little (parvulo) in Niphargus.

For the earliest definition of the "Gammarinæ" as a family, see Note on Latreille, 1802 (p. 72).

For the earliest definition of the family "Gammaridae," see Note on Leach, 1814 (p. 86); Leach places in it the genera Melita, Mera, Gammarus, Ampithoe, Pherusa, the first three of which are still retained in the family.

Genus Gammarus, J. C. Fabricius, 1775.

1775. Gammarus, Fabricius, Systema Entomologia, No. 129.
1781. " Fabricius, Species Insectorum, p. 515.
1787. " Fabricius, Mantissa Insectorum.
1798. " Fabricius, *Supplementum Entomologie Systematicae*.
1806. " Latreille, *Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum*.

For the original definition of the genus *Gammarus*, see Note on Fabricius, 1775 (p. 40). From the time of Leach the genus has been so universally accepted (for more or less numerous species) by writers on the Amphipoda, that it is scarcely necessary here to continue the synonymy, a clue to which will be found in the index. The following definition is given by Boeck in 1876:

"Mandibles with the third joint of the palp elongate, narrow.

"First Maxillae with the inner plate broad, long, furnished on the inner margin with very many plumose setae.

"The body not carinate. The three hinder segments of the pleon furnished in the middle with fascicles of spines. The anterior side-plates of moderate size.

"Upper Antennae longer than the Lower; the peduncle moderately elongate.

"Lower Antennae with a short flagellum.

"First and Second Gnathopods with the hand small; the Second larger than the First.

"The Third Uropods with long rami, furnished on the margin with spines and plumose setae, extending beyond the rami of the two preceding pairs; the inner ramus more or less shorter than the outer.

"Telson long, cleft to the base."

For Dybowski’s definition of the genus, see Note on Dybowski, 1874 (p. 427). Definitions of later date than Boeck’s will be found in Carus, *Prodromus Faunae Mediterraneae*, p. 411 (1885), and in Gerstaecker, *Brom’s Klassen und Ordnungen*, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 511 (1886).
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

**Gammarus locusta** (Linn.).


The fullest synonymy of this species is to be found in Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amphipoder, p. 366 (1876). His earliest reference is to "*Cancer macrourus*, thorace articulato, coeruleus, Linné, Gothl. Resan., 1745, p. 260."

Several small specimens which appear to belong to this species were labelled as having been taken in "Vigo Bay, Spain, 21 May 1876."

**Genus Mera**, Leach, 1813.

1829. "*, Latreille, Le Règne Animal, tome iv.
1864. "*, Grube, Die Insel Lussin und ihre Meeresfauna, p. 73.
1870. "*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 127.
1875. "*, Catta, Revue des Sciences Naturelles (Montpellier), tome iv. No. 1.
1877. "*, Stazio, Catalogo Crost. dell’Adriatico, p. 158.
1878. "*, Spence Bate, The Crustacea in Couch’s Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 55.
For the original definition of the genus *Maera*, see Note on Leach, 1813 (p. 84), for that of *Ceradocus*, see Note on Costa, 1857 (p. 298), for that of *Leptothoe*, see Note on Stimpson, 1854 (p. 277), and for that of *Megamoera*, see Note on Spence Bate, 1862 (p. 335). Boeck's definition of *Maera* is as follows:—

"**Mandibles** with the third joint of the palp narrow, not very elongate.

"**First Maxillæ** with the inner plate narrow and apically furnished with few plumose setæ.

"Body elongate, narrow.

"Side-plates little; the fourth pair scarcely larger than the fifth.

"**Upper Antennæ** much longer than the lower, the peduncle elongate.

"The legs slender, elongate; the **Second Gnathopods** with the hand much larger than in the first pair; the **Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peruwopods** with the first joint more or less dilated.

"The **Third Uropods** extended beyond the **First** and **Second** pairs; the rami elongate, narrow, very setose on the margin; the inner ramus only a little shorter than the outer.

"The **Telson** not very elongate, deeply cleft."

In *Maera longimanus*, Leach, the third joint of the mandibular palp is longer than the second, and in *Maera rubromaculata* (Stimpson) the inner plate of the **First Maxillæ** has the plumose setæ numerous instead of few, and not confined to the apex. The epithet "few" should, I think, be omitted from the generic character of the **First Maxillæ**.

**Maera rubromaculata**, Stimpson (Pls. XCV., XCVI.).
    fig. 2, a. b. c.
    pl. xv. figs. 5-12.

Rostrum minute, lateral lobes of the head not very prominent, nasiform, the lateral
margin below the lobe sigmoid; the first five segments of the pleon prettily serrate across
the back, with setules in the serrations, in one of the specimens with fifteen teeth on the
first segment, seventeen on the second, fifteen on the third, nine on the fourth, seven on
the fifth, the central tooth being the most prominent, especially in the third and fourth
segments; the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments sharply pointed, with a
little serration of the lower margin in the first and second segments, and sometimes in
the third, which also has the lower part of the hind margin serrate; the sixth pleon-
segment with a dorsal tooth over the base of the telson, and a tooth further on and lower
down on each side of the telson, which may be regarded either as dorsal or lateral, the
segment also sharply pointed below. The ornamentation in this species seems liable to
considerable variation.

Eyes oval, situated close to the margin of the lateral lobes.

Upper Antennae with the peduncles a little, and the flagella much, longer than those
of the lower antenna; the first joint long, carrying some cilia and setae, and armed along
the serrate under side with four or five stout spines; the second joint more slender than
the first but of equal length, or sometimes a little longer, with many groups of setae, and
on the under side several spines; the third joint scarcely more than a fifth of the length
of the second, carrying some groups of setae; the flagellum having in three different
specimens respectively twelve, twenty-eight, and thirty-three joints, but the specimen
with twenty-eight joints had on one antenna only sixteen, that with twelve had on one
antenna only ten; in every case the first joint of the flagellum was much the largest,
subequal to the third joint of the peduncle, while the last joint was in each case minute;
the secondary flagellum varied similarly, having but four joints in the small specimen to
accompany the primary of twelve, eight in the large specimen for the primary of sixteen,
twelve for the primary of twenty-eight, in the third specimen, also large, ten for the
primary of twenty-three, but on the other antenna eleven for a primary of twenty; the
joints had apical groups of setules in both primary and secondary flagella, in the former
also one or two short cylinders.

Lower Antennae.—The lobe of the first joint not much expanded, the second joint
short except for the very long decurrent gland-cone, which nearly reaches the distal end
of the long third joint; the third joint carries some groups of setules; the fourth joint
thinner than the third, but between two and three times as long; the fifth joint both
shorter and thinner than the fourth, both carrying many groups of setae; the flagellum

(=Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
of sixteen joints in the specimen which had twenty-eight joints in the upper flagellum, of eighteen in that with thirty-three.

Upper Lip.—The distal portion almost semicircular, the central part of the margin furrowed.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate divided into five teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible very similar to the principal, with its edge divided into four teeth; the secondary plate of the right mandible bifid, with four or more noticeable teeth or denticles above the two slender apical teeth, the group forming rather a bunch than a row as on the other mandible; spine-row of nine or more closely-set curved denticulate spines; molar tubercle massive, with an irregularly oval denticulate crown and a plumose seta; there is a process between the molar tubercle and the palp; palp set well forward, the first joint subequal in length to the third, the second long, concave on the outer margin, the inner margin and surface set with slightly feathered spines, some of them very long; the short third joint having a group of small spines about the middle, and a group of still longer ones at the apex, almost all of these spines being much longer than the joint.

Lower Lip.—The front lobes having a little projecting point where the distal and inner margins meet, strongly ciliated on both those margins, dehiscent, the space partially filled by the thick oval inner lobes; the mandibular processes divergent, the ends a little ciliated.

First Maxille.—The inner plate with its whole inner margin from the apex downwards closely fringed with some four and twenty plumose setae; the outer plate having on the truncate margin nine spines, three of which are furcate, with a denticle within the fork, two or three have a single tooth below the apical, and the rest are pectinate; the first joint of the palp more than half the length of the second; the second not dilated, having several slender spines on its truncate margin, and several submarginal spines.

Second Maxille.—The inner plate not narrower but a very little shorter than the outer, with a long row of plumose setæ, beginning low down on the inner margin, and passing towards the outer apex, in a large specimen numbering twenty-nine; the apex is crowded with long spines, of which there is a row down two-thirds of the inner margin; the spines on the apex of the outer plate are as usual longer than those of the inner, the apical margin slopes outward, being there occupied, not, as often, with short spines, but with long ones that are plumose, and almost by their tenacity and flexibility deserving to be called setæ.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates broad, reaching much beyond the first joint of the palp, with a row of plumose setæ beginning on the upper part of the inner margin and passing along the surface to the middle of the apical; the apical margin truncate, with a strong tooth at the inner corner, below which is a curved pectinate spine-tooth, two
large spine-teeth are on the border and a long row of stiff feathered setæ; the inner plates not quite reaching the end of the second joint of the palp, armed along the inner margin with large finely pectinate spine-teeth, the series continuing with increasing size and curvature round the distal margin, the spines there being plumose below, and the last one or two of the row becoming more or less setiform; there are besides on the surface adjoining the inner margin many slenderer, but not pointed spines; the palp has a first joint shorter than the third, the second long, the third short, oval; the finger subequal in length to the third joint; the nail much more than one-third the total length, with some setules on the inner margin near it; the dorsal cillum near the base of the finger is shorter than the nail.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates shallow, with an appearance, not confined to this pair, as if the true first joint were enclosed between two side-plates, the inner being much the smaller, the lower margin outdrawn in front to a sharp point, slightly crenate, and fringed with setules. The first joint extending for almost its whole length beyond the side-plate, the front margin nearly straight, with setules, the hinder with long setæ above, and below these three groups of spines, of which some are finely pectinate; the second joint short, much narrower than the first, with an apical group of spines behind; the third joint oblong, produced to a sharp apex, the hinder margin fringed with many groups of spines; the wrist nearly as long as the first joint, longer than the hand (the difference seemingly greater in the large than the small specimens), crowded with pectinate spines on the hind margin and most of the inner surface, some showing along the front margin and at its apex; the hand at the commencement of the palm broader than the wrist; with many groups of spines along the hind margin, the longest row being at the commencement of the palm on the outer side; there are several groups also on the inner surface a little way from the hinder margin, and several close to the longer front margin; the oblique slightly convex palm is finely denticulate and fringed with submarginal spine-teeth and setules; the finger fits closely over it.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates broader above than below, broader than deep, with some small spines on the lower margin. Branchial vesicles tending to oval, broad distally. Marsupial plates narrow. The first joint rather broad, all but the narrow neck clear of the side-plate, the hinder margin fringed with long setæ or setiform spines; the second and third joints much as in the first gnathopods, but the third joint with only one group of spines on the hind margin in addition to the apical group; the wrist short, triangular, distally cup-like, its hind margin fringed with many pectinate spines; the hand massive, much longer than the first joint, widest distally, much wider than the wrist, with small groups of spines near the front margin and along and near the hind margin, which is apically produced into a tooth with a strong palmar spine on each side of it; the palm is convex, very oblique, and the sculpture of it varies not only in different specimens but on the two sides of the same animal (at least this was the case in three of the specimens
examined, one of them a female, and the same thing is noticed by Mr. Chilton in his account of *Mara spinosa*, Haswell; the simpler form of palm regularly denticulate, and fringed with spine-teeth and setules, the other palm in the female specimen having a straight portion near the hinge, then a gap, and the remainder sinuous; the other specimen had two gaps in the palm margin, not very wide apart; the armature is the same in all forms; the finger is strong, gently curved or more strongly hooked, but always closing down into the cavity between the apical tooth of the hind margin and the palm border.

*First Peraeopods.*—Side-plates and branchial vesicles similar to those of the preceding segment. The first joint extending far beyond the side-plate, with long setæ on the front margin above and spinules below, many long setæ on the upper half of the hind margin and spines on the lower half; the second joint with an apical spine behind; the third joint longer than the fourth or fifth, scarcely recurrent, with spines at four points on each margin; the fourth joint longer than the fifth, with groups of spines at six points of the serrate hind margin, and spinules at three points in front; the fifth joint with five groups of spines on the serrate hind margin, spinules at two points in front, and an apical group of spines; the finger short and stout, about half the length of the fifth joint, with a dorsal ciliurn near the base, and one or two setules at the angle of the inner margin in front of the nail, and a ciliurn near the outer margin.

*Second Peraeopods.*—Side-plates a little broader at the base than the preceding pair, but otherwise similar. The first, third, and fourth joints of the limb shorter than in the first pereaeopods, to which these are in other respects similar.

*Third Peraeopods.*—Side-plates with the front lobes as deep as the preceding side-plates, spinules on the lower margin, the hind part shallow and scarcely lobed. The branchial vesicles oval. The first joint long, about twice as long as broad, the margins nearly parallel throughout, the front with spines, the hinder serrate but not deeply; the second joint with an apical group of spines in front, the third, fourth, and fifth joints subequal in length, the third with apical groups of spines before and behind, setules on the front margin, spines at three points of the hinder, the fourth with five groups of spines in front and four behind; the fifth widens a little distally, and carries four groups of spines in front, and three behind; the finger is larger than in the preceding pair.

*Fourth Peraeopods.*—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair but rather smaller, and with the front lobe much narrowed. The limb very similar to that of the third pereaeopods but much larger, and the armature much stronger, many of the spines, especially those at the apex of the fourth and along the hind margin of the fifth joint, being of very striking length; the fifth joint is rather longer than the third or fourth, but this appears to be sometimes the case also in the third pereaeopods.

*Fifth Peraeopods* similar to the fourth pair, but with the first joint and the third smaller.
Pleopods.—Coupling spines very short, with two strong, lateral, retroverted teeth below the apical tooth, and several marginal denticles; there are some slender spines close beside the coupling spines, and some stronger spines at the apex of the peduncle; the cleft spines have short arms which are not very unequal; in specimen A the series consisted of six in the first pair, five in the second, and four in the third pair, but in specimen B the number was eight in the third pair, and therefore probably more in the preceding pairs; in specimen B I counted twenty-nine joints on the inner ramus, thirty on the outer ramus, of the third pair.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, carrying, besides the marginal and strong apical spines, a very conspicuous spine high up on the outer or under margin, which is interrupted to receive it; the outer ramus rather shorter than the inner, both carrying marginal spines, those of the inner curiously unequal in size, its margin finely pectinate, the blunt apices of both rami having groups of spines; peduncles of the second pair apically pointed, equal to the outer, shorter than the inner ramus, which has the same irregularity of spines as in the first pair, and its edge pectinate; both rami are blunt-ended, apically spined, reaching back little or not at all beyond the peduncles of the third pair; these are shorter than the rami, having two principal groups of spines, one on the somewhat produced outer apex and one on the inner edge, with others round the sculptured distal border; the rami subequal, broad and long, strongly serrate, and spined on both margins, besides having spines and spinules on the narrow but not pointed apex.

Telson short, shorter than the peduncles of the third uropods, broader than long, deeply cleft so as in a lateral view to appear double, the laminae widely deliscent, especially below, where the acute apices are almost as widely apart as the extreme breadth of the telson; between these and the angled but not outdrawn apices of the inner margins some long spines are inserted, two or three in each lamina.

Length.—The female specimen B (Pl. XCVI.), in the position figured, exclusive of the antennæ and the back-turned rami of the third uropods, measured seven-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 142, off Cape Agulhas, December 18, 1873; lat. 35° 4’ S., long. 18° 37’ E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 47°. One specimen (E, Pl. XCV.).

Station 1630, off Sydney, June 12, 1874; lat. 33° 57’ 30’’ S., long. 151° 39’ 15’’ E.; depth, 120 fathoms; bottom, green sand. Several specimens.

Off Port Jackson; depth, 30 to 35 fathoms. One specimen.

Remarks.—It will be noticed that two of the Stations, the one at the Cape, the other at the east of Australia, though not at very remote latitudes, are separated by more than 130° of longitude. Megamara serrata, Spence Bate, was found at "Flinders's and
Hummock Islands, Bass’s Straits, in sea-weed on a sandy beach.” Dana’s *Gammarus asper*, from the Sulu Archipelago, bears a suspicious resemblance to the present very variable species, but his enlarged drawing of the second gnathopod shows a wrist much too elongated to permit the identification. *Mara spinosa*, Haswell, is from Tasmania, *Gammarus rubro-maculatus*, Stimpson, was found “on muddy bottoms in the circum-littoral zone, Port Jackson, Australia,” and has been found in the same locality by Mr. Haswell.

The inner plates of the first and second maxillæ differ in armature from those of *Mara grossimanus*, Montagu, but they differ also from those of *Megamara longimanus* (Leach) Bate, in which, moreover, the third joint of the mandibular palp is longer than the second, while here it is shorter, so that I have not ventured to rely on these characters of the mouth-organs for re-establishing *Megamara* against the general view that it is synonymous with *Mara*.

*Mara bruzelii*, n. sp. (Pl. XCVII.).

*Head* long in proportion to its depth, rostrum rudimentary, lateral lobes of the head rounded, the lower angle immediately below and a little to the rear of the lobes; first two segments of the pleon with postero-lateral angles produced in small points, but with the convexity of the hind margin extending beyond these points; the postero-lateral angles of the third segment sharply outdrawn, and the lower part of the hind margin sharply serrate; the sixth segment emarginate behind, forming a pair of dorsal teeth separated by nearly the width of the telson.

*Eyes* oval, situated near the margin of the lateral lobes of the head.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint long, rather narrowed distally, grooved on the under side, carrying a few cilia and at the apex below a spine; second joint longer and much thinner than the first, carrying a few slender setæ or setules; third joint about one quarter the length of the second; flagellum broken, thirty-five joints remaining in one antenna, thirty-six in the other, of which the first is the longest; secondary flagellum slender, of nine joints, together as long as the first eleven joints of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ* broken, evidently much smaller than the upper. First joint not inflated, gland-cone decurrent, not nearly reaching the end of the third joint, which is twice as long as broad, with a small spine in the middle of the upper margin and a group of setæ on the lower apex; the fourth joint slender, rather longer than the first of the upper antenna, with spines at two points of the upper margin near the base, and groups of setæ on the lower margin; the rest missing.

*Upper Lip* broadly rounded, the greatest width not far from the front.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting plate with one tooth at the upper and two at the lower end of a broad margin; secondary plate of the left mandible with the broad edge divided into four
or five teeth, the lowest the most prominent; on the right mandible this plate has a bifid termination, with two or three accessory teeth higher up; spine-row of seven or eight denticulate spines; molar tubercle with prominent dentate crown; the process between the molar tubercle and the palp is broad-headed; the palp set a little in advance of the molar tubercle, contrasting by its slenderness with the breadth and bulk of the trunk of the mandible, the first joint unusually long, more than twice as long as its greatest breadth, the second joint longer than the first, bent, with seven or eight setae, or thin setiform spines, along and near the convex inner margin; the third joint straight, sub-equal in length to the second, with three or four long thin setae on each margin and a group of six at the apex.

Lower Lip broad, not very deep; the principal lobes widely dehiscent, much of the gap being occupied by the large inner lobes; the mandibular processes well developed, with rounded ends.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate small, oval, apparently with one apical seta; outer plate with spines variously denticulate on the rather narrow truncate distal margin; these spines were worn and damaged, but the new ones (obscurely seen) in preparation within the plate appeared to be ten in number; the palp reaching beyond the outer plate, its first joint more than half the length of the second, with two setules at the upper part of the outer margin, the second joint broad, with two setules on the convex outer margin, ten or eleven long feathered spines round the distal margin, and some submarginal setiform spines.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate narrower and a little shorter than the outer, with spines round the distal border, and some plumose setae at the upper part of the inner margin, also one or two setules lower down; the outer plate apically fringed with spines, the apex sloping towards the convex outer margin, which is fringed with setules.

Maxillipeds compact. Inner plates reaching far beyond the first joint of the palp, with plumose setae on the upper part of the inner margin, which is apically produced into a tooth, the truncate distal margin being fringed with spine-teeth and curved spines; the outer plates reaching the distal end of the second joint of the palp, the inner margin fringed with long serrate teeth, of which there are eight round the apical border, longer and curved, none of them setiform; on the outer surface near the inner margin are groups of long spines, not dissimilar in character to the marginal teeth; first joint of the palp very short, a little longer than broad; second joint very long, between two and three times as long as the first, with numerous groups of spines along the inner margin; the third joint longer than the first, broadest at the centre, with spines on the inner margin and about the apex; the finger nearly as long as the third joint, with a spine-like nail, four or five setules along the slightly serrate inner margin, the dorsal cillum long, at some distance from the base.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates greatly produced below and in front, so that the
depth of the plate is not equal to its breadth below; the lower margin serrate. The first joint reaching below the side-plate, with setæ on the hind margin, in groups on the inner surface, and at the lower part of the sinuous front margin; the second joint with an apical group of slender spines behind, and a spine higher up on the hind margin; the third joint apically pointed in front, slightly serrate, with two groups of spines behind, at the lower hind corner a row of ten small spines, followed by several long ones extending to the front apex; wrist longer than the hand, nearly as long as the first joint, both front and serrate hind margins and the distal half of the inner surface lined with groups of feathered spines; the hand oval, at the centre a little wider than the wrist, the front margin, the hind margin and palm, and the surface near the two latter, carrying many groups of more or less feathered spines; the palm minutely dentate, almost continuous with the serrate hind margin, distinguished from it by the denticulation, by palmar spines, and by the extent of the finger, which fits closely over it; the palm is also fringed with many submarginal spines and setules.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates not deeper than those of the preceding segment, not much deeper than broad, lower margin serrate, hinder sinuous, with some spines below. Branchial vesicles a broad oval, as long as the side-plate, but not quite so broad. First joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, rather longer than the branchial vesicle, with long setæ on both margins; third joint not much longer than the second, both front and hind margins apically produced to a point; the wrist triangular, cup-like, length and breadth subequal, the convex serrate hind margin apically pointed, with numerous groups of long and short serrate spines along it, the straight front margin almost unarmed; the hand oval, wider than the wrist and considerably more than twice its length, with eight groups of spines on the hind margin, and several small groups near and at the apex of the long front margin; the palm is oblique, fringed with numerous short spines and setules, and the somewhat massive finger closes over it, laying its tip on the inner surface between two palmar spines, one of which is on the surface, the other on the margin, but the surface spine is accompanied by a curved group of setules placed in a small depression of the inner surface.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates scarcely differing from the preceding pair, the branchial vesicles rather longer. First joint of the limb more slender than in the preceding pair, with several spines along the hind margin, besides setæ of various lengths on both margins; the third joint much longer than the fourth or fifth, with a few spines and spinules on the margins; fourth and fifth joints subequal, with spines on the hind margin and spinules on the front, with an apical group of setæ; the finger small, not half the length of the fifth joint, the inner margin raised above the minute nail and there carrying two short setules.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates a little deeper, and branchial vesicles a little longer, than in the preceding pair, otherwise similar; the limb similar.
Third Peropods.—The front lobe of the side-plates produced below the hinder part, of which the lower margin is almost straight. The branchial vesicles like the preceding. The first joint long, with the hind margin strongly serrate, nearly straight, the front a little convex, with spines, the apical one long; the second joint short, almost completely overlapped by the rounded lower hind margin of the first joint; the third joint longer and much broader than the fourth or fifth, most expanded just below the narrow base, with spinules on the slightly convex front margin, five spines on the hind margin, below the fifth forming a short triangular decurrent apex; the fourth joint with the upper part broader than the lower, spines at five points of the front margin, one group about the middle of the hind margin and another at its apex including a long spine; the fifth joint slender, as long as the fourth, a little widened distally, with a single spine and four groups of spines on the front margin, and a group of long ones at the apex behind; the finger as in the preceding pair; the dorsal cilium near the base.

Fourth Peropods missing.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates with the front margin ciliated, deeper behind than in front. The first joint broader but not longer than that of the third peropods, broader above than below; the third joint a little longer than in the third pair, of more even breadth, with spines at four points on each margin, the triangular apex behind having two little cilia; the fourth joint subequal in length to the third, but shorter than the fifth, with three groups of spines, besides spinules, on the front margin, and two groups behind; the fifth joint with spines at six points in front, and some spinules behind; the finger similar in shape to that of the third peropods, but larger.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines very slender except at the base, with one large lateral tooth, and seven denticles including the apex; there is a simple spine beside the two with hooks; the cleft spines from three to four, placed far down the joint; the joints of the rami eighteen in number, the peduncles long, apparently grooved, with an apical process on the outer side, folded to assist in coupling the two rami; on the third pair one of the edges of the peduncles proved to be serrate below and spined.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with spines on the margins, and a larger one on the produced outer apex, the outer ramus rather shorter and less broad than the inner, both with few marginal spines, and each with a group inserted in the apical cavity; peduncles of the second pair about as long as the outer ramus, this being a little shorter than the broad inner one, which has several marginal spines; each ramus with an apical group; the edge of the inner ramus in this and the preceding pair is finely pectinate, possibly also that of the outer ramus; peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, which are moderately broad, lanceolate, subequal in length, with serrate margins carrying spines, and tipped with spines, the length of these rami equalling that of the inner ramus of the first pair, and reaching back a little beyond it.

(Zool. Chull. Exp.—Part Lxvii.—1887.)
Telson longer than broad, rather longer than the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft almost or quite to the base, apically a little dehiscent, about a quarter of its length from the apex, each division forming a little tooth on the inner margin with a spine in the cavity between the tooth and the continuation of the margin; the apical part of each division has four serrate points, not symmetrically arranged, being in one lamina all on the outer margin, in the other distributed, two on the outer, one on the inner, in each case the apex being the fourth.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, without the antennæ, half an inch.

Locality.—Station 142, off Cape Agulhas, December 18, 1873; lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 47°. One specimen.

Remark.—The specific name is given out of respect to the eminent carcinologist, Bruzelius.

Genus Elasmopus, Costa, 1853.

1885. Podocerus (pars), Carus, Prodromus Faunae Mediterranea, p. 395.

Mandibles with the third joint of the palp larger than the second.
First Maxilla with seven spines on the apical border of the outer plate.
Second Maxilla having the inner plate ovate, with setae at the apex.
Upper Antennæ longer than the lower, with elongate peduncles.
Second Gnathopods larger than the first.
Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peraopods broad.
Third Uropods with broad, subequal, not very elongate, rami.
Telson deeply cleft.

For Costa’s original definition, see Note on Costa, 1857 (p. 298). The present definition is altered from Boeck, who speaks of the third joint of the mandibular palp as being much greater than the second, curved, very setose; the third uropods he defines as having rami equal in length, short and broad, and the telson as very large, very deeply cleft; but in Costa’s type species the telson is not very large, nor is it in Mr. Haswell’s species, Megamero subcarinata; therefore the epithet seemed unsuitable. Boeck is no doubt right in supposing that Megamero brevicaudata, Sp. Bate, should be included in this genus, and in that species also the telson is small. The number of spines on the inner
plate of the First Maxillae may not be constant either in the genus *Moera* or in the genus *Elasmopus*, but, so far as I have been able to examine, in species of *Moera* there are not fewer than nine of these spines, while in species of *Elasmopus* there are not more than seven. It is possible that *Moera incerta*, Chilton, 1882–3, may belong to the latter rather than to the former genus. *Moera crassipes*, Haswell, 1880, also in all probability belongs to this genus.

*Elasmopus subcarinata* (Haswell) (*Elasmopus persetosus*, Pl. XCVIII.).


*Rostrum* rudimentary, lateral lobes of the head rounded, with a very small lobe immediately below the large one, from which the margin slopes backwards, gently concave, to the rounded lower corner; first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles acute; submarginal spines at six points along the lower border of the third segment; the fourth segment behind the dorsal depression becoming dorsally bicarinate, the carinae produced a little apically in sharp teeth, bending slightly towards one another.

*Eyes* large, reniform, situated near or on the lateral lobes of the head, dark coloured in spirits; ocelli small, numerous.

*Upper Antennae* longer than the lower; first joint long, equal in length to the second but twice as broad, with three spines along the lower margin; second joint with many groups of setae about it; third joint three times as long as broad, not half the length of the second, similarly furnished; flagellum broken, fifty-two joints remaining, the first longer than broad, the next thirty or so broader than long, all widening a little distally, and there carrying groups of setæ with an occasional cylinder; secondary flagellum of six joints tipped with setæ; the last joint rudimentary, the six together longer than the first six of the primary flagellum, or than the third joint of the peduncle.

*Lower Antennæ.—Peduncles and flagella respectively shorter and thinner than those of the upper pair; the first three joints short, the first not expanded, the gland-cone well developed, decurrent, the distal margin of the two coalesced joints bearing three small spines above, below these being produced into a process longer than the gland-cone, and as long as the third joint; the third joint with a subdistal spine and setæ; the fourth joint much longer than the first three united, longer than the fifth, carrying numerous
groups of setae on the margins and surface, and on one side near the base a group of spines; the fifth joint elongate, without the spines, but otherwise furnished like the preceding; the flagellum scarcely as long as the peduncle, of about seventeen joints, with apical groups of setae, the first joint the longest, with marginal as well as apical setae.

Upper Lip broad and deep, the distal margin rounded, closely ciliated, with the slightest central emargination, as narrow as it is shallow.

Mandibles.—Cutting plate with a smooth or faintly denticulate edge between a tooth at the top and two or three at the lower end; the secondary plate of the left mandible distally widened, divided into five teeth; on the right mandible the secondary plate is weaker, distally bifid, with a small process on the front margin near the base; the front tooth the stronger, with six or seven denticles along the edge, the hinder tooth with one minute denticle; the spine-row of three denticulate spines longer in our specimen on the right than on the left mandible; the molar tubercle very robust, with strongly dentate crown and plumose setae; a small process projects close to the base of the palp; palp slender and feeble, the first joint nearly three times as long as broad, the second longer than the first, with three setiform spines at the distal end, and one a little lower down; third joint nearly as long as the first and second together, with two setiform spines, longer than the joint itself, at the apex, a shorter one beside them, and three on the margin just below.

Lower Lip.—Principal lobes rather dehiscent, the inner and distal margins thickly furred, and, in addition to the cilia, having on each lobe a pair of very short, blunt-headed spines, one on each side of the inner distal corner; the inner lobes rather thick, oval, distally narrowed; the mandibular processes very long, subacute, very divergent.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate with three, not very long, plumose setae on the apex; outer plate with only seven spines on the truncate, slightly oblique, and rather narrow distal margin, the two outermost spines the strongest, with a single tooth just below the apex, the two next with two teeth so placed, the next with three short denticles, the next with three long ones, and the innermost with five or six that are minute; the dentation not exactly alike in both maxillae; the first joint of the palp not more than half the length of the second, carrying a small spine at the outer apex; the second joint with a double row of rather long slender spines, sixteen in number, round the apex and oblique distal portion of the inner margin.

Second Maxilla.—Plates elongate, the inner narrower and a little shorter than the outer, fringed round the sloping apex with many long pectinate spines, the row continued by plumose setae on the distal part of the inner margin; the outer plate having its apex fringed with longer spines, this apical border sloping outwards, while that of the inner plate slopes inwards; the outer plate has some small setae near the base of its outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates not reaching so far as the distal end of the first joint
of the palp, carrying a row of ten plumose setae, which from the upper part of the inner margin pass towards the outer apex; round the apical margin there is a row of eight plumose spines, followed by some elongate spine-teeth, with two short spine-teeth at the inner corner; these details being made out with some difficulty owing to the crowding of the garniture; the outer plates not nearly reaching the apex of the second joint of the palp, with ten graduated spine-teeth along the inner margin, followed without interruption by five on the apical border, the last of which is very long, and succeeded in turn by seven long setae; the second joint of the palp is about twice the length of the first, fringed along the inner margin with many setae or setiform spines; the third joint rather longer than the first, with many groups of spines or setae about the distal half, apically produced on the outer side in a small ciliated process; the finger about as long as the third joint, with a slender nail, five or six setules along the distal half of the inner margin, and a small dorsal ciliation not far from the base.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates longer than broad, outdrawn below in front, the lower margin not serrate, but bearing some setae and setules. The first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, with many long setae on the hinder margin, chiefly at the upper part, and a row on the surface directed forwards; the second joint with two groups of setae on the hind margin; the third rhomboidal, with the lower border pointed behind, rounded in front, fringed with setae, of which there are also four groups along the hind margin; the wrist a little shorter than the hand, with a long group of setae at the apex of the front margin, many groups along the free part of the hind margin, and five groups on the inner surface; the hand oblong, a little widened distally, with a group of setae at the apex of the rather convex front margin, and another below the apex, eight groups along the shorter serrate hind margin, nine passing obliquely across the inner surface, and a sinuous line of forty-three, thirty-six of which are short and of even length; the palm, which is pectinate, slightly oblique and convex, is fringed with setules, and has besides four groups of setae on the outer surface, a continuation of the series on the hinder margin; the point of the finger closes down against a row of four or five small palmar spines on the inner surface; the dorsal ciliation is small, near the hinge.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates not outdrawn, but the front margin descending below the hinder. Branchial vesicles with a narrow attachment, widening greatly, equal in length to the first joint of the limb. The first joint not nearly as long as the massive hand, distally lobed in front both on the outer and the inner side, some long setae on the upper part of the inner margin; the second joint distally lobed like the first, in each case the outer lobe being larger than the inner; the third joint oblong, but with the hinder apex rather strongly produced, four groups of setae on the hind margin; the wrist very short and broad, cup-like, with many setae and spines on the small hind margin; the hand swollen out to a greater width than the wrist, slightly
contracting again distally, its length once and a half the greatest breadth, the front margin rather sinuous, almost unarmed, the shorter hind margin fringed with a continuous brush of very long setæ, which also cover a large part of the inner surface, and are continued along the palm; the palm begins with a small tooth-process, runs almost in a continuation of the hind margin obliquely to a larger tooth-process, which is followed by a small cavity and then by a bulky process armed with short spines and groups of setæ; over this the finger closes with a finely crenulate inner margin, making a bend over the cavity, touching the central tooth-process by the angular projection of its own inner margin, and with its point reaching the palm near the smaller tooth, its own curved outer margin being bent almost at a right angle.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates oblong, rather longer than the preceding pair, lower margin convex. Branchial vesicles with a narrow neck, distally of great breadth, longer than the first joint. First joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, curved a little backwards, with many setæ and setules on both margins; second joint short, with an apical group of setæ behind; third joint much thicker than fourth, longer than either fourth or fifth, with spines at four points in front, groups of setæ at five points of the nearly straight, slightly serrate, hind margin; fourth joint shorter than fifth, with spines at seven points of the hind margin, two apical setules on the front margin, and one minute one high up on the same; the fifth joint slightly curved, with nine groups of spines on the serrate hind margin, an apical group of setules on the front, and a small setule below its centre; the finger short, broad, more than half the length of the fifth joint, the inner margin forming an angle at the base of the short curved nail, with three setules shorter than the nail implanted at that point; the dorsal cilium very small, near the base of the finger.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates broad, narrowly excavate. The limb as in the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates not very deep. Limb as in the following pair, but on a smaller scale.

Fourth Peræopods.—First joint rounded oblong rather than oval, with a group of setæ at the top of the front margin, and spines at eleven points along it, the hind margin more convex, serrate, the serration continued on the rounded lower margin; the short second joint a little overlapped behind, carrying an apical group of spines in front; the third joint broad and strong, expanding distally, and distally a little decurrent before and behind, with spines at five points of the serrate hind margin, and a group fringing the truncate apex, mixed groups of spines and setæ at five points of the serrate front margin; the fourth joint widened distally, with mixed groups of spines and setæ at four points of the serrate front margin, a similar group on the apex of the hinder, and some setules and spinules higher up; the fifth joint equal in length to the third, not so broad as the fourth, but still stoutly built, with seven groups on the serrate front margin, five (chiefly
of setae) on the hinder; the finger short, similar to that of the first pereopods, but broader and more curved.

Fifth Pereopods.—The first joint differing from that of the preceding pair in being much larger, the hinder expansion being extended considerably above and below the front part of the joint; the second joint entirely overlapped behind by the first; the rest of the limb similar in structure to that of the fourth pereopods, but still more massive, the third and fourth joints much, and the fifth a little, longer; the margins strongly serrate; the third joint with spines at four points of the hind margin, and a large group of spines and setae at its apex; on the front margin a small spine at one point, followed by four large mixed groups; the fourth joint, almost as long as the fifth, is surrounded by great groups of spines and long stiffly outstanding setae; the fifth joint has many more groups of a similar kind; this joint, as shown in the figure prp.5, has a capacity for twisting into a direction the opposite of its normal position, without becoming detached.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines small; a long spine inserted on the peduncle above them, and many plumose setae on the sides of the peduncle; cleft spines four to six in number, with short, nearly equal arms, set some way from the base of the long first joint; joints of the inner ramus seventeen, the last very short.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the rami; the outer ramus rather shorter than the inner, both with blunt ends and groups of strong apical spines, the inner branch with five along one of its edges, the outer with three on one edge, four on the other; the peduncles of the second pair broad, scarcely so long as the broad inner ramus; the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner, both with blunt ends and groups of strong apical spines, also closely spined along the margins; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the very broad rami, of which the outer is a little longer than the inner, which has three groups or rows of spines on the inner, and one on the outer, margin, while the outer ramus has four rows on each margin, those on the outer margin the stronger, each ramus having also a large row of spines along the broad, truncate, slightly emarginate, apex.

Telson not so long as the peduncles of the third uropods, concave below, not quite so long as broad, cleft nearly to the base, widely dehiscent, the convex outer margins being apically produced in long points considerably beyond the acute apices on each side of the cleft, the interval between each pair of apices being occupied by two long unequal spines.

Length.—The specimen figured measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the end of the sixth pereon-segment, three-tenths of an inch, and as much more from the end of the sixth segment of the pereon to the extremity of the uropods.

Locality.—Station 161, off Melbourne, April 1, 1874; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand. Two specimens.
A specimen of this species was labelled as having been taken "June 3, 1874, off Port Jackson, 30 to 35 fathoms."

Station 163, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37°.2. One specimen.

Mr. Haswell, in establishing the species, records it from "Port Jackson (very common at low water among Algae, etc.), Botany Bay; Port Stephens."

Remarks.—By the kindness of Mr. G. M. Thomson I have been enabled to dissect a specimen from Lyttelton, New Zealand, of his *Moera petrici*. In that specimen the inner plate of the first maxille has only two apical setae, the first pair of side-plates are less outdrawn at the lower front angle, the sculpture of the palm of the second gnathopods differs greatly from that in the Challenger species above described, the hand is without the great brush of long hairs or setae, the finger ends obtusely like that of *Melita procina (obtusata)*, Sp. Bate, the rami of the third uropods are less broad, each lamina of the telson has four apical spines, and in the fourth and fifth pereopods the hind margin of the first joint is less convex. On the other hand the description and figures given by Mr. Thomson of *Moera petrici*, from Port Pegasus, agree so closely with the Challenger specimen above described that I feel bound to withdraw the specific name *peretosus* engraved on the Plate, and also to accept the conclusion at which Mr. Chilton has arrived, that *Megamoera subcarinata*, Haswell, and *Moera petrici*, Thomson, are one and the same species, although presenting some variety of form even in the same sex. Mr. Chilton in the New Zealand Journal of Science says, "I have both male and female specimens from Sydney, the females resembling those from Lyttelton Harbour, and described in the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, vol. xv. p. 82. Curiously enough the males agree with those described by Mr. Thomson from Stewart Island, and differ from my Lyttelton specimens in having 'the whole lower surface [of the propodos of the posterior gnathopoda] very densely fringed with two rows of long simple hairs.' These hairs, which are of the same size throughout their whole length, and thus differ from the ordinary setae found in this genus, are entirely absent in the Lyttelton specimens. An interesting question thus arises, but for the present must remain unanswered:—What is the function of these hairs, and why should specimens from Sydney and Stewart Island have them, while those from Lyttelton have not?" Mr. Chilton tells me that he subsequently found that "the form of the propodos is slightly different in the specimens from the two localities. In the Annals and Magazine, when considering the question whether the species presents an example of "dimorphic" males, Mr. Chilton says, "I would like to point out that I have not as yet had a sufficient number of specimens of *Moera subcarinata* to make me feel quite sure that the two forms are not simply animals of different ages." He refers also to the possibility of alternating forms, as discovered by Faxon in *Cambarus*. As to the long setae of the second gnathopods, my.
observation does not entirely confirm Mr. Chilton's, for in the Challenger specimens they appear to run out as usual to a fine apex, unless where broken or surmounted by some parasitic growth, although it is quite true that for almost the whole length the thickness is uniform.

*Elasmopus delaplata*, n. sp. (Pl. XCIIX.).

*Rostrum* rudimentary, lateral lobes of the head with flattened curve, and a small lobe just below and a little to the rear; first and second segments of the pleon with the posterolateral angles not very sharp, the third segment with these angles rather outdrawn, the lower part of the hind margin rather strongly serrate, and one serration on the lower margin just behind the angle; submarginal spines on all the three segments.

*Eyes* rather small, oval, placed near the margin of the lateral lobes, white in the specimen preserved in spirits, the ocelli small.

*Upper Antennae* with the peduncles and flagella respectively much longer than those of the lower pair; first joint elongate, narrowing a little distally, longer and thicker than the second joint, carrying a few cilia; second joint widening a little distally, carrying several groups of setæ on either side; third joint shorter than the second, but also elongate, widening distally, and carrying many groups of setæ; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, of thirty-five joints, the last minute, tipped with setæ, the others carrying two apical groups of setæ and a cylinder; the secondary flagellum slender, consisting of three long and one short joint, the tip of which reaches the end of the fourth joint of the primary flagellum.

*Lower Antennæ.*—First three joints very short, lobe of the first not protruding, gland-cone decurrent, reaching the end of the third joint, fourth joint much longer than the first three united, nearly as long as the second of the upper antennæ, carrying several groups of setæ; fifth joint a little shorter, much more slender, carrying many groups of setæ; flagellum of sixteen joints, the first as long as the two following together, the others increasing in length from the second to the thirteenth, all carrying apical groups of setæ, and, all but the last three, central groups also.

*Upper Lip* tending to circular, with the distal margin a little flattened, ciliation slight.

*Mandibles.*—Cutting plate with an almost smooth edge, bounded by a not very prominent tooth at the top, and two large ones below; secondary plate of the left mandible, broad at the base and the distal margin, the latter cut into five strong teeth, of which the lowest is the largest; in the Plate these teeth are seen in profile; on the right mandible the secondary plate is bifid, the forward tooth the longer, both more or less denticulate; the spine-row on the left mandible of four, on the right of three, denticulate curved spines; the molar tubercle massive, dilated at the crown, which is surrounded by denticules, covered on one side by a honeycomb pattern, and carries

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1887.)

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some short setæ besides the usual long one; the process over the molar tubercle is long and conspicuous; the first joint of the palp, immediately above this, is short, widening distally; the second joint is moderately long and straight, and, besides setæ along the inner margin, has a succession of groups upon the inner surface, that near the apex containing a row of some ten very long setæ; the third joint is longer than the two preceding united, has four or five groups of setæ on the outer surface near the convex outer margin; the inner margin is sinuous, forming with the outer a sharp apex; not far from the base it presents a groove or fold, about the middle of which begins a marginal row of short pectinate spines, more than seventy in number, succeeded by six long ones which carry the series to the apex.

*Lower Lip.*—Mandibular processes large, rounded at the ends.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate oval, small and narrow, with a plumose seta on the apex, and below it three or four setules; outer plate with seven spines on the oblique truncate apex, the three innermost spines having from five to seven long denticles towards the upper part, the others five or fewer; the second joint of the palp rather wide, reaching beyond the outer plate, having round its convex dentate margin ten thin spines, the apical pectinate on both edges, and eight submarginal spines.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate rather shorter and narrower than the outer, the rounded distal margin fringed with spines, the series not reaching the outer margin, and bounded by plumose setæ just at the top of the straight inner margin; the spines round the apical margin of the outer plate descend the convex outer margin a little way.

*Mandibles.*—The prismatic inner plates reach as far as or a little beyond the first joint of the palp; the plumose setæ commencing on the inner margin number about ten, the pectinate spines which fringe the apical border number about thirteen; there is also a long submarginal spine-tooth near the inner apex; the outer plates reach beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, and are fringed along the inner margin, round the apical, and a short way down the outer margin with about thirty-two spines, of which the outer five are setiform, the apical ten elongate, curved, the remainder moderately long, straight, spine-teeth; the first joint of the palp is very short, the second considerably more than twice as long, fringed on the inner border with many slender spines; the third joint much longer than the first, with groups of spines on the inner margin, the adjoining inner surface, and the distal part of the outer margin; the outer distal end is prolonged over the base of the finger in a short, ciliated, round-ended process; the finger is long, with a sharp nail having two or three setules at its base; the dorsal cilium small, near the base of the finger.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates much outdrawn in front, lower margin carrying some setules. First joint reaching beyond the side-plate, rather broad, widest distally, carrying long setæ on both margins at the upper part, an apical group of pectinate spines on the convexly bent hind margin; a larger group on the hind apex of the short second
joint; the third joint not much longer than broad, with spines on the lower border, which is produced in a short apex behind; the wrist as long as the hand, an apical group on the long front margin, almost all the inner surface covered with rows of long spines, the inner margin with very many groups of long, slightly plumose spines on the outer side, and on the inner side a dense brush of shorter strongly pectinate spines; the hand tending to oblong, widening slightly distally with groups of setiform spines along the serrate hind margin, rows on the inner surface near the centre, and near the front margin a continuous row of small spines, the row curving over to the front margin, in approaching which the spines become very long; four other rows succeed this, the last being apical; the spines appear to be finely pectinate; the convex palm-margin is closely set with short spines, each having an accessory thread near the tip; the nail of the stout curved finger reaches a little beyond the somewhat longer spines which define the palmar margin; the dorsal cilium is small.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates narrower than the preceding pair, narrower below than above. First joint similar to that of the first gnathopods but larger; third joint with a few spines on the lower part of the hind margin, which is produced into a conspicuous apex; the wrist short, broader than long, cup-like, with many pectinate spines on the short hind margin and a row along the distal border of the inner surface; the hand large, broader than the wrist, longer than the first joint, with many groups of slender feathered spines along the hind margin, a complete brush of them on part of the inner surface, and some small groups also on that surface near the front margin; the palm-margin has an irregular toothed eminence close to the hinge of the finger, over which the crooked finger bends, leaving a gap between its inner margin and the palm, and within this rises a smaller projection of the palm; the finger closes down against the inner surface between two small processes set upon that surface.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates like those of the preceding segment. The limb slender, first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, longer than the first joint of the second gnathopods, similarly bent and armed; second joint not very short; third joint longer than the fourth or fifth, a little decurrent in front, with slight spines at five points of the front margin, and at six of the hinder; fourth joint a little shorter than the fifth, with slender spines at five points of the hind margin; the fifth joint with spines at six points of the hind margin, and some setae at two or three points in front; the finger broad, about half the length of the fifth joint, distally broader than the base of the nail, with two setules at the raised point of the inner margin which also has a small cilium before reaching the setules; the dorsal cilium near the base of the finger small.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates not very broad, the margin of the narrow but deep excavation sinuous, convex at first and then concave. The limb closely resembles that of the preceding pair, but is a little shorter.

Third Peraeopods.—Front lobe of the side-plates rounded below, the hind lobe more
deeply produced and pointed. Branchial vesicles oval, descending a little beyond the hind lobe of the side-plate. First joint long and rather narrow, slightly wider above than below; the front margin nearly straight, with some small spines and setae, the hind margin serrate, continued in a crenate lobe below, partially overlapping the short second joint; the third joint longer than the fourth, equal to the fifth, apically produced, more behind than in front, slender spines at four points on each margin; the fourth joint also distally widened, a little produced behind, and there tipped with spines, of which there are three groups on the front margin; the fifth joint has spines at six points in front, and at four or five behind, of these the apical group being large and strong; the finger as in the preceding pereopods.

Fourth Perseopods.—The side-plates with a minute front lobe, the hinder as in the preceding segment. The limb broader and stronger than the preceding pair, the first and second joints larger but otherwise similar, the third joint more pronounced at the hinder apex, longer than the fifth joint; the fourth joint not at all produced behind, decidedly shorter than the fifth.

Fifth Perseopods.—The side-plates deeper than broad, crenate below. The first joint considerably larger than in the preceding pair, the hind margin more convex, all the joints after the second longer, especially the fourth joint; the fifth joint scarcely so broad, rather more decidedly drawn down at the apex of the hind margin than in the two preceding pairs.

Pleopods.—Peduncles long in comparison with the rami; coupling spines slender, with an apical and a lateral retroverted tooth, and a row of several denticles beginning at the apex and descending one side; left spines set far down the joint, six in number on the first two pairs, five on the third, seemingly with nearly equal branches, though as the tips of these branches easily get broken, it is not safe to speak positively on this point; joints of the rami from sixteen to eighteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with two strong apicaal spines besides the smaller marginal ones, the rami a little curved, the outer rather shorter than the inner, both with a few marginal spines and a group within the cavity formed by the producing of the outer margin to a point beyond the inner; peduncles of the second pair subequal in length to the rami, which are broader than those of the first pair, but respectively not so long, spined in a similar manner, the outer a little shorter than the inner; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami; the rami broad, lanceolate, but with slightly emarginate apices, the outer longer than the inner, equal in length to the outer of the first or the inner of the second pair, with spines at five points on each margin, of which the outer is serrate; each ramus has spines at the apex, the outer has also a group on the outer margin near the apex, otherwise its margins are smooth; the first pair reaches back nearly as far as the third, the second falling short of both.

Telson reaching beyond the peduncles of the third pair, elbnt nearly to the base, its
two halves apically a little dehiscent, together forming a broad oval, truncate at the base; on the outer sides, a little above each apex, the convex margin is interrupted and the angle carries a spine and a cilium. The difference between the telson of *Elasmopus subcarinata* and that of *Elasmopus delaplata* corresponds pretty exactly with the difference between the telson of *Mara rubromaculata* and that of *Mara brazelii*.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the third uropods, three-fifths of an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 320, off Monte Video, February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 37°. One specimen.

**Remark.**—The specific name refers to the place of capture off the mouth of the Río de la Plata.

**Genus Paraselasmopus, n. gen.**

Near *Elasmopus*, Costa.

The mandibular palp with the second joint much shorter than either the first or third.

*Upper Antennae* with small accessory flagellum.

The *Uropods* of moderate breadth.

The sixth segment of the *Pleon* very small.

It is perhaps doubtful whether this genus should be separated from *Elasmopus*, which in general it so closely resembles, but the proportions of the mandibular palp appear to be unique.

**Paraselasmopus suluensis** (Dana) (Pl. C).


No rostrum; lateral lobes of the head rounded, lower angles produced in a sharp point which does not project beyond the lateral lobes; seventh segment of the peraeon and first two of the pleon distally produced into a small sharp tooth on either side of the median line, the third segment by dorsal emargination of the hind margin forming on each side an angle of the hind margin rather than a tooth, the fourth segment with a long sinuous dorsal line, which at the centre forms two branches, each ending in a sharp upcurved tooth; the first and second segments of the pleon have the postero-lateral angles produced in short sharp points, while the third segment has these angles sharply
produced upwards, with the adjoining part of the lower margin cut into four or five serrations; the sixth segment very small.

*Eyes* large, oval, placed close to the lateral lobes of the head, the ocelli small, about sixty-six in number, the crystalline cones not longer than broad.

*Upper Antennae* much longer than the lower, first joint long and slender, but thicker and a little shorter than the second joint, with three spines along the lower margin; second joint carrying a few groups of slender setae; third joint less than one-third the length of the second, only a little longer, or not longer, than the first joint of the flagellum; the broken flagellum contained seventeen joints, of which the first was the longest; the secondary flagellum of two slender joints, together a little longer than the first of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ* slender, the peduncles and flagella respectively shorter and thinner than those of the upper antennæ; first joint little expanded, gland-cone decurrent, produced quite to the distal end of the third joint; fourth joint longer and thicker than the fifth, shorter than the first of the upper antennæ; fifth joint long and slender, furnished like the fourth with some groups of slender setae; flagellum much shorter than the peduncle, of ten joints, furnished with setæ, the first joint the longest, the last minute.

*Upper Lip* deeper than broad, with the distal margin rounded, but not broadly, closely ciliated.

*Mandibles.*—Cutting plate divided into eight or nine teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible distally broad, divided into six teeth; on the right mandible the secondary plate is slighter, distally bifid, the front tooth the longer, having three teeth along the front side and a little outward-pointing process above them; spine-row on the left mandible consisting of four, on the right of three, curved denticulate spines; molar tubercle with a strongly denticulate crown and a plumose setæ; the process near the base of the palp prominent; palp very slender, not so long as the body of the mandible, set just over the molar tubercle, the first joint as long as the third, and double or more than double the length of the second; the second very short, narrower than the first, a little broader than the third; the third narrow, slightly tapering, tipped with two long setæ, or setiform spines.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes deep, a little narrowed distally, very slightly dehiscent, with many cilia, including a pair on each lobe that are spiniform; the inner lobes deep and narrow, much ciliated on the distal and inner margins; mandibular processes long, narrow, rather divergent.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate small, ovate, tipped with two plumose setæ; outer plate with seven spines on the truncate oblique distal margin, the denticles minute on the slender innermost spine, prominent on the next three but only two or three in number, while on each of the three outermost spines there is not more than a single
denticle; the first joint of the palp more than half the length of the second, the second broad, with convex outer margin, reaching beyond the outer plate, carrying round the distal margin seven long finely pectinate spines, with four or five submarginal spines.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate a little shorter and narrower than the outer, the oblique apical portion fringed with pectinate spines, followed by plumose setae on the distal part of the inner margin; many long pectinate spines fringe the apical border of the outer plate.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates nearly reaching the apex of the short first joint of the palp, the truncate distal border sloping inwards, fringed with long spines, some of which are strongly denticulate, the inner part of the apex perhaps having spine-teeth; the outer plates not reaching the distal end of the second joint of the palp, with graduated spine-teeth beginning low down on the inner margin, the lower small, all of them closely set, to the number of twelve on the inner margin, followed by five, long and curved, on the distal border, with a sixth not dentiform; there are also numerous groups of not-tapering spines on the surface near the inner margin; the second joint of the palp is stout, nearly twice as long as the first, fringed with slender spines on the inner margin; the third joint as long as the first, its inner margin finely pectinate, some slender spines around the distal portion, the apex produced on the outer surface into a small oval or conical lobe, finely ciliated, and shown on the Plate as appearing through the transparent finger; the finger with its inner margin finely pectinate, many adpressed cilia on the surface, cilia or setules at the base of the very elongate nail, and a dorsal cilium at a little distance from the base of the finger.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates not much deeper than broad, a little outdrawn below in front, the hinder part of the lower margin serrate, a few spines and setae and setules fringing the lower margin; the first joint reaching below the side-plate, not as long as the wrist and hand united, with a few long setae on the front and hind margins; the second joint short, with two slender spines at the hinder apex; the third joint not much longer, rhomboidal, with spines at two points of the hind margin, a row of ten along the distal margin, with a row of six little spinules above them; the wrist nearly as long as the hand, and distally a little wider, with numerous groups of long pectinate spines on the hind margin and inner surface, and two apical spines on the outer margin; the hand oblong, twice as long as broad, with many groups of long spines on the hind margin and inner surface, and an oblique row along the central part of the inner surface of twenty short spines, continued distally by longer spines; the somewhat oblique palm is well defined, with two or three palmar spines inserted on the surface on each side, among which the finger closes down; the palmar rim is cut into minute erect teeth, and has a fringe of submarginal setae and setules; the finger has some setules along the inner margin, two longer ones at the base of the long nail; the dorsal cilium is small, at a little distance from the hinge.
Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates a little longer than the preceding pair, which they resemble, except that they are not outdrawn in front. Branchial vesicles as long as the first joint, nearly twice as long as broad. First and second joints of the limb as in the preceding pair, but larger; third joint drawn out to a pointed apex behind as well as in front, with spines at two points of the hind margin; the wrist only equal in length to the preceding joint, broader than long, cup-shaped, with five groups of spines on the short hind margin, and a couple of short spines at the apex of the front margin; the hand of great size, longer than the first and second joints united, much broader than the wrist, nearly twice as long as broad, with a few spines along the long front margin, seven or eight groups of setae along the shorter hind margin; the palm oblique, of very irregular outline; from the two edges between which the hinge of the finger is inserted arises a large prominence with seven spines, three pairs and an odd one, above its sinuous margin, this prominence being followed by four emarginations, bounded each by a spine, the outermost a very small one, on either side of which there project from the inner surface two processes evidently intended to receive the point of the strong curved finger, as in Cheirocratus sundevalli; the dorsal ciliation is very small, at some little distance from the base of the finger, the inner margin of which shows some small hairs.

First Peraepods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding segment; branchial vesicles more inflated at the centre. First joint of the limb longer than in the preceding pair, with the front margin rather more sinuous, some very long setae at the upper part of the hind margin; third joint longer than either the fourth or the fifth, not decurrent, with spines at three points of the front margin, setiform spines or spinules at four points of the hind margin; the fourth joint equal in length to the fifth, with spines at four points of the hind margin, spinules at two points of the first; the fifth joint with spines at six points of the hind margin, spinules or small setae at two points of the front; the finger short and broad, not much more than half the length of the fifth joint, the inner margin forming an angle in front of the little curved nail, two cilia being inserted at this point; the dorsal ciliation small, close to the hinge; there is another ciliation on the dorsal line near the base of the nail.

Second Peraepods.—The side-plates deeply but not widely excavate. The branchial vesicles at the centre as broad as two-thirds of their length. The limb nearly as in the preceding pair.

Third Peraepods.—Side-plates not very broad. Branchial vesicles widest distally. First joint of the limb much longer than broad, broader above than below, with spines at eight points of the front margin, the hind margin nearly straight, serrate, forming an angle with the serrate hind part of the lower margin; the second joint with a group of spines at the apex of the front margin; third joint with spines at four points of the straight front, and four of the convex hind, margin; the rest of the limb missing.
Fourth Peropods.—Side-plates narrow. Branchial vesicles smaller than the first joint, in position pointed backwards. First joint similar to that in the preceding pair, but larger, rather more widened at the top, with spines at nine points of the front margin; the two following joints also like those of the preceding pair, but larger, with stronger spines, and the third joint proportionately a little more decurrent both in front and behind.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates small. The first joint larger than in the preceding pair, broader at the centre; the two following joints similar to those of the preceding pair, not larger.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines broad at the base, with from two to three pairs of retroverted teeth below the apex; in the third pair there is a strong spine at the inner apex of the peduncle close to the coupling spines, and many times as long, and another spine about half its length at the outer apex; cleft spines four in number in the first two pairs, three in the third pair, the arms nearly equal in length; the joints were nine to the inner, ten to the outer, rami of the third pair.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the rami, with several spines along the margins, and some large and strong ones about the apex, the outer rami a little shorter than the inner, each with a few spines on the margin, and a strong apical group; the peduncles of the second pair a little shorter than the rami; the rami respectively shorter than those of the first pair, but, as well as the peduncles, very similarly armed; the inner margin of the inner rami more closely spined; third uropods missing.

Telson small, scarcely longer than broad, cleft nearly to the base. The dehiscence boat-shaped, bounded by a sharp apex on either side, while the slightly converging outer lateral margins form two other apices still more produced, each pair of apices having the interval between the two points occupied by two long unequal spines, which extend back much beyond the apices themselves.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—Station 186, between Cape York and the Arrou Islands, September 8, 1874; lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E.; depth, 8 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. One specimen.

Remarks.—Dana’s Gammarus sulcensis was taken in the “Sooloo Sea; from a small island off the harbour of Soung; among seaweed floating off the shore.” He states that “the stylets [uropods] are all long, and extend equally far backwards.”
Family *Ampeliscidae*.

In 1856 Spence Bate made the Tetromatides the third subfamily of the Gammaridae, with the single genus *Tetromatus*; in 1857, finding that *Tetromatus* was identical with *Ampelisca*, he altered the name of the subfamily to Ampeliscades. A paper by Costa, of which a preliminary notice had appeared in 1853, was given to the world in full in 1857; in this paper the Ampeliscina were the first subfamily of the Gammaridei, and to it Costa assigned the genera *Ampelisca* and *Araneops*, which are in fact one and the same, but he also noticed that *Haploops*, Liljeborg, ought to be placed in the same group. In 1861 Bate and Westwood call the subfamily Ampeliscides, including in it the genera *Ampelisca* and *Haploops*. In 1865 Liljeborg made the Ampeliscina the ninth subfamily of the Gammaridae, with the same two genera. Boeck in 1870 placed the Ampeliscinæ as the sixteenth subfamily of the Gammaridae, adding *Byblis* as a third genus. With the same genera and with the definition unaltered, in his subsequent work Boeck changed the subfamily into a family, with the name Ampeliscidae, which he placed fifth in his arrangement of the Amphipoda Gammarina. In 1882 Sars writes the name Ampeliscidae instead of Ampeliscaïde. In 1886 Gerstaecker adopts the title "*Ampeliscina, Sp. Bate*" for the fourth subfamily of the Gammaridae. The following is the copious definition which Boeck gives of the family:—

"**Upper Lip** broad, apically little arcuate.

"**Mandibles** like one another, apically broad, dentate; the accessory plate also much dentate; the molar tubercle very prominent; spines of the spine-row numerous, long, strong, and apically more or less furcate and sometimes (partim) serrate; the palp more or less elongate, three-jointed.

"**Lower Lip** very broad; the inner plate broad.

"**First Maxilla** with the inner plate long, but not broad, apically furnished with a few plumose setæ; the palp two-jointed, apically armed with a few strong teeth and spines.

"**Second Maxilla** with the outer plate longer and sometimes (partim) broader than the inner.

"**Maxillipeds** robust; the inner plate elongate; the outer large, armed on the inner margin with broad teeth, apically with curved spines.

"The body elongate, deep, compressed; the side-plates tolerably large or of moderate size, with setæ on the lower margin; the head apically produced; the eyes two (?) or four, simple.

"The two hinder [fifth and sixth] segments of the pleon coalesced.

"**Upper Antennæ** with a long flagellum, without accessory flagellum, attached to the apex of the head.

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1 In explanation of the fact that Bate and Westwood in 1861 give references to the Brit. Mus. Cat. Amph. Crust. of 1862, it will be remembered that the two works were being produced simultaneously and practically by the same author.
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"Lower Antennae also with very long flagellum, attached under the head.

"First and Second Gnathopods slender, with small, subcheliform hands.

"First and Second Peropods narrow; the third joint broad.

"Third and Fourth Peropods retroverted; the fingers small.

"Fifth Peropods much shorter than the Third or Fourth; the first joint much dilated below and behind.

"Uropods biramous; the rami of the third pair laminar and setose.

"Tidson more or less deeply cleft."

In regard to this definition it may be remarked that the likeness between the two mandibles does not extend to the secondary plate, since that on the right mandible is as usual of weaker construction than that on the left; of the third and fourth peraeopods it is rather the two terminal joints (and perhaps the third) that are retroverted than the whole of the limb; notice might also well be taken, among the family characteristics, of the gland-cells in the first and second peraeopods.

Genus Ampelisca, Kroyer, 1842.

1853. Araneops, Costa, Rend. della Soc. r. Forb.
1855. Ampelisca, Liljeborg, Om Hafs-Crustaceer vid Kullaberg i Skåne, p. 137.
1870. " " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 141.
1874. " " Buchholz, Die zweite deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, Bd. ii.
1876. " " Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 46.
1879. " " Hook, Carcinologisches, p. 144.
For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Kroyer, 1842 (p. 199); for the definition of Araneops, see Note on Costa, 1857 (p. 296); for that of Pseudophalimus, see Note on Stimpson, 1854 (p. 279); and for that of Tetromatus, see Note on Spence Bate, 1857 (p. 293). Boeck in 1876 gives the following definition to Ampelisca:

"Mandibles with the second joint of the palp broad; the third joint much narrower, but almost of the same length as the second.

"Maxillipeds with the third joint of the palp apically much dilated.

"Eyes four, placed on the anterior margin of the head.

"Lower Antennae with the first and second joints of the peduncle not externally visible.

"Fifth Perceopods with the first joint triangular, elongate behind and below; the fifth joint elongate, oval, longer than the fourth; the finger lanceolate.

"Third Uropods extended beyond the extremity of the First and Second pairs, the rami elongate, laminar, furnished with long plumose setae.

"Telson elongate, more than twice as long as broad, cleft to the base."

The Challenger species do not show the palp of the mandibles in all cases with its second joint broad, or with its third joint almost of the same length as the second, and in one species, Ampelisca abyssicola, the fifth joint of the fifth perceopods is shorter, instead of longer, than the fourth.

Spence Bate, in his definition of Ampelisca in 1878, includes the character "eyes imperfect," but though the eyes in the Ampelisidae are very differently constitutted from those of other Amphipoda, it is doubtful whether they should be considered imperfect; behind each of the four bright lenses in the head of an Ampelisca there is a cirelet of very numerous optical elements (indicated in fig. a.i. Pl. CIII.), which are by no means suggestive of imperfect vision.

*Ampelisca acinaces*, n. sp. (Pls. CI., CII.).

The animal acutely compressed all along the dorsal line, the head elongate, in front narrow and rather sinuously truncate; the postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments rounded, the third segment having the lower margin nearly straight and making almost a right angle with the hind margin; the fourth segment of the pleon having a

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1 Boeck himself finds this third joint only half as long as the second in Ampelisca eschrichtii.
transverse dorsal depression, which facilitates its telescoping with the segment before it; the partially coalescent fifth and sixth segments have a similar depression between them.

Eyes round, simple, the upper pair near the rounded upper corner of the head, the lower pair close to the lower corners.

Upper Antennae.—First joint short; second more slender, but much longer, with about a dozen long slender spines on the lower margin; the third joint nearly as long as the first, not distinguishable from the joints of the flagellum, of which there are ten, together longer than the peduncle, having setiform spines on the lower margin.

Lower Antennae much longer than the upper, about equal to the length of the animal. The first two joints short and comparatively broad, the third a little longer than the second, directed upwards close to the lower margin of the head, beyond which it scarcely reaches; the fourth joint more slender, longer than the whole peduncle of the upper antenna, with slender spines at a few points of the under margin; the fifth joint thinner and shorter, similarly armed; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, of thirty-four slender joints, armed with slender spines, many of them long.

The Upper Lip appears to have distally a faint unsymmetrical emargination, with very slight ciliation.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate bent at almost a right angle to the upper edge of the trunk, divided into five teeth, of which the uppermost extends beyond the rest; on the left mandible there appear to be two extra denticles on this largest tooth; the secondary plate is narrow, apically divided into three, or perhaps five, teeth; it is of slighter structure on the right than on the left mandible, in each being more or less parallel to the principal plate; the spine-row is of thirteen or fourteen closely set, backward-curving spines, which are denticulate and nearly evenly broad till they suddenly narrow to the apex; the molar tubercle is prominent, its oval crown set with strong denticles, and having a long low ridge with an angled margin just above its distal border; a broad process rises beside the base of the palp; the palp is longer than the trunk, set over the molar tubercle, its first joint more than twice as long as broad, its margins carrying two or three small spines; the second joint twice as long as the first, with slender spines at five or six points on each of two edges; the third joint is longer than the first, but shorter than the second, very thin, the hind margin convex, the narrow apex carrying two or three spines, and the straight front margin having three pairs.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes deeply but not widely divided and strongly ciliated on the inner margins, the ciliation passing round only the inner portion of the rather flatly convex distal margins; the inner lobes reaching nearly as far forward as the principal; the mandibular processes very short, with the narrow rounded apices slightly converging.

First Maxillae.—Inner plate small, with a short seta or spine on the narrow apex, and a long plumose seta some way below the apex on the inner margin, which below this is
densely ciliated; the outer plate has the inner margin produced into an apical tooth; the truncate slightly convex distal margin carrying eleven spines, of which some, chiefly the outer ones, have lateral denticles, while the inner ones have the two edges serrate; the outer apex of the joint which carries this plate has some small spines; the first joint of the palp is quite short, the second reaches much beyond the outer plate, widening distally, the distal margin cut into five teeth, beside which are planted five spine-teeth, the outermost the longest, and six submarginal elongate spines.

Second Maxille.—The inner plate narrow, shorter and narrower than the outer, the lower half of its inner margin densely ciliated, the upper half and apex fringed with strongly plumose setæ or spines; the semicircular apex of the outer plate is fringed with spines, four or five on its outer margin being plumose and more setiform; low down on the outer margin there are one or two small spines.

Maxillipeds.—The basal joint is fringed with setæ, many of them very long and densely plumose. The inner plates are narrow, reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, the distal margin serrate, sloping outwards, carrying three spine-teeth near the inner apex, which are almost concealed from the inner view by a row of five or six long plumose setæ crossing the surface; the outer plates large, reaching almost to the apex of the second joint of the palp, the lower part of the inner margin smooth, with two or three small spines upon or near it, the upper part strongly crenate and carrying six strong spine-teeth, somewhat spoon-shaped in outline; round the apical margin there are five longer spines, the outermost being the narrowest; the first joint of the palp is short, the second long, the inner margin fringed with long spines; the third joint longer than the first, narrowest at the base, the inner margin and apex fringed with spines, of which there are groups also on the surface; the spines on the inner margin appear to be plumosely pectinate in the lower half; the finger is small, little curved, with a rather long nail, near which on the inner margin the finger has some four decurrent spinules or setules; the dorsal cillum is small, near the hinge.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates much wider below than above, the rounded lower corner in front being produced over the basal joints of the lower antennæ, the lower margin fringed with numerous long plumose setæ and some shorter smooth setæ inserted more deeply; the smooth hind margin forms apically a small tooth which does not reach beyond the lower margin. The first joint not reaching below the side-plate, a little widened distally, with short setæ on the front margin, long ones on the surface, long and short on the hind margin; the second joint short, with a group of apical spines behind; the third joint oblong, with the front apex pointed, the hinder rounded and fringed with long spines; the wrist longer and wider than the hand, widest after it becomes free from the third joint, the front margin carrying six or seven groups of spines, almost all the free hind margin crowded with slender pectinate spines of very various lengths, the apex having some very short by the side of some that are very long; the hand a narrow oval,
with half a dozen groups of setæ or spines on the front margin, many spines on the apex, and eleven groups of spines on the hind margin, in character resembling the series on the wrist; the finger slender, curved, a little more than half the length of the hand, with six or seven decurrent spines along the inner margin, the nail short; the dorsal cilium spine-like, placed near the hinge.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates long, widening a little below, carrying on the surface some vertical streaks, the lower margin fringed and the hind margin apically toothed as in the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles not very broad, but as long as the side-plates. The marsupial plates shorter and much narrower than the branchial vesicles, fringed with very long setæ. The first joint reaching perhaps a little below the side-plate, curved, expanding distally, the front margin sinuous, with some long setæ both above and below and short spines in the middle; the hinder margin carrying numerous long setæ, the lower ones plumose; the second joint with a seta in the middle of the hind margin and a group at the apex; the third joint nearly oblong, narrowing apically, with a few spines along the hind margin and an apical group; the wrist very long and narrow, much longer than the hand, armed as in the first gnathopods, but with the groups in front more numerous, behind less closely set, and the spines longer; the hand longer and narrower than in the first gnathopods, the margins similarly armed, the inner surface closely set with rows of spines; the finger longer than in the preceding pair, but otherwise like it.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates nearly as in the preceding pair, but with less difference in width above and below. First joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, a little curved and slightly expanded distally, the upper part of the hind margin bare, the lower carrying long setæ; the second joint short; the third long and broad, with very long plumose setæ on the lower half of the front and more than the half of the hind margin; the fourth joint scarcely longer than broad, much narrower than the third joint, with many long setæ on the hind margin, and two small spines at the apex of the front; the fifth joint somewhat oval, much longer than the fourth, with the long plumose setæ on both margins except at the proximal part, eight on the hind margin, and twice that number on the front; the finger slender, curved, with smooth edges, much exceeding in length the fourth and fifth joints united.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates broad, with many of the vertical striations which seem to occur generally on the side-plates in this genus, the front margin slightly convex, the lower margin nearly straight, fringed, but not closely, with setæ and spines, the excavation behind not deeper than broad, the hind margin below the prominent rounded angle sloping forwards with a slight concavity, and merging without any intervening tooth in the lower margin. The branchial vesicles as in the two preceding pairs. The marsupial plates narrow, as long as the branchial vesicles. The limb differs in some respects from that of the preceding pair; the second joint has the hind margin
fringed with plumose setae; the third joint is longer, and strongly fringed with long densely plumose setae along the whole of both margins, it is slightly less broad at the distal end than higher up; the hand is rather longer, and the finger not being longer is therefore less in excess of the length of the two preceding joints united.

Third Peræopods.—The side-plates broad but shallow, the hind lobe less deep than the front, and having the hind margin of the first joint attached to it. The branchial vesicles not very large, bent forwards across the first joint, with the upper edge concave. The marsupial plates narrow and short, with seven long setæ about the distal end. The first joint of very irregular shape, the greatest breadth about equal to the length, the front margin describing a great curve, which ends near the apex of the second joint; it has several spines at intervals, and long plumose setæ inserted either on the margin or at some distance within it; the hind margin is short and smooth, almost straight, scarcely reaching the top of the second joint; the second joint is short, partly covered in front by the lower lobe of the first joint; it has an apical spine and spinule; the third joint has the appearance of being reversed, the hind margin being straight, with two small apical spines, the front margin very convex, with some spines of different lengths, the apex a little decurrent but not pointed; the fourth joint is longer, with parallel sides, the front fringed with spines, the hinder straight and smooth, but its slightly decurrent apex carrying a notable group of spines of very various lengths, some of which have for part of their length three lines of denticles; besides eight stout spines, there are three slender ones, the terminal part of the longest delicately pectinate; the fifth joint is rather longer than the fourth but more slender, straight, the longer front margin with its apex produced below the insertion of the finger, and armed with a dozen long spines, most of them partially pectinate; there is also a long spine at the apex, beside two or three spinules; the hinder margin, which is straighter than the front, has seven spines, of successively greater length; the finger is very short, abruptly upturned, with a small dorsal ciliation close to the hinge, and on the middle of the back a group of many little denticles.

Fourth Peræopods.—The side-plates very shallow, not lobed, but deeper in front than behind, where they form a rounded point. The branchial vesicles small, placed as in the preceding segment. The first joint of the limb large, projecting in front above, with feathered setæ round the prominent corner, the long margin below this almost straight, having small spines at intervals, its lower lobe overlapping the second joint to its apex; the hind margin curved above and below, but for the chief part nearly straight and smooth, the lower margin behind standing clear from the next joint; the next two joints as in the preceding pair; the fourth joint rather wider distally, the hinder apex similarly armed, the front margin with stronger spines; the fifth joint is set on, as in the preceding pair, near the front apex of the fourth joint; it has seven spines, rather stout but not elongate, along the front margin, and some on the apex; there are three on the hind margin; the finger is as in the preceding peræopods.
Fifth Pterygopods.—Side-plates shallow and not very broad, with two setae and a small spine on the convex lower margin; at the narrow line of attachment, both in this and other species of the genus, these side-plates seem to be almost coalesced with the segment. The first joint with the front margin nearly straight, carrying nine spinules and an apical spine; the lower margin, after passing across the top of the second joint, abruptly descends along the back of it, but before reaching the end curves up again, and with a slightly convex course, closely fringed with long plumose setae, makes an obtuse angle with the slightly convex, backward-tending, smooth hind margin, the greatest breadth of the joint being at the angle; on a large part of the inner surface of this great wing there are long setae; the second joint with the sides almost parallel, the front margin a little decurrent, with an apical spine, and two spinules; within the apex there are three spinules on the lower margin; the third joint is shorter than the second, especially behind, where it has two or three long setae and two or three spines; in front its apex is decidedly decurrent, set about with three or four slight spines; the fourth joint is longer than the third, shorter than the second, widening distally, the apex behind slightly decurrent, carrying a spine; the apex in front more decurrent, with several spinules on the lower margin within the apex; the fifth joint is nearly as long as the three preceding joints united, broader above than below, the front and hind margins slightly convex, smooth, the lower margin obliquely truncate, the surface having some short submarginal spines and some spinules difficult to discern, and there are some at the apex; the finger is much narrower, but with something of the same laminar appearance, and about three-quarters of its length, lanceolate in shape, with very little firmness of texture; there is a small seta near the hind margin below the middle.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines broad at the base, having a lateral tooth much stronger on the apical on one side, and on the other a succession of small teeth; the peduncles have also groups of long plumose setae; the inner ramus of the first pair has on its long first joint a plumose seta followed by six cleft spines, with the outer arm clearly serratate on the inner edge; this joint has also four plumose setae below the cleft spines; there are twenty-eight joints on the outer ramus of this pair, and twenty-two on the inner.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair are shorter than the rami, with small spines along the upper margins, the rami are slender, reaching little beyond the peduncles of the second pair, the outer rather the shorter, each curving to the acute apex, the inner carrying a few spinules on the margins high up, and some minute surface spines; the peduncles of the second pair nearly as long as the rami, with spines along the upper margin; the inner ramus rather longer than the outer, with thirteen spines along the serrate upper margin, which is apically curved and acute; the outer ramus has sixteen spines on the serrate upper margin of the outer surface, and side by side with these on the inner surface another row of eleven or twelve, more decurrent, the last five long, and with the apical
portion denticulate; the peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, apically acute below, with a spine and some spinules on the upper margin; the rami lanceolate, subequal, reaching much beyond the preceding pair, carrying marginal spines of various kinds, some being slender and setiform.

_Telson_ subequal in length to the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft for three-quarters of its length, the cleft nowhere dehiscent; the outer margins converging little for the first two-thirds of the telson's length, then rapidly; a feathered cillum and lower down an apically plumose spine or seta are inserted on the margin just before the apex is reached; the surface on either side has five spines or setules.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the apex of the third uropods, seventeen-twentieths of an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 163b, Port Jackson, June 3, 1874; depth, 35 fathoms; bottom, hard ground; bottom temperature, 63°0. One specimen, female.

**Remark.**—The specific name, derived from the Latin word _acinaces_, a Persian sabre, refers to the sharp curved dorsal outline of the animal.

*Ampelisca chiltoni_, n. sp. (Pl. CIII).

The acuteness of the dorsal compression seems to be limited to the head, which is truncate in front; the posterior lateral angles of the third pleon-segment produced in a small acute point; the fourth segment having a small transverse dorsal depression, beyond which the dorsal line is rather sinuous, ending in an angular apex; the dorsal division between the fifth and sixth segments is very slightly marked; the dorsal line of the sixth segment divides at about the centre, forming two small wings, the median line convex, the wings straight at the top, ending angularly on each side of the telson, the postero-lateral angles sharply produced at the base of the uropods, and furnished with spines, the lower margins carrying plumose setae.

_Eyes_ and _Antennæ_ nearly as in _Ampelisca acinaces_. In one specimen examined there were twenty-eight joints on the flagellum of the lower antennæ; the first two joints of the peduncle appeared rather more dilated than in the compared species, the flagellum also being shorter.

**Upper Lip.**—The distal margin of the inner plate flatly convex, ciliated, with a faint emargination not central; the outer plate broader, with an almost semicircular outline, and a faint distal central emargination.

*Mandibles_ similar to those of _Ampelisca acinaces_; but the spine-row consists of ten spines; the molar tubercle has a tooth on the forward side; the margin of the crown is set with strong denticles in the left mandible on the inner side only, the opposite side
being divided into three strong simple teeth; on the third joint of the palp there are four pairs of spines to the front margin and a pair on the apex.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes broad, the distal margins broadly convex; the inner lobes rather tumid, distally well ciliated; the mandibular processes small and little prominent.

First Maxillae.—Inner plate apically narrowed, and carrying on the apex two small plumose spines or short setae, the outer a little longer than the inner; the eleven spines on the outer plate are not very dissimilar to those of *Ampelisca acinaces*; the inner ones have lateral denticles instead of serrate edges, but possibly in the other species the denticles have been worn or accidentally broken off; the second and third of the innermost have, however, in this species their concave inner edges smooth; the palp has the distal edge of the second joint cut into sharper teeth and bordered with sharper and longer spine-teeth than in the other species; there are eleven submarginal spines.

Second Maxillae.—Rather below the middle of the inner margin of the inner plate begins a row of about thirteen long plumose setae, which cross the surface a little below the apex; another row begins nearer to the apex, which itself is narrowed, sloping outwards, fringed with many long spines; the inner plate is longer than the outer, wider towards the apex, which has an outward sloping curve, and is fringed with very many long spines.

Maxillipeds resembling those of *Ampelisca acinaces*, but with the distal margin of the inner plates more squarely truncate; the outer plates with nine spoon-shaped spine-teeth on the inner border, and six spines on the broad indented distal margin, the two outermost being plumose, setiform; the second joint of the palp is long, crowded with spines on the inner margin and apex, and also has a single spine on the outer margin below the centre; the third joint is widest not far from the base, and then narrows to the broad flat apex, round which and the inner margin there are many spines; the finger is inserted far below the apex; it is very narrow, and has a long thin nail which constitutes nearly half its total length; on the inner margin near the base of the nail it has about four decurrent spindles; the dorsal ciliun is small, near the hinge.

First Gnathopods like those of *Ampelisca acinaces*, differing as follows:—The side-plates are much less widened below, the hind margin is straight with no concavity, though it may be noticed that it has the little terminal tooth; the setae that project below the lower margin are here less regularly set on the surface; the second joint has spines at two points of the hind margin above the apex; the third joint has very numerous spines along the hind margin, and a row which crosses the surface above the apex; there is a long row of long spines on the inner surface of the wrist; the hand is a little more dilated near the base, and the spines on the inner surface seem to be more numerous than in the other species.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates a little dilated below, the hind margin nearly
straight, with a small apical tooth. The branchial vesicles broad, not quite so long as the side-plates. The marsupial plates narrow, longer than the branchial vesicles. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, the setæ on its hind margin of great length; the second joint having setæ or spines at three points of the hind margin; the rest of the limb nearly as in *Amphelisca acinaces*, but narrower, with more spines on the hind margin of the third joint; the hand less than half the length of the wrist, set over the inner surface with many rows of short spines; six of the spinules which fringe the inner margin of the narrow finger are spinous on two edges, the seventh, which lies beside the nail and is of equal length with it, appears to be smooth.

*First Perawopods.*—The side-plates of nearly equal width throughout, the hind margin without an apical tooth. The branchial vesicles broad, longer than the side-plates. The marsupial plates narrow; longer than the branchial vesicles. The limb differing little from that of *Amphelisca acinaces*; the hind margin of the first joint more convex; the third joint apically narrower; the fourth joint with many long setæ on the hind margin, and at the apex of the front one long and one short seta; the fifth joint fringed with setæ and slender spines along more than half the convex front margin, but with only two straight slender spines standing out from the hind margin; the finger a little longer than the two preceding joints united.

*Second Perawopods.*—Side-plates with the front margin very slightly convex, the excavation behind of little depth, the hind margin below the acute upturned angle being nearly as long as the front margin. The first joint of the limb about reaching the end of the side-plate, fringed with numerous setæ, those in the middle of the hind margin being longer than those lower down; the second joint having the hind margin fringed with plumose setæ; the third joint longer than in the preceding pair, densely fringed on both margins; the short fourth joint fringed on the hind margin except near the base, and with an apical group in front; the fifth joint having spines or setæ along the lower half in front, and on the hind margin three slender spines, each with an attendant spine; the finger longer than the two preceding joints united, a short dorsal cilium close to the hinge; as in the preceding species, there is on the front margin of the third joint a series of long setæ strongly but loosely feathered, and another series densely feathered.

*Third Perawopods.*—Side-plates broad but not deep, the front lobe wider and rather deeper than the hinder one. The branchial vesicles small, bent forwards across the first joint, but not reaching the front of it. The marsupial plates short and narrow, with nine setæ. The first joint large, its greatest breadth exceeding the length, the front margin describing an immense curve, fringed, except at the lower part, with some setæ and small spines, the hind margin double, nearly straight, as if soldered above to the side-plate, neither this nor the front margin at all overlapping the short second joint, which has a couple of spinules on the front apex; the third joint once and a half the length of
the second, with a spinule on the straight hind margin and another at its apex, the convex front margin having several slender setiform spines, and a strong apical spine; the fourth joint longer than the fifth, broad and straight, fringed in front with slender spines, and having at the apex a long strong one; within the smooth hind margin there are three groups of short spines, and a complex apical group with three slender spines, four short stout ones, and one or two that are long and stout; the fifth joint with eighteen slender spines or setae along the serrate front margin, some long spines on its produced apex, the hind margin straight and smooth; the finger very short, abruptly upturned, with a dorsal cilium and a dorsal denticle.

Fourth Perexopods.—The side-plates deeper in front than behind, with some feathered setae on the lower part of the front margin and the hinder part of the lower margin. The branchial vesicles as in the preceding segment, but rather smaller. The first joint larger than in the preceding pair, its greatest breadth equal to the length, in front projecting in a great rounded angle, the sides of which are straight, the lower side longer than the upper; about the angle there are some feathered setae, and spinules on other parts of the margin; the apex forms a narrow, scarcely decurrent, little lobe; the hind margin is much and evenly curved, armed with a few spinules; the second and third joints are much as in the preceding pair; the fourth joint is strongly spined along the front margin, having five long spines, and a dozen others smaller, of different lengths; within the hind margin are several short spines on the surface, the apical group being in general as in the third pereopods, the two long spines being denticulate in the lower portion; the fifth joint is longer than in the preceding pair, but still not quite so long as the fourth; its serrate front margin and apex carry eighteen long spines; the hind margin has one submarginal spine; the tiny finger has three dorsal denticles, its distal half abruptly narrower than the proximal, and carrying two little curved dorsal setules, possibly marking the base of a nail.

Fifth Perexopods.—The side-plates shallow, the lower margin preceded by plumose setae, and fringed with slender spines. The first joint with the front margin nearly straight, armed with eleven spinules; the lower margin crossing the top of the second joint, behind descending much below it; the hind margin smooth, sloping backwards with a gentle convexity to join the upward curve of the lower margin, the whole free part of which is densely fringed with plumose setae; the greatest breadth of the joint is at the meeting of the hinder and lower margins; there are many long setae on the inner surface; the second joint is short, with two or three small apical spines in front; the third joint is longer than the second, the decurrent apex in front having four small spines; the hinder apex acute, much more decurrent; the hind margin fringed with about a dozen long plumose setae, of which one on the apex is of great length; the fourth joint longer than the third, with some short spines on the hinder apex, the front margin very convex, with five groups of short spines on the surface near it, a spine and spinules
on a quasi-apex, beyond which the true apex is decurrent, and has on its lower or inner margin four short but strong spines; the fifth joint scarcely longer than the fourth, narrower at the base than elsewhere, laminar, with the front and hind margins smooth, slightly convex, the distal margin obliquely truncate, having four small sharp spines with accessory threads at the front, and two or three at the back; the finger lanceolate, as long as the fifth joint, with a short setule at the back where the narrow sharp nail commences.

**Pleopods.**—The coupling spines sinuous, with a large lateral retroverted tooth on one side, and on the other a row of six or seven small teeth succeeding the apical tooth; there are also many plumose setae on the peduncles; the cleft spines numbered six in the ramus examined, the longer arm being obviously serrate on the inner side; the outer ramus had twenty joints.

**Uropods.**—The peduncles of the first pair a little shorter than the longer ramus, with many spines along the upper margins, and a submarginal series near the lower border; on the inner distal margin there is a small tooth and a long spine; the rami are slender, somewhat curved, apically acute, the lower longer than the upper, but much less conspicuously spined; the peduncles of the second pair quite as long as the rami, reaching much beyond those of the preceding pair; of the upper edges the inner has many spines, the outer few but longer ones; the rami are broad, reaching little beyond the preceding pair, the upper rather longer than the lower, both with curved acute tips, the upper edges fringed with many spines, the lower ramus having a second series ending near the apex with a spine of great length, distally denticulate; the peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, apically produced below, the upper margin carrying a small group of spines; the rami lanceolate, subequal, reaching much beyond the other pairs, the upper one with its upper margin smooth, except for a small feathered spine near the top, the lower margin serrate, armed with spines and feathered setae, the lower ramus rather the longer, serrate on both margins, setiferous.

**Telson** longer than the peduncles of the third uropods, nearly twice as long as its greatest breadth, cleft for more than three-quarters of its length, not dehiscent, the sides at first almost parallel, then converging gently to the distal end; the apices slightly emarginate, each having a spine and a cilium, the inner corner slightly more produced than the outer; several small spines are dotted about the surface of the telson.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the apex of the third uropods, three-fifths of an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 167, off New Zealand, June 24, 1874; lat. 39° 32' S., long. 171° 48' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Four specimens.

**Remark.**—The specific name is given in compliment to my obliging friend, Mr. Charles Chilton, of New Zealand, who is doing so much good work upon the Sessile-eyed Crustacea.
Ampelisca abyssicola, n. sp. (Pl. CIV.).

The back of the peraeon and first three pleon-segments rounded, the head dorsally compressed, in front a little emarginate at the top, so that the lower part forms a slightly prominent lobe of irregular outline on either side, sloping backwards below; the postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments rounded, of the third not rounded, but not produced or upturned; the fourth segment carinate, the carina interrupted by a transverse dorsal depression, and having a small tooth almost at the distal end; the fifth and sixth segments coalesced, the dorsal point of division depressed, very faintly marked, the segments slightly carinate, the after part of the sixth segment forming a free angle on each side of the central dorsal line, which has a pair of setules; the postero-lateral angles are sharply produced.

No Eyes of the character usual in the genus *Ampelisca* could be discovered.

*Upper Antennæ* not nearly reaching the end of the peduncle of the lower; the first joint moderately thick, with setules along the central part of both margins, and some slender spines near the narrowed apex; the second joint longer and thinner than the first, not so long as the head, with thin spines chiefly along the lower margin; the third joint rather more than a quarter the length of the second, quite distinct from the flagellum, with spines at two or three points of the lower margin; the flagellum shorter than the peduncle, with ten joints in one antenna, eleven in the other, the joints slender, all but the last widening a little distally and armed with spines longer than themselves, the terminal joint with three not longer than itself.

*Lower Antennæ.*—The first two joints very short, the second with a small lobe on the side not pointing forwards, its distal margin produced into two points, one of which is very acute; the third joint as long as the two preceding united, with one margin straight, the other convex; the fourth joint long and narrow, with a few spinules on the lower margin and the surface; the fifth joint rather longer, with a slight curve, similarly armed; the flagellum slender, with fifteen joints remaining, which are tipped with spines, those on the second, fourth, sixth, ninth, twelfth, and fifteenth being long ones.

*Upper Lip.*—The inner plate projecting, rather strongly ciliated near the rounded corners of the distal margin, which centrally is almost straight; the outer plate is much wider, transversely oval, with the distal margin flattened, straight, and smooth.

*Mandibles.*—All the cutting plates strong except the secondary plate on the right mandible, of which the teeth are sharp and almost spine-like; the outer plates have four or five strong teeth apiece; in the spine-row there are on the left mandible eight strongly denticulate backward-curved spines; on the right mandible there are nine, rather longer and less curved; the molar tubercle is strong, with an irregularly shaped crown set with little teeth; the palp is strong, with a rather short first joint set as usual low down on the outer side of a high, broad, somewhat folded process which looks like a
joint, and which has a small secondary process projecting from its inner surface; the second joint is long and broad, at the base projecting over the first joint in front, its hind margin slightly concave, carrying spines at seven points, the front margin fringed with stiffer spines, which towards the slightly narrowed truncate apex are of great length; the third joint moderately broad, though a good deal narrower than the other two, longer than the first, considerably shorter than the second, with two groups or rows of spines near the top of the hind margin, three or four groups along the front, and some strong spines on the slightly rounded apex, one of the spines being conspicuous among the rest for its size.

Lower Lip much the same as in *Ampelisca chiltoni*.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate rather long, with a plumose seta on the inner margin below the apex, and a shorter spine or seta on the apex as in *Ampelisca acinaeae*; of the eleven spines on the outer plate the innermost, which is as usual straight, has three tiny denticles some way below the apex on the inner margin, the next has two denticles on the outer margin, the rest, except the outermost, being more or less denticulate, but none strongly, so that the spines appear smooth except under a high power; the second joint of the palp is strong, nearly parallel-sided, its distal teeth acute, and the five spine-teeth slender; there are seven or eight submarginal spines.

Second Maxillae differing little from those of *Ampelisca chiltoni*.

Maxillipeds in general like those of *Ampelisca chiltoni*, but resembling *Ampelisca acinaeae* in having the distal margin of the inner plates sloping outwards; the plumose setae descending to nearly the middle of the inner margin; the large outer plates have from eleven to twelve or thirteen spine-teeth along the inner margin, and eleven spines on the broadly convex distal margin, the outer six of the latter being rather setiform; the third joint of the palp is shorter than in *Ampelisca chiltoni*, with numerous and strong spines on the surface as well as the inner margin and apex and upper part of the outer margin; the finger is longer than the third joint, and has six long decurrent spinules on the inner margin as it approaches the nail, which constitutes about half the length of the finger.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates directed forwards so as to cover the basal joints of the lower antennæ, rather wider below than above, the lower margin very convex though irregularly, with the usual setae, the lower row inserted with some regularity; the hind margin is slightly convex, and below curves round to a small apical tooth. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, proximally narrow, but for the most part very wide, with the usual armature; the second joint broader than long, with one or two small spines low down on the hind margin and an apical group of plumose setae; the third joint broad, widening distally, its hind margin fringed with plumose setae and spines; on the inner surface transverse rows of long spines are inserted at various heights above the apex; the wrist is of great breadth, where free from the third joint its
breadth being about half its total length, the hind margin crowded as usual with spines, many of them conspicuously pectinate at the centre, the inner surface having a series of spines down the centre and another close to the front margin; the hand, which is as long as the free hind margin of the wrist, has its greatest breadth near the base; both margins are armed with many spines; a dozen spines are arranged along the centre of the inner surface; the finger is narrow, much curved, much more than half the length of the hand, and inserted close to its hind margin; the inner margin of the finger fringed with eight or nine microscopically feathered spines; the nail long but not nearly half the total length of the finger; the dorsal cilium at a little distance from the hinge.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates directed forwards, not wider below than above, the hind margin almost straight, curving a little to the small apical tooth. The branchial vesicles broad, not so long as the side-plates. The marsupial plates narrow, longer than the branchial vesicles. The first joint curving forwards, expanding distally, both margins fringed almost throughout with long setæ; the second joint with two or three spines on the hind margin; the third joint with two convex margins converging to the pointed apex, the spines on the inner surface near the front margin being more numerous than those on the hinder margin; the front margin of the wrist nearly straight, and the free portion of the hind margin only slightly convex, fringed as usual with many spines; on the inner surface are several small groups of spines near the front margin, and larger groups along it nearer the centre, set obliquely; the hand is much more than half the length of the wrist, but not so long as its free hind margin; its greatest width is not far from the base, where the spines of the hind margin begin and may be considered as defining a palm; besides the usual spines of the margins and apex, the inner surface is thickly set with rows of pectinate spines, except near the base and along the hinder part, which has only a few scattered spines; the finger is narrow, much curved, closely resembling that in *Ampelisca chiltoni*, not reaching the end of the palm-margin.

First Peropods.—Side-plates directed forwards, of even breadth throughout, the hind margin ending in a small apical tooth. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates like the preceding pair. The first joint long and rather narrow, curved forwards, reaching a little beyond the side-plates, with some very long setæ on the middle of the convex hind margin; the second joint short, with one or two apical spines; the third long and almost parallel-sided, with marginal spines and long feathered setæ at seven or eight points on each margin, the upper part of the front margin quite smooth; the fourth joint short, the hind margin fringed as usual, the front having three apical setæ, of which one is much longer than the following joint; the fifth joint apically narrower, twice as long as the fourth, with feathered setæ at six points of the convex front margin, a spine and a seta at three points of the sinuous hind margin; the finger slender, curved, a little longer than the two preceding joints united.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887.)
Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates directed forwards like the three preceding pairs, the front margin nearly straight; the long lower margin very slightly fringed, sloping rather sharply upwards, and almost continuous with the short piece of the hind margin which slopes sharply forward below the prominent angle of the excavation, which is deeper than broad. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates much as in the preceding segments. The first joint reaching a little below the side-plates, the hind margin fringed, except at the upper part, with many plumose setæ, the front margin free above for a short space, then armed with spines, and below with plumose setæ; the second joint bearing four long plumose setæ on the hind margin; the third joint longer than in the first peraeopods, densely fringed on both margins; the fourth joint as in the preceding pair; the fifth joint more than twice as long as the fourth, the three setae of the hinder margin being on its upper half; the finger very little longer than the two preceding joints united.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates broad, not very deep, the front lobe deeper than the hinder, both unfringed. The branchial vesicles not large, directed more downwards than forwards. The marsupial plates short and narrow, with seven long setæ. The first joint large, its front margin forming a great bend, what may be called the angle of the curve being nearer the distal end than the base; along some of the lower part plumose setæ project from the inner surface, along the upper part there are spinules; the double hind margin is in each case nearly straight above and bent below; the short second joint, which is partially overlapped in front by the first joint, has one or two apical spinules; the third joint has three very slender spines on the convex front margin, a strong bent spine at its apex, and a spine at the apex behind; the fourth joint is straight, much longer than the fifth, or than the two preceding joints united; it has along the front margin and apex thirteen long slender spines, distally pectinate, one at the apex being thicker than the rest; near the smooth hind margin are some minute surface spines, its slightly produced apex carrying the usual mixed group of spines, one nearly as long as the following joint, distally denticulate, three others shorter in various degrees, of the same character, three very short but stout, three long and very slender; the fifth joint is narrow, and has on the serrate front border sixteen long and slender spines, two rather stronger on the produced apex, and on the hind margin two spinules; the minute upturned finger has two or three dorsal denticles.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates small, with a couple of setæ on the hinder part of the lower margin. The branchial vesicles small, bent down and a little forwards. The first joint of the limb shaped as in Ampelisca chiltoni; on the most prominent part of the front margin there are seven plumose setæ close together; on the surface behind there are many slender setæ remote from the margin; the second joint has an apical spine and two spinules in front; the third has three slender spines along the scarcely convex front margin, and at its apex a stronger spine and two spinules, also a small spine at the apex.
of the hind margin; the straight fourth joint is longer than the fifth, and has in front five large spines of graduated size, besides thirteen other spines and spinules; there are a few small spines on the surface near the smooth hind margin, the apex of which has the usual group; the fifth joint has ten strong spines on the serrate front margin, one on the produced apex, accompanied by a spinule and two long slender spines; the tiny upturned finger has a dorsal cilium close to the base, and two or three dorsal denticles a little way from it, the narrow part of the finger being longer than the thicker proximal part.

_Fifth Pleopods._—Side-plates very small, narrowed behind, the lower margin carrying setae on the front and spines on the after part. The first joint very similar to that in _Ampelisca chiltoni_, but the lower margin even more drawn down behind, and the hind margin forming an even more continuous curve with the lower; the second joint with two or three small spines on the front apex, the hind margin rather longer than the front one; the third joint scarcely longer than the second, the hind margin carrying five long feathered setae, each apex a little denticulate and armed with some small spines; the fourth joint longer than the preceding two united, or than the fifth, its hind margin slightly concave, with an apical group of spines and a seta, the front margin convex, with short surface spines dotted about near it, a spine and two setules at the quasi apex, and some small spines on the serrate lower margin within the denticulate true apex; the fifth joint almost oval, with two spines at the apex behind, and seven or eight round the apex in front, both margins smooth, but the surface near the hind margin marked as if for the insertion of some eight spines or setae; the lanceolate finger has six or seven similar marks, its hind margin more convex than the front, and a suddenly narrowed tip, less than a fourth of its total length, at the base of which two setules are inserted; the finger is a little shorter than the hand.

_Pleopods._—The peduncles have many plumose setae; the coupling spines were not examined; on the first joint of the inner ramus of one pair, probably the third, there were four cleft spines, with one plumose seta above and four below this series; the joints of the inner ramus numbered nineteen, of the outer twenty-three.

_Uropods._—The peduncles of the first pair rather longer than the rami, with spines as in _Ampelisca chiltoni_; the rami with the apices curved, acute, the marginal spines not numerous, the lower ramus the longer; the peduncles of the second pair a little longer than the rami, the upper ramus very little longer than the lower, the marginal spines less numerous than in the species just mentioned, the long one near the end of the lower ramus strongly denticulate; the peduncles of the third pair as in the preceding species; the rami lanceolate, the upper noticeably longer than the lower, both of them serrate on both margins and furnished with spines and plumose setae.

_The Telson_ equal in length to the peduncles of the third uropods, not twice as long as broad, the sides nearly parallel for the first half, then gently curving to the broad apices, which are sharp at the inner corner, at the outer carrying a spine with accessory thread
and a setule; the cleft is nearly four-fifths of the total length of the telson, the surface has on each side a couple of slender spines near the top, and low down two stouter ones.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the apex of the third uropods, thirteen-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 24, off Culebra Island, St. Thomas, March 25, 1873; lat. 18° 38' 30' N., long. 65° 5' 30" W.; depth, 390 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the considerable depth from which the species was obtained.

The present species bears a great external resemblance to Ampelisca odontoplae, G. O. Sars, taken in the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition, "off the coast of Helgeland (Station 147) at a depth of 142 fathoms"; the station referred to being in lat. 66° 49' N., long. 12° 8' E.; but in that species the two pairs of gnathopods are described as "very slender, with the hand very small and narrow," and the first joint of the fifth pereopods is said to be at the extremity "almost vertically truncate," this expression referring to the lower margin behind, which in the Challenger species is very much rounded. In Sars' figure the fifth and sixth pleon-segments are drawn as distinct, not coalesced, but the circumstance is not referred to in the text. According to Buechholz, Die zweite deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, 1874, p. 357, these segments are distinct in Ampelisca eschrichtii, Kroyer.

Ampelisca fusca, n. sp. (Pl. CV.).

Head sharply compressed on the dorsal line, in front emarginate at the top; from the lower angle of the emargination the sides slope backwards with a slightly sinuous outline; the back is rounded as far as the third pleon-segment, which with the fourth is slightly keeled; the fourth segment has a transverse dorsal depression, a setule on the back, the dorsal apex slightly projecting; the coalescent fifth and sixth segments are scarcely distinguished dorsally except by a slight transverse depression; the sixth segment carries a pair of dorsal setules, and the hinder angles on either side of the medio-dorsal line are slightly incurved; the lower hinder angles are as usual outdrawn; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments are rounded.

Of the round simple Eyes one pair seem to project slightly beyond the margin of the head just below the lateral angles, while the other pair are a little above these angles, within the emarginate front border of the head.

Upper Antennae rather longer than the lower. First joint rather short and thick, carrying several feathered cilia; the second joint much longer than the first, longer than the head, with slender spines, some very long, on the under margin and on the surface;
the third joint less than a fifth the length of the second, widening a little distally, with a long but very slender terminal spine or seta; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, consisting of thirty-four slender joints, the lengths varying irregularly, some of the apical setiform spines being of very great length.

Lower Antennae.—First and second joints short, the second apically pointed on the side opposite to the short blunt gland-cone; the third joint as long as the preceding two united, its upper margin convex, the lower nearly straight; the fourth joint slender, longer than the second of the upper antennæ, with long slender spines or seta on the under margin; the fifth joint shorter than the fourth, similarly furnished, as long as the second joint of the upper antennæ; the flagellum of eighteen slender joints, together shorter than the peduncle, and shorter than the flagellum of the upper antennæ, apically furnished with slender spines of various lengths.

Upper Lip.—The outer plate with flattened sides, the distal margin semicircular, with a little almost central emargination, on either side of which it is furred, the cilia as usual directed from either side towards the centre; the inner plate less advanced, its distal outline similar but without any notch, the central part strongly furred.

Mandibles.—The principal and secondary plates on the left mandible with five or six teeth apiece, those on the right with the usual modifications; the spine-row on the left mandible having thirteen spines, close set, curving backwards, most strongly denticulate near the apex; on the right mandible there are only ten spines, and of these the innermost is linear; the crown of the molar tubercle on the left mandible is almost pentagonal, with small marginal teeth on two of the sides and some transverse ridges; on the right mandible it was only observed in profile; the first joint of the palp is short, narrow at the base, with a few small marginal spines; the other two joints are as in Ampelisca chiltoni.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes broad, much ciliated, the inner lobes rather tumid; the mandibular processes little prominent.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate narrow, with two short setæ on the apex; the outer plate broad, with the eleven spines on the broad distal margin like those of Ampelisca chiltoni; there are spines at four points of the outer margin of the joint supporting this plate; the first joint of the palp is short, with a spine at the middle of the outer margin; the second joint is long, curved, expanding distally, the five teeth of the apical margin small, and its five spine-teeth neither long nor broad; there are seven slender spines below the distal margin and seven fringing the convex outer margin.

Second Maxillæ like those of Ampelisca chiltoni.

Maxillipeds closely resembling those of Ampelisca chiltoni; on the outer plates, which reach as nearly as possible as far as the long second joint of the palp, there are eighteen to nineteen spines, ten or eleven belonging as spine-teeth to the inner margin, the rest to the distal, the outermost four being setiform; on the inner margin of the finger near the nail there are some half-dozen spinules.
First Gnathopods.—Side-plates much wider below than above, directed forwards so as to cover the basal joints of the lower antennae, the strongly convex lower margin closely fringed with long setae, the hind margin nearly straight, ending in a sharp, curved apical tooth, which does not reach so low as the lower margin. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, widening distally, armed as usual; the second joint having much of the hind margin fringed with feathered setae; the third joint oval, apically pointed, with many spines along the hind margin and across the distal half of the inner surface; the wrist with the front margin little convex, the free hind margin convex, crowded with spines, many of which are conspicuously pectinate to the tip; the inner surface has rows of long spines near the hind margin, and smaller groups near the front; the hand is rather narrowly oval, longer than half the wrist, with the palm not well marked, the spines on the hind margin pectinate at the centre; the inner surface having half a dozen spines along the centre and others near the front margin; the apical spines are long; the finger is rather short, the nail narrowing almost abruptly, not half the length of the upper part of the finger; the spinules of the inner margin are four or five in number, pectinate, the series beginning near the base of the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates elongate, widening a little distally, the hind margin with a small apical tooth, the very convex lower margin strongly fringed. The branchial vesicles widening from a narrow neck, for the most part of even breadth to the end, longer than the first joint. The marsupial plates narrow, no setae present. The first joint not nearly reaching the end of the side-plate, curved forwards, a few long setae on the lower half of the convex hind margin; the second joint with a couple of setae on the apex of the hind margin; the third joint rather broad, the hind margin nearly straight, smooth, the truncate distal margin having one feathered seta; the wrist narrow, with only a few spines at intervals on the margins and inner surface; the hand narrow, more than half the length of the wrist, with the hind margin free from spines for more than half its length, then carrying six or seven; there are eight or nine spines or setae on the inner surface, and as many on the front margin and its apex; the finger is short, with five pectinate setules on the inner margin close to the base of the not elongated nail.

First Perexopods.—Side-plates rather wider below than above, the hind margin with a small apical tooth, the lower convex, well fringed. The branchial vesicles shorter than the side-plates, as long as the first joint, tending to oval, but with the front side flattened. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, the front margin straight, the hind convex, with the usual armature; the second joint short; the third long, nearly paralleled, fringed with many long plumose setae; much of the upper part of the front margin appears to be bare, but there are setae on the inner surface, which might project beyond this margin; the fourth joint, which is longer than broad, has eight groups of long plumose setae on the hind margin, and one or two spinules on the front apex; the fifth
joint has many plumose setae on the lower two-thirds of the convex front margin, the hind being nearly straight, with a spine and seta at three points near the centre, the lowest seta being the longest; the finger is longer than the two preceding joints united, not much curved.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates broad for almost the whole length, the angle below the hinder excavation upturned, acute, the margin below it only slightly oblique except at starting, forming a rounded corner with the long nearly straight lower margin. The first joint a good deal curved forwards, much of the convex hind margin strongly fringed with setae, the front margin also carrying them on the lower part; the second joint has five plumose setae along the hind margin; the third joint is as usual longer than in the first peraeopods, and densely fringed on both margins; the short fourth joint has many setae on the hind margin and a group on the front apex; the fifth joint is longer than in the preceding pair, but is similarly armed on both margins; the finger is long and but slightly curved.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates broad, the front lobe deeper than the hind one. The branchial vesicles large, bent forward across the top of the first joint, but not reaching beyond the margin. The marsupial plates short and narrow, without setae. The large first joint resembling that in *Ampelisca chiltoni*, the front margin except the upper part fringed with plumose setae, and below a little overlapping the second joint; the lower part of the hind margin having a few spinules; the second joint with two or three spinules on the front apex; the third joint with slender pectinate spines along the convex margin and two at the hinder apex, also a strong bent spine at the front apex; the fourth joint with five strong spines and several slender ones on the front margin, three or four surface groups near the hind margin, and a large apical group fringing the lower margin, with five small spines and three large ones which are of very differing lengths but all three distally denticulate; the fifth joint, which is nearly as long as the fourth, but much narrower, has three spines on the slightly concave hind margin, the insertion marks of nine or ten on the convex front, and two spines on the produced apex; the small sharp finger has two dorsal denticles more prominent than usual, and two little curved setules at what may be the base of the nail.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The side-plates deeper in front than behind, the front margin carrying some spinules and setae, the lower margin behind little curved, fringed with setae. The branchial vesicles as in the preceding segment, but narrower. The large first joint, as usual, bowed out in front, and there carrying seven plumose setae, the rest of the margin having small spines and spinules, below somewhat overlapping the second joint; the rounded lower margin projecting much behind the second joint, the hind margin for much of its course straight, armed with small spines; the second joint with apical spinules in front; the third joint fringed with spinules in front, and having a spine at the apex, the apex behind carrying a short stout spine and two that are setiform; the
fourth joint, longer than the fifth or the two preceding united, has five strong spines on
the front margin and a dozen smaller ones, besides some spinules; at the apex behind,
on the slope of the lower margin, there is the usual group, including eight stout spines
and three or four that are very slender; the serrate convex front margin of the fifth
joint has eleven strong spines besides those on the produced apex; there are two on the
hind margin; the upturned finger has two or three dorsal teeth.

Fifth Peraeopods.—The shallow side-plates seem to be quite coalescent in front with
the segment which on its lower border carries some spinules; the lower margin of the
side-plate is convex, fringed with slender spines, and forming an angle with the straight
upper margin. The front margin of the first joint is nearly straight, set with spinules,
and having some small spines at the apex; the lower margin crosses the top of the second
joint, then descends nearly to the end of the third, whence with a much-rounded angle
it ascends again, forming a continuous curve with the hind margin, from which it is
probably to be distinguished by the commencement of the fringe of plumose setae and
spines which ends at the lowest point of the joint; the width of this joint is much less
than its length, it is greatest a little above the apex of the front margin; the second
joint is very short, with some apical spines in front; the third is longer, especially
behind, where the apex is far decurrent; the front margin has two or three setules and
an apical spine; the hind margin is fringed with thirteen long plumose setae and some
spinules; the front margin of the fourth joint is rather shorter than the hind margin of
the third; it has four groups of spinules, the lower two having each a spine also; the
hinder apex has spines and a long seta; the fifth joint is laminar, longer than the fourth,
with smooth margins, except at the apices which have the usual short spines; the finger
is lanceolate, shorter than the preceding joint, marked like it within the hinder margin
as if for the insertion of setae, the nail or its equivalent abruptly tapering, having at its
base a setule.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair rather longer than the rami, the lower
ramus rather longer than the upper, each with the apex acute, curved; the peduncles of
the second pair rather longer than the rami, the upper ramus a very little longer than
the lower, on which the denticulate spine near the apex is only moderately elongate; the
marginal spines are numerous; the peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, the
lower margin apically produced, the upper carrying a prominent spine; the rami very
broadly lanceolate, equal in length, the inner margin of the inner ramus nearly smooth,
the other margins, except at the upper part, carrying numerous long plumose setae, the
outer margin of the outer ramus showing also a series of spines, and a strip of its surface
being coated with denticles.

The Telson a little longer than the peduncles of the third uropods, nearly twice
as long as broad, cleft four-fifths of the length, the sides converging to two almost
acute, not dehiscent, apices, each furnished with a spine and feathered cillum, the
surface carrying on each side half a dozen or more setæ, not quite symmetrically arranged.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the apex of the third uropods, rather over half an inch. Fully extended it would have measured a good deal more.

Locality.—Station 142, off Cape Agulhas, December 18, 1873; lat. 35° 4′ S., long. 18° 37′ E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 47°. Three specimens.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the colour of the specimens in spirits, which were dark, the branchial vesicles in particular being port-wine coloured.

*Ampelisca zamboanga*, n. sp. (Pl. CVI.).

The Head as in *Ampelisca fusca*; the body more or less acutely compressed; the postero-lateral corners of the third pleon-segment almost right-angled, but with the points rounded; the fourth segment with a transverse dorsal depression, the carina at its apex raised above the succeeding segment; the fifth and sixth segments almost completely fused, the division marked by a transverse dorsal depression, the sixth segment with the usual dorsal and lower angles.

The Eyes small, the two pairs situated as in *Ampelisca fusca*.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint short and broad, with some feathered cilia on the upper margin, some groups of spines on the surface and at the apex, the lower surface adorned with seven or eight rows of long fine hairs; the second joint much narrower but not longer than the first, very much shorter than the head, furnished below with eight or nine groups of hairs like those of the first joint, but shorter; the third joint short, rather longer than broad; the flagellum of about twenty-four joints, together much longer than the peduncle, the first tapering, its upper margin straight, the lower oblique, armed with five groups of long and broad cylinders; on the third joint there is also a cylinder; the terminal joints are very long and slender.

Lower Antennæ much longer than the upper. The first two joints short; what appears to be the gland-cone of the second very inconspicuous; an acute apex on the opposite side; the third joint scarcely longer than broad, the serrate lower (or? inner) margin closely set with nine or ten brushes of long hairs like those of the upper antennæ; the fourth joint nearly as long as the first and second of the upper antennæ united, with a few spines on the upper margin and thirteen tufts of hairs on the serrate lower margin; the fifth joint much longer, very slender, the spinules more thickly set on the lower than the upper margin; flagellum much longer than the peduncle, also much longer than the

(200 FL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)
flagellum of the upper antennæ, slender, with thirty-eight joints, of which the last is much shorter and narrower than the one preceding it.

Upper Lip not observed with sufficient distinctness for description.

Mandibles.—In the left mandible, which is drawn on the right hand of the Plate, the principal and secondary plates have each a border of four not very unequal teeth; on the right mandible the principal plate appears to have four or five teeth, the lowest being the longest, while the secondary plate is almost spine-like, having one prominent denticle on the side, while the denticles of the apical part are adpressed; the spine-row is of eight broad curved spines, which apically have a minutely furcate appearance, three spinules projecting between the longer front and shorter hind branch of the fork; the molar tubercle is prominent, with a lateral tooth on the forward side, and the crown bordered with comparatively few but broad denticles; the first joint of the massive palp is short but broad, widest distally; the second joint seems quite disproportional to the trunk of the mandible, long, and of greatest breadth, its greatest breadth being nearer the base than the apex; it has slender spines at eight points on the front margin, and a few near the apex on the other; the third joint is of nearly the same length but much narrower, the outer margin convex, the inner carrying eight slender spines on its distal half, and two or three on the apex.

Lower Lip compact; the principal lobes broad and deep, ciliated on the inner margins and the inner part of the broadly convex distal margin; the inner lobes narrowly oval; the mandibular processes very little prominent.

The First and Second Maxillæ, so far as could be observed, are very like those of the preceding species; the inner plate of the first maxillæ apparently without setæ, the second joint of the palp having four spine-teeth on the dentate apical margin, besides slender sub-apical spines; the maxillipeds were not observed, having probably been lost during the dissection of the minute mouth-organs of this species.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates directed forwards so as to cover the basal joints of the upper antennæ, much wider below than above, the hind margin produced into an apical tooth, between which and the very convex lower margin no interval is left; the fringe of the lower margin is not greatly developed. The first joint not reaching to the end of the side-plate, expanding a little distally, carrying six long setæ on the lower convex part of the front margin, three on the surface above the centre, five on the hind margin below it; the second joint not longer than broad, with five plumose setæ at the hinder apex; the third joint with a few spines on the hind margin and two large transverse groups on the inner surface at an angle with the oblique distal margin; the wrist rather broad, with many spines along the hind margin and on the inner surface near it, and a few spines near the front margin; the hand not very much shorter than the wrist, with spines at four points of the slightly convex front margin, besides the larger apical group; the hind margin is sinuous, bordered with spines of various lengths except for a
short space near the base; the palm-like concavity is near the hinge of the narrow curved finger, which is rather more than half the length of the hand, with a spine near the centre of the inner margin and another at the base of the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates very little widened distally, the apical tooth of the hind margin as in the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles longer than the side-plates, not quite so broad, with many transverse folds or pockets. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, with long setæ on both margins, some of those on the lower part of the hind margin being extremely long; the second joint longer than broad; the third apically narrowed, with spines at one or two points of the lower part of the hind margin; the wrist long and narrow, with a few spines along the almost straight front margin, and eight rather large groups along the serrate hind margin; the hand narrow, half the length of the wrist, with six groups of spines along the hind margin, and about as many along the front; on the inner distal surface some rows of small spines; there is no pretence of a palm; the finger is very small, half the length of the hand, with a spine on the inner margin a little way from the inward-bent nail and two others at its base; the dorsal cilium is close to the hinge.

First Peræopods.—The side-plates of almost even width throughout, the apical tooth of the hind margin as in the preceding pairs, the lower margin without any projecting fringe. The branchial vesicles longer than the side-plates, cylindrical, with transverse folds. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, straight, expanding a little distally, furnished only with a few marginal spinules; the second joint short; the third nearly as long as the first, the hind margin fringed with fourteen long plumose setæ, the front having two spinules on the upper part, and on the lower two slender spines and five long plumose setæ; the fourth joint is much narrower than the third, scarcely longer than broad, with half a dozen setæ on the hind margin, and a seta and spine on the front apex; the fifth joint is scarcely twice as long as the second, much wider at the base than distally, with slender spines or setæ along the slightly serrate lower part of the convex front margin, and three feathered setæ standing out from the lower half of the hind margin; the finger is slender, a little curved, very little longer than the two preceding joints united.

Second Peræopods.—The side-plates broad, with the front and hind margins almost parallel, the excavation behind shallow, but forming a produced angle, the lower margin slightly concave, its angles rounded, with some minute spinules near the edge. The branchial vesicles like the preceding pair. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, distally dilated, with some long marginal setæ, chiefly on the lower part of the hind margin; the second joint with four plumose setæ along the hind margin; the third joint longer than in the preceding pair, both margins fringed with plumose setæ; the remaining joints nearly as in the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates with the front lobe deeper than the hinder one.
Branchial vesicles bent forward across the top of the first joint. The first joint large, with some long setæ at the prominent part of the front margin, the lower margin behind projecting a little beyond the second joint; the third joint longer than the second, with a spine at the apex behind; the front margin the longer; the fourth joint longer than the two preceding united, or than the fifth, with five spines on the front margin and an apical seta, three or four surface spines near the smooth hind margin, and on the inner slope of its apex six stout spines, one of which is nearly as long as the succeeding joint, apically minutely denticulate; the fifth joint with six spines along the pectinate front margin, a long one on the produced apex, three short ones on the hind margin; the finger is minute, pointed, probably with a dorsal denticle.

Fourth Pleopods.—The side-plates deeper in front than behind. The branchial vesicles directed forwards across the top of the first joint, but not or scarcely reaching beyond it. The first joint large, of the usual shape, the prominent part of the front margin carrying small feathered setæ, the long hinder and lower margins having some scarce perceptible spinules; the second joint with an apical spine and spinules in front; the third joint with three spines on the front margin, one on the hinder apex; the fourth joint much longer than the fifth, with five large spines on the serrate front margin, besides eleven smaller ones, three surface spines near the smooth hind margin, and a large apical group of six; the fifth joint has nine spines on the serrate and pectinate front margin and apex, the apical spine being long; the smooth hind margin has two spines projecting from the adjacent surface; the tiny finger has a series of three rather long dorsal teeth, beyond which it becomes very narrow, here carrying two dorsal setules.

Fifth Pleopods.—The small side-plates have some spinules on the convex lower margin. The large first joint has the front margin nearly straight; the lower margin crosses the top of the second joint, and behind descends to its lower end, where it makes a small curve and then obliquely ascends to join the smooth convex hind margin, being itself not very closely fringed with plumose setæ and spinules; the breadth of the joint is rather more than half its length; the second joint is longer than the third or fourth, and as long as the fifth; near the front apex it has a group of six short spines; the much shorter and narrower third joint has one or two spines on the slightly decurrent front apex, a spine and long seta on the hinder one; the fourth joint, which is a little shorter than the fifth, is slightly widened distally, and has an apical group of short spines in front, and of spines and setæ behind; the fifth joint is laminar, the hind margin a little more convex than the front, both smooth, the distal margin truncate, with some apical spinules at either side; the finger lanceolate, rather longer than the fifth joint, ending in an abruptly tapering limb sort of nail, with a minute setule at its base; near the hind margin of both fifth joint and finger there is a row of marks, as if the insertion-places of setules.

Pleopods.—The peduncles carrying plumose setæ; the coupling spines not examined;
the cleft spines four in number on the second and third pairs; the joints of the rami numbering from sixteen to eighteen.

**Uropods.**—The peduncles of the first pair subequal in length to the rami; the rami almost equal, with few marginal spines, the upper edges pectinate; the peduncles of the second pair scarcely reaching beyond those of the first pair, longer than the outer ramus, subequal in length to the inner; both rami have strongly pectinate edges, the upper and longer ramus having also five spines on one margin and one at the top of the other, the lower ramus having three spines on one margin and two near the top of the other; the peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, having two spines on the upper inner margin; the rami broad, lanceolate, the outer the narrower, not longer than the inner, but produced beyond it, with six or seven small spines along the outer margin, the inner margin serrate, pectinate, carrying nine or ten plumose setae; the inner rami coming together like the plates of a cleft telson, the inner margin smooth, the outer serrate, furnished with spines and plumose setae, few of which, however, were remaining in our specimen.

The **Telson** not twice as long as broad, widest at a little distance from the base, the convex sides then rapidly converging to the two acute apices, being notched for a spine a little before the apex is reached; cleft between four-fifths and three-quarters of the length, not dehiscent; the surface has a couple of spines not symmetrically placed, one on either side of the cleft.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the apex of the third uropods, just over a fifth of an inch.

**Locality.**—The single specimen was labelled as having been taken at the surface on February 18, 1875, off Samboangan, Philippine Islands.

**Remarks.**—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

From the other species here described the present is rather remarkably distinguished by the long fifth joint of the upper antennæ, and the great palp of the mandibles, but these differences do not seem to require the institution of a new genus.

**Family Photidae.**

In 1870 Boeck made the Photinæ the eighteenth subfamily of the Gammaridæ; by a miscalculation in the Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 151, he calls it **"Subfamilia xvn."** and from the account which he gives of his earlier work in his later, De Skand. og Arkt. Amphipoder, p. 72, he omits the Photinæ altogether, perhaps owing to the previous miscalculation. In the later work itself he makes the Photinæ the second subfamily of a new family, the Photidæ, in which he also places the Leptocheirinæ and
the Microdeutopinae. To the Leptocheirinae he assigns the genera *Leptocheirus* and *Goësia*; to the Photinæ *Photis*, *Microprotopus*, and *Xenoclea*; to the Microdeutopinae *Microdeutopus*, *Aora*, *Autanoe*, *Protomedeia*, *Gammaropsis*, *Podoceropsis*, and *Megamphopus*. In 1882 Sars made of the Microdeutopinae the family Microdeutopidae, including in it the genera just named, except that he does not specify *Megamphopus*; at the same time he united the Leptocheirinae and Photinæ to form the family Photidae, placing in it the genera *Ptilocheirus* [*Leptocheirus*], *Photis*, *Microprotopus*, and *Xenoclea*, presumably only omitting *Goësia* as not belonging to the fauna with which he was then concerned. By Gerstaecker, in 1886, all these genera except *Photis*¹ are placed in "Tribus I. Corophiina (Marcheurs, M.-Edw.)," "Fam. 3. Corophiidae Dana," "2. Gruppe," while *Photis* is placed in "Tribus II. Gammariina genuina (Sauteurs, M.-Edw.)," "Fam. 6. Gammariidae," "Subfam. 5. Gammariinae."

Boeck defined the family Photidae as follows:—

"Upper Lip" broad, apically rounded.

"Mandibles" strong, apically dentate; the secondary plate also dentate; the molar tubercle prominent; the palp three-jointed.

"First Maxillæ with the inner plate generally small or of moderate size.

"Second Maxillæ with the plates broad.

"Maxillipeds" generally furnished on the inner margin [of the outer plates] with teeth, few, but strong, as they approach the apex longer and curved, sometimes furnished with slender spines; the last joint of the palp rarely not ungualiform.

"The body more or less compressed, with the back rounded.

"Upper Antennæ with the accessory flagellum small or absent.

"First Gnathopods" with a subcheliform hand.

"Second Gnathopods" with the hand subcheliform, seldom scarcely subcheliform.

"The Fourth Peropods" as a rule much longer than the Third, and the Fifth than the Fourth.

"The Third Uropods" biramous, rarely uniramous.

"Telson" thick."

The distinctions which Boeck seeks to establish between the three groups which he calls subfamilies of this family are not very easy to appreciate. Indeed in my opinion *Xenoclea*, Boeck, the third genus of the Photinæ, is identical with *Podoceropsis*, Boeck, the sixth genus of the Microdeutopinae. In *Photis* the inner ramus of the third uropods is minute, and in *Microprotopus* these uropods have but one ramus, so that there might be some reason for placing these two genera in a separate group, but if the Leptocheirinae and Photinæ are combined, it seems impossible to formulate a definition that will separate them from the Microdeutopinae. Boeck’s Leptocheirinae

¹ He does not name Norman’s *Megamphopus*, which is only incidentally mentioned by Boeck, and has probably often escaped notice from the fact that the description has only been published in the British Association Reports.
have thin spines, not teeth, on the outer plates of the maxillipeds, and the side-plates of moderate size or large, while his Microdeutoptinæ have teeth on the outer plates of the maxillipeds and the side-plates small, but Boeck's Photinæ agree with his Microdeutoptinæ in the armature of the maxillipied-plates, and in point of fact some of the Microdeutoptinæ have the side-plates well developed. In describing the family Photidæ, and also the subfamily Microdeutoptinæ, Boeck says that the accessory flagellum of the upper antennæ is small or absent, whereas in reality among his Microdeutoptinæ it is sometimes of considerable size; if therefore the term Photidæ be accepted as a sufficient heading for all the three groups, it will be necessary to modify the character by saying that this accessory flagellum is of variable size or absent. It will also, I think, be proper to state that the fifth pair of side-plates are nearly as deep as the fourth pair.

Genus Photis, Kroyer, 1842.

1865. Amphithoros, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 16.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Kroyer, 1842 (p. 199); for Bate and Westwood's definition of Eisaldus, see Note on Bate and Westwood, 1862 (p. 340). In 1876 Boeck gives the following definition:—

"Upper Antennæ with the third joint of the peduncle elongate; accessory flagellum absent.

"First Gnathopods with a short wrist.

"First and Second Pereopods with the first joint not thick.

"Third Uropods with the inner ramus minute.

"Telson apically rounded."

The new species, Photis macrocarpus, requires the cancelling of the second of these characters. Some of those characters which Boeck places in the definition of the subfamily Photinæ ought perhaps to be added to the generic account, if the subfamily itself is dropped. Of the mandibles he says that the spine-row consists of few (four)
spines, and that the third joint of the elongate palp is shorter than the second; of the maxillipeds, that the plates are strong, the inner armed with three teeth, the outer armed on the inner margin with teeth few but strong, as they approach the apex longer and narrower, the series ending with curved setæ, and that the last joint of the elongate palp is not unguiform but apically armed with strong spines; of the side-plates that the four anterior pairs are large, feathered on the lower margin, and that the fifth pair are larger than the fourth, incised on the hinder margin for the retroverted third pereiopods. It is obviously only by a misprint or slip of the pen that he speaks of the fifth pereiopods being shorter, instead of longer, than the fourth.

*Photis macrocarpus*, n. sp. (Pl. CVII.).

Rostrum quite small, lateral lobes of the head small and angular; the postero-lateral corners of the second and third pleon-segments almost squared, with two little spinules within the hind margin.

Eyes small, round, situated on the lateral lobes of the head, the ocelli very few.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint rather long and stout, with one or two slender spines at the lower apex, the second joint longer and more slender, with slender spines at six points of the lower margin; the third joint about as long as the first, with five pairs of spines on the lower margin, the lowest the longest; the flagellum of fourteen slender joints, together about as long as the peduncle, and carrying similar spines.

Lower Antennæ subequal in length to the upper. The first two joints short, the gland-cone small, not very prominent; the third joint as long as the preceding two united; the fourth subequal to the second of the upper antennæ, proximally bent and thin, a little widened distally, with a few slender spines on the under margin; the fifth joint shorter than the preceding, longer than the third of the upper antennæ, slightly curved, with spines at five points of the lower margin; the flagellum of twelve slender joints tipped with longer or shorter spines. Many of the spines on both pairs of antennæ are slightly flattened on the concave border.

Upper Lip.—The front plate broad, its distal margin convex, unsymmetrically emarginate, furred with small cilia pointing inwards on either side of the shallow emargination.

Mandibles.—The trunk very small compared with the palp; the cutting plate having its edge divided into five teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible has four teeth; on the right mandible the secondary plate is smaller, ending in one prominent tooth, along the side of which are several denticles; there are on the left mandible four, on the right mandible three, much bent denticulate spines in the spine-row, followed by some plumose cilia; the molar tubercle is tolerably strong, with the crown nearly round and closely set with fine denticles; at its outer corner a small
thin plate projects, with a finely denticulate edge (this minute feature I left unfigured, supposing it due to an accidental laceration, but it is found also in Autonoe, Gammaropsis, Podocerus, Cerasus, Platophium); there is a process above the molar tubercle near the base of the palp; the first joint of the palp is short, widening distally, rather longer than broad; the second joint is large, armed on the inner margin or adjacent surface with about a dozen spines of different lengths; the third joint is nearly as long, widening distally to considerably more than the width of the second joint, the lower part of the inner margin nearly straight, unarmed, the remainder as far as the apex curved, set closely with numerous long spines, some slightly plumose, most of them strongly pectinate; the outer margin is very slightly convex; adjacent to it on the inner surface some way below the apex is a row of four long spines, while on the outer surface, besides a continuation of this group, there are spines at five other points lower down and away from the margin, the set consisting of two pairs and three single spines.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes ciliated round the distal and inner margins; the inner plates thick, distally rounded and broad, narrowing to the base; the mandibular processes small, rather divergent.

First Maxilla.—The inner plate broad at the base (but a view of this breadth not easily obtained), with a setale on the narrowly rounded apex; the outer plate carrying on the distal edge ten slightly denticulate spines; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, curving over the outer plate, its distal margin carrying four strong, variously cut spine-teeth, and a slender spine-tooth in the inner corner; there are besides three submarginal spines, slender, pectinate on two edges.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer, with thirteen setae passing across from the base of the inner margin in a curve towards the outer apex, the upper part of the inner margin fringed with spines, the apical margin flattened and unarmcd; the outer plates broadest at the rounded apical margin, which is fringed with many spines.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates short and broad, not quite reaching the distal end of the palp’s first joint, fringed with setae along the distal part of the inner margin, on the outer surface of which there is a spine-tooth just below the apex; the broad straight distal margin has three irregular spine-teeth, and many slender feathered spines; the outer plates do not reach the distal end of the palp’s second joint, the inner margin has seven spine-teeth, the series being continued round the distal margin by six longer teeth or spines; there is as usual a row of slender spines on the outer surface within the inner margin; the first joint of the palp is short, the second long, with many long spines on the inner margin and outer surface; the third joint is as long as the first, distally widened, set about the apex and surface with long spines, of which one at the apex is conspicuously pectinate; the finger is longer than the third joint, if a long pectinate spine which appears to do duty for a nail be included; this spine is as

long as the basal part of the finger, on the inner margin of which close by is another spine of almost equal length, and needle-like.

The *triturating organs* of the stomach show on one side about fifteen strong spines, wearing something the appearance of a set of Pandean pipes, but a little bent; on the other side are numerous slender spines.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates wider below than above, the lower front corner being produced over the basal joints of the lower antennæ. First joint reaching beyond the side-plate, a little curved, the front concave margin having some spinules, the convex hind margin seven long setæ on the central part, besides some slender spines; four long setæ high up on the surface project beyond the front margin; the second joint is short, with several long spines at the apex behind; the third joint has convex sides converging to an acute apex, with long spines on the lower part of the hind margin and on the inner surface across the apex; the wrist is rather longer than the hand, fringed along the hind margin and at the front apex with many long spines, of which there are some also on the surfaces, chiefly on the inner; the hand oval, narrowing towards the hinge of the finger, the palm minutely pectinate, occupying more than half the hind margin, set with various spines; the two surfaces of the hand also are armed with many groups of spines; the finger is more than half the length of the hand, rather broad, curved, chiefly at the nail, which reaches just beyond the palm; the inner margin of the finger cut into seven decurrent teeth, and carrying a few small setules; the dorsal cilium rather long, placed very near the hinge.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates oblong, with rounded corners. Branchial vesicles narrow, not quite so long as the side-plates. The marsupial plates longer than the branchial vesicles, widening a little from the basal part, and fringed with sixteen setæ. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plates, the front margin straight, with a seta near the apex, the hind margin somewhat sinuous, armed with a few setiform spines; the second joint short, with one or two apical spinules; the third rather longer and more acute than in the first gnathopods, but similarly armed; the wrist shorter than the hand, distally broad, cup-like, with a few spines at the front apex, and many on the rounded corner behind as well as on the lower margin of the inner surface; the hand large and broad, the front margin gently convex; the hind margin, which is slightly serrate and set with spines, is almost straight and longer than the oblique palm, over which the finger closes as in the first pair; there are several surface groups of spines; the finger is dentate on the inner edge. In the male the first joint is much more dilated, and the hind margin of the hand is produced into a tooth carrying a palmar spine at the commencement of the palm, which is excavated.

*First Peraeopods.*—Side-plates and branchial vesicles similar to the preceding pair. The first joint considerably longer than the branchial vesicle, straight, gradually dilated distally, with some long setæ at parts of both margins, those on the hind margin near the
middle five in number. The second joint is short, with an apical spinule, the third is long and broad, the hind margin smooth and nearly straight, the front convex, fringed with groups of long slender spines, the largest group being on the rounded apex; the fourth joint is of a similar shape, but much narrower, and only half the length; it has a few spines at each apex; the fifth joint is longer and much narrower than the fourth, slightly curved, tapering distally, with some spines at the middle and apex of the front margin, and a spine at each of three points on the hind margin; the finger is narrow, curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, with a small dorsal cilium near the hinge.

Second Pereopods.—Side-plates like the preceding pair, perhaps a little broader, as those are than the pair preceding; not excavate behind. The limb nearly the same as in the first pereopods.

Third Pereopods.—The side-plates broad, the front lobe less deep than the preceding pair, but of the same pattern, the hind lobe small. The branchial vesicles small, a narrow oval in shape. The marsupial plates narrower than the branchial vesicles, about as long, with six or seven setae. The first joint of the limb much broader above than below, the upper part of each margin convex, the lower nearly straight, with few spines or setae; the second joint short, its front margin like that of the three following joints convex, apically tipped with a setule; the third joint rather longer than the fourth and slightly broader, the hind margin straight, the fourth joint with a group of long spines at the apex of the straight hind margin; the fifth joint as long as the third, narrower than the fourth, the hind margin a little concave, the apex carrying a short spine and one or two long ones; the finger minute, sharply upturned, with a dorsal denticle. The last two joints, and perhaps the last four, in this pair of legs may be regarded as retroverted, facing, that is to say, in a direction opposite to that of the first two joints.

Fourth Pereopods.—Side-plates small. The limb similar to the preceding pair, but all the joints more elongate, particularly the third, fourth, and fifth; the first joint is a little more regularly narrowed towards the distal end, with the margins gently convex; the minute and upward-curved finger has a small tooth on the inner margin at the base of the nail, the dorsal denticle is very distinct, and there is a small dorsal cilium near the hinge.

Fifth Pereopods.—Side-plates small. The limb much more elongate than that of the preceding pair; the first joint not much dilated or especially at any one part, the front margin for the most part straight and smooth, the hind margin jutting out a little at the upper corner, the rest convex, carrying a few spinules; the third joint straight, longer than the fourth, but a good deal shorter than the fifth; the long fifth joint has two small groups of spines on each margin towards the distal end; the finger is slender, little curved, less than half the length of the fifth joint, ending in a minute nail.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines very small, curved, with a pair of lateral teeth similar to the flukes of the apex just beyond them; on some of the peduncles there were long
spines or setæ; I could not discover cleft spines on any of the pairs; the joints of the rami numbered from eight or ten.

_Uropods._—Peduncles of the first pair not reaching so far as those of the second, longer than the rami, one margin free from spines except at the apex; the outer rami shorter and narrower than the inner, with several marginal spines and a nail-like one on the blunt apex; the inner rami with five or six spines along one margin, and a large apical spine; the peduncles of the second pair only a little longer than the inner rami, which is stouter and longer than the outer rami, and has six spines on one of its margins; each of the rami has a strong apical spine; the peduncles of the third pair about as long as the outer rami, which is slender, curved, and has at the end a short second joint, tipped with a long straight spine; the inner rami is minute, tipped with a spine.

_The Telson_ is small, about as broad as long, not nearly reaching the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, the convex sides converging to a slightly rounded apex, near which there are one or two cilia on the surface close to the margin on either side.

_Length._—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the apex of the third uropods, three-tenths of an inch.

_Locality._—The specimens were taken at Kerguelen, depth not mentioned. Several specimens were obtained, most of them apparently, like the one figured, being females, but one at least by the difference in the gnathopods appeared to be a male.

_Remarks._—The specific name refers to the length of the wrist in the first gnathopods, to which it seemed the more necessary to call attention, since Boeck has included in the generic character of _Photis_, the statement "pedes 1mi paris carpo brevi."

_Photis brevicaudata_, n. sp. (Pl. CVIII.).

_Rostrum_ small, lateral lobes of the head sharply angled; the postero-lateral corners of the first three pleon-segments squared, the points rounded.

_Eyes_ small, round, situated on the angular lateral lobes, with many rather broad ocelli, the median line of each being in this, as in the preceding species, very distinct; the colour is dark in the specimen preserved in spirit.

_Upper Antennæ._—The first joint rather thick, not twice as long as broad, tapering a little distally, carrying two spines and some cilia on the lower apex; the second joint considerably longer, much thinner, with slender spines at five points of the lower margin, the apical the longest; the third joint intermediate in length between the first and second, with spines at six points of the lower margin, the apical very long; the flagellum of seven or eight joints, moderately slender, together shorter than the peduncle, the lower apex carrying long spines, which like many of those on the peduncle are pretty

1 On the Plate the numbers ur.3. and ur.1. should be interchanged.
strongly feathered on the concave margin; the last joint has a pair rather stronger and shorter than those on the other joints, besides several slighter appendages.

**Lower Antennae.**—The first two joints very short, the gland-cone not prominent; the third joint as long as the two preceding united, or a little longer, with several slender spines at the lower apex; the fourth joint as long as the second of the upper antennae, curved at the base, bordered with spines below; the fifth joint as long as the fourth, similarly fringed with spines, feathered on the concave margin, and attaining their greatest length at the apex of the joint; the flagellum of six joints is shorter than the peduncle, and rather shorter than the flagellum of the upper antennae; the apical spines of the last two joints are stouter than the others, but feathered in the same manner.

**Mandibles** scarcely differing from those of *Photis macracarpus*, except that the third joint of the palp is very little widened distally, and has not so many spines on the apical margin.

**Lower Lip** as in *Photis macracarpus*.

**First Maxilla.**—Inner plate small, oval; outer plate broad, the broad distal margin carrying ten spines, with but few lateral denticles, three of them having a single denticle on the outer convex side, two having two denticles on the inner concave side; the five spine-teeth on the distal margin of the palp's second joint much resemble those in the other species, the outermost rather narrow, the innermost very narrow, the three between broad, fureate, with the outer edge dentate.

**Second Maxilla** like those in *Photis macracarpus*, but without the flattened distal edge of the inner plate.

**Maxillipeds** similar to those of the species just mentioned; the distal margin of the inner plates slopes a little inwards, and has the spine-teeth regular in shape, the slender spines fewer in number; the outer plates have five spine-teeth on the inner margin and four on the inward-sloping distal margin; the third joint of the palp is longer than the first.

**First Gnathopods.**—Side-plates rather deep, not expanded below. The first joint with some long setae at various points of the convex hind margin, and others on the surface projecting on the front margin; the second joint short, with a large group of long, more or less feathered, setae near the hinder apex; the third joint very little longer than the second, with numerous long spines crossing the inner surface a little above the apex; the wrist broad, in length nearly equal to the hand, with a group of spines on the front apex, many more or less pectinate on the hind margin, and groups near it on the inner surface; the hand is oval, broad at the base, narrowing towards the hinge of the finger, the front margin smooth, but with two large groups of spines on the inner surface near it and an apical group, the hind margin occupied chiefly by the finely pectinate palm, which is bordered by various spines singly and in groups; there are at intervals two or three strong palmar spines, and on both surfaces there are spines remote from the margin; the
finger is broad, the inner margin pectinate and cut into four strong decurrent teeth; the dorsal cillum near the base is rather long; there are also some setules at the base of the nail, which is curved and scarcely reaches the extremity of what may be considered as the palm-border.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates deep, wider below than above, the hind margin slightly concave. The branchial vesicles much shorter and narrower than the side-plates. The marsupial plates rather longer than the branchial vesicles, narrow at the basal part, carrying fifteen setae on the lateral margins and apex. The first joint not reaching beyond the side-plate, the convex hind margin having some long setae at the apex; the short second joint with an apical group of setae, one long and plumose; the third joint rather longer than in the first gnathopods, similarly armed; the wrist much shorter than the hand, broader than long, distally cup-like, with long spines at the front apex and on the narrow hind margin, and some on the lower margin of the inner surface; the hand broad, between oval and oblong, with a single seta-like spine above the middle of the front margin, a group between that and the apex and another at the apex, these spines being slightly plumose; the hind margin bordered with more or less pectinate spines, and produced into a tooth at the commencement of the palm, within which the finger closes down against a strong palmar spine; the palm is obliquely excavate for some distance, bordered with several spines, of which there are also various groups on both surfaces of the hand; the finger is broad, with five decurrent teeth on the inner margin.

First Peropods.—Side-plates rather deeper than the preceding pair, a very little wider below than above, with the front margin convex and the hinder concave. The branchial vesicles narrow, widening a little distally. The marsupial plates as in the preceding segment. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, with four long setae on the lower part of the hind margin, the lowest conspicuously plumose; near the apex is a shorter plumose seta; the second joint short, with a long plumose seta at the hinder apex; the third joint stout, longer than the fourth, its convex margin fringed with about fourteen long plumose setae, the hind margin almost straight, with some setules at the apex; the fourth joint with a group of setae at the apex of the convex front margin, and some very slender setae or setules at the apex of the straight hind margin; the fifth joint as long as the third, tapering distally, the convex hind margin with six or seven groups of long slender setae, the straight front margin with a spinule at the apex and another higher up; the finger curved, rather more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peropods.—These in all respects closely resemble the preceding pair; the side-plates a little broader, and an extra setule perhaps on the hind margin of the fifth joint of the limb.

Third Peropods.—Side-plates scarcely less deep and much broader than the preceding, the front and hind margins both convex, the hind lobe very small. Branchial
vesicles small, oval. Marsupial plates short and narrow, longer and narrower than the branchial vesicles, with half a dozen setæ. The first joint of the limb much smaller than the side-plate, much dilated, broader below than above, fully as broad as long, with the margins almost unarmed; the second joint short, not longer than broad; the third a little longer than the second, and the fourth than the third, all three with the front margin convex, and some apical spinules, the fourth with a long straight spine on the hinder apex; the fifth joint much narrower than the fourth, almost as long, the front margin convex, with an apical spine and spinules, the hind margin tending to concave, with a setule at the centre, a strong spine at the apex, accompanied as in the preceding species by a much shorter one; against these the minute finger bends upwards and backwards, it is very thick at the base, with a small dorsal cilium, and a strong dorsal denticle, the apical part beyond the denticle being comparatively narrow.

Fourth Peraeopods longer than the third. Side-plates small. Branchial vesicles narrow, shorter than the first joint. The first joint as long as in the third peraeopods, but not so broad, wider above than below, the margins carrying a few setules; the rest of the limb like that of the preceding pair, except that the joints are more elongated, and the fifth decidedly shorter than the fourth; the finger is produced to a very sharp apex.

Fifth Peraeopods very little longer than the fourth. The first joint a little longer, but narrower than in the preceding pair, most narrowed at the junction with the second joint; the second joint longer than broad; the third longer than the second, the fourth scarcely longer than the third, each of these two with a spine on the hinder apex; the fifth longer than the fourth, with a group of slender setæ on the apex of the convex hind margin, two small setules and a small apical spine on the straight front margin; the finger curved, half the length of the fifth joint, with a strong dorsal cilium close to the hinge, and a small dorsal denticle over the base of the nail.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines very small and slender, curved, with apparently two lateral retroverted hooks below the apex; the peduncles have also many long setæ. I have not been able to discover any cleft spines; the joints of the rami number from seven or eight to nine.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair are much longer than the rami; the outer ramus is rather shorter than the inner and has a series of five spines beginning above the middle of the outer margin, and a stronger spine at the blunt apex; the inner ramus has a like apex and two or more distant spines on the inner margin; the peduncles of the second pair are slightly longer than the inner ramus, which has four spines along the inner margin and a strong apical spine flanked by two small ones; the outer ramus is considerably shorter, with a similar apex, and two spines on the side. The peduncles of the third pair are a little longer than the outer ramus, which does not reach back so far as the rami of the other two pairs; it is slightly curved, tapering distally to the short second joint, which is tipped with a long spine; the inner ramus is
very short, yet twice as long as broad, its edges pectinate, as seems to be the case with all the rami, the apex narrowed to two sharp points, between which is a little spine.

The Telson is very short, broader than long, the sides converging to a broadly rounded apex.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the rostrum to the apex of the second uropods, three-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 161, off Melbourne, April 1, 1874; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand. One specimen, female.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the shortness of the telson.

Genus Aora, Kroyer, 1845.

1849. Lalaria, Nicolet, Gay's Hist. fis. y pol. de Chile, Zool., t. 3.
1878. Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 52.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Kroyer, 1845 (p. 211); for that of Lalaria, see Note on Nicolet, 1849 (p. 231); for that of Lonchomerus, see Note on Spence Bate, 1857 (p. 294), and for that of Autonoë, see Note on Bruzelius, 1859 (p. 312). Boeck in 1876 gives the following definition:—

"First Gnathopods larger than the Second; in the male the third joint produced behind into a long stiliform process; the wrist elongate, narrow; the hand also elongate, oval; in the female the third joint not produced at the lower hinder angle; the wrist short; the hand broad."
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

"As to other points almost as in the genus *Microdeutopus.*"

In describing the subfamily Microdeutopinae, Boeck says that the third joint of the elongate mandibular palp is apically obtuse, rounded; that the first maxillae have the inner plate small, and the second maxillae the plates very broad, that the maxillipeds have the outer plates armed with teeth, and the last joint of the palp apically armed with two strong curved spines; that the flagellum of the lower antennæ is not very long, that the uropods are biramous and the telson thick. In the definition of *Microdeutopus*, Costa, he says (see p. 1082) that the upper antennæ have the third joint of the peduncle short, and that the third uropods have rami of almost equal length. Mr. Chilton is of opinion that *Microdeutopus* ought to become a synonym of *Aora*, the females being practically undistinguishable. M. Chevreux, on the other hand, hopes to be able to publish characters by which the very similar females of *Aora*, *Microdeutopus*, and *Stimpsonia* may be discriminated.

*Aora kergueleni*, n. sp. (Pl. CIX. figs. A. 3, D. 2).

*Rostrum* minute, lateral lobes of the head broadly convex, little prominent, lower angles of the head acute; postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded.

*Eyes* small, tending to oval, situated on, but by no means filling, the lateral lobes of the head.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint long and thick. The other joints missing in the specimen figured, but in a second specimen resembling those of *Aora trichobostrichus*, the flagellum with thirty-three joints.

*Lower Antennæ.*—The first two joints short, the gland-cone decurrent; the third joint longer than the preceding two united, with some small stout spines at the apex; these three joints united not as long as the first of the upper antennæ. The other joints missing in the specimen figured; in another specimen the fourth and fifth joints were equal in length; the flagellum of eleven joints, was scarcely so long as the fifth joint of the peduncle.

*Upper Lip.*—The distal margin describes a broad curve, much projecting at the central part, the middle of which is smooth, except that straight spine-like cilia project a little from the inner surface, while a brush of cilia is directed towards it from the margin on either side.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge has six teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible probably has five; that of the right mandible, fig. m. A., is very narrow, showing only two distinct teeth, but it probably has two or three denticles as well; the spine-row consists of four broad overlapping spines, the oblique distal margin of which is cut into denticles; the spines are followed by two or three plumose setæ; the molar tubercle is prominent, the crown surrounded with long teeth, and its

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part lxvii.—1887.)
surface covered with small denticles; it has a plumose seta at one corner; the first joint of the palp is twice as long as broad; the second about twice as long as the first, with three spines on and two near the front margin; the third joint shorter than the second, with more than half of each margin clear of spines, of which there are two planted close to the convex hind margin a little above the centre, while on the straight front margin there is a row of half a dozen long and strongly pectinate spines passing up to the narrow apex, and parallel with these are two rows of short pectinate spines.

Lower Lip.—Both the principal lobes were widely dehiscient, causing the mandibular processes to appear nearly parallel; it is however obvious that if the lobes came nearer together, the mandibular processes would become proportionately divergent; the principal lobes have their distal margins fringed with spines, set close together and very numerous, as many as thirty, the inner margins are as usual eiliated, as are those of the inner lobes, which apically are narrow; the mandibular processes are long and acute, the outer margins convex, the inner tending to eocene.

First Maxilla.—The inner plate very small, closely pressed against the outer plate, carrying a single very long thin plumose seta on the apex; the ten spines on the apical margin of the outer plate seem in no case to have more than three lateral denticles; of the three outermost one showed no denticle, of the next pair one was apically furcate, of the remainder two had a single denticle apiece on the outer side; the first joint of the palp is rather longer than broad, the second, expanding from the base, curves beyond the outer plate, with a spine below the middle of the very convex outer margin, seven or eight serrate spine-teeth on the apical border, and several slender spines, perhaps a dozen, beginning near the middle of the eocene inner margin, and passing across to the outer apex.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate shorter and much narrower than the outer, with a series of about twenty-four plumose setae, beginning low down on the inner margin, and passing in a curve on the surface across towards the outer apex; there are spines at intervals round much of the inner margin, and densely set on the rounded, rather narrow, apical margin; the outer plate, of almost uniform breadth, has the outer margin convex, the inner tending to eocene, the distal almost truncate, with an outward slope; on the inner corner are many spines, and some long ones in a series, commencing on the inner margin and passing across the inner apex; the rest of the distal margin is occupied by six or seven smaller spines not closely set.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates, reaching as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, having many plumose setae on the inner margin, and a spine-tooth near its apex; the irregular apical margin, which slopes abruptly at the outer corners, carries four spine-teeth and many slender plumose spines; the outer plates reaching the apex of the second joint of the palp, with eleven spine-teeth on the serrate inner margin, and eight spines
round the distal margin, of which three are spine-teeth, the rest slender or setiform; the first joint of the palp short, the second not greatly elongate, twice as long as the first; the third joint not much longer than the first, distally expanded, produced in a little apical cap over the base of the finger, and carrying many spines about the distal half; the finger little shorter than the third joint, not stout, with some setae on the inner margin, close to the short apical spine which does duty for a nail. The long slender spines or setae on the inner margin of the first, second, and third joints of the palp show little or no feathering.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates not large either in this or the following segments; in this pair the lower front corner is directed strongly forwards towards the base of the lower antenna, the oblique front margin tending to concave. The first joint almost free from the side-plate, narrow at the neck, then widening, but not greatly, the margins almost entirely smooth; the second joint stout, but longer than broad, with some spinules at the hinder apex; the third joint an elongate triangle, about as long as the wrist, but not quite reaching the end of it, attached to the wrist by less than half its front or inner margin, carrying on its surface or margin only two or three slender spines or spinules; the wrist a long oval, broader than the first joint, and almost equal to it in length, the hind margin and the surface carrying groups of slender spines not very closely set; the hand shorter than the wrist, but long and narrow, widening a little distally, with groups of slender spines along the surface near, and at the apex of, the convex front margin; the slightly serrate hind margin, which tends to concave, has also several spaced groups of slender spines on and near it, and some little way above its apex a strong projecting palmar spine; the palm is almost too short to deserve the name, with irregular edge, bordered with slender spines; beyond the palm the curved finger projects, with its inner margin denticulate, and apparently adapted to impinge against the third joint rather than against the hand or wrist, while the point of the third joint is well adapted to hold objects pressed against the hand; the dorsal cilium is very small, near the base.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates rather larger than the preceding or following pair, with the margins convex, especially the lower one. The first joint furnished with a few marginal spinules; the second with two or three at the hinder apex; the third with several slender spines on the oblique distal margin; the wrist rather longer than the hand, with nine or ten groups of pectinate spines along the serrate hind margin, two or three groups on the adjacent surface, one more remote consisting of five spines in a row; there are also a couple of groups near the apex of the front margin, and a spinule or two higher up; the hand almost oblong, a little widened at the palm, with nine or more groups of pectinate spines on the serrate hind margin and a palmar spine at the apex, six groups of spines near or on the convex front margin, and four or five on the surface between the two margins; the convex scarcely oblique finely pectinate palm is bordered with spines and spinules; the finger has the inner margin cut into teeth, the
nail, with two or three setules at its base, projects beyond the palm; the dorsal cillum near the base is small.

_Fifth Perceped._—Side-plates rather smaller than the preceding pair, with the hind margin tending to convex. The first joint packed with gland-cells, almost entirely free from the side-plate, in length exceeding the fourth and fifth joints united, with some slender spines and spinules on the margins, of which two at the upper part of the hind margin are longer than the rest, the second joint with one or two setules at the apex behind; the third joint widening distally, longer than the fourth, subequal in length to the fifth, with spinules and slender spines at three points of the hind margin; the fourth joint with a spine almost at the top of the hind margin, then a group, then two separate spinules, and a large group near the apex; there is also a group at the apex of the convex front margin; the fifth joint, tapering distally, has a spine high up on the hind margin, three near the apex, and on the convex front margin above the centre one or two spinules and at the apex a small spine and a spineule; the finger is long and tapering, slightly curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, with a small dorsal cillum close to the base, and an opening within the apex. The other percepods were missing in the specimen figured, and are therefore described from a different specimen.

_Second Perceped._—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but a little smaller. The limb as in the first percepods.

_Third Perceped._—Side-plates broader than the preceding pair, the front lobe nearly as deep, the hind lobe shallow. The branchial vesicles oval, longer than the depth of the side-plate. The first joint elongate, wider above than below, with small spines at distant unequal intervals on the margins, of which the front is rather more convex than the hinder; the second joint longer than broad, with spinules at the front apex; the third joint longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth, with a spine at the hinder apex and spinules at some other points; the fourth joint not conspicuously spined; the fifth with spines at four or five points of the serrate front margin; the finger slender, curved, a little more than half the length of the fifth joint.

_Fourth Perceped._—Side-plates and branchial vesicles like the preceding pair but smaller. The limb very much larger than in the third percepods, especially the third, fourth, and fifth joints, and the finger much more elongate; the first joint more widened at the top; the third joint much longer than the fourth, subequal to the fifth, with small spines at three or four points on the hind margin; the fifth joint with spines at six or seven points on the front margin and three on the hind margin; the finger much more than half the length of the fifth joint.

_Fifth Perceped._—The side-plates scarcely bilobed. The limb like that of the fourth percepods but considerably longer; the first joint more widened at the top; the third joint not very much longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth, with spines at six or seven points of the hind margin; the nail more than half the length of the fifth joint.
Pleopods.—Coupling spines small, bent, with two pairs of retroverted teeth below the apical pair; the margin of the peduncles at the corner below these spines a little serrate; the cleft spines three in number; on one ramus of one pair there were four; the joints of the rami numbering from twelve to thirteen, the outer ramus a good deal shorter than the inner.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair rather longer than the rami, with some strong spines along the under and two upper margins, and a large curved spine at the lower apex; the rami nearly equal, with the marginal spines not numerous, and a group at the apex; the peduncles of the second pair not longer than the rami, reaching as far as the preceding peduncles; the rami not reaching so far as those of the preceding pair, the armature similar, the outer ramus rather shorter than the inner; the peduncles of the third pair reaching beyond the preceding peduncles, shorter than or subequal to the rami, which do not reach so far as the preceding rami; the outer ramus rather longer than the inner, with some marginal spines, and at the apex two, below and behind which there is a little seemingly jointed cap, which is not represented on the inner ramus.

The Telson about as broad near the base as the extreme length, the sides converging from the convex upper part to the acute corners of the distal margin, which is convex in the centre; the raised line which runs obliquely from each outer corner on to the upper surface carries a small spine and a cilium by its side.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, two-fifths of an inch. The second specimen which has contributed to the description was a little longer. Both were distinguished from the specimens attributed to the next species by darker colours, but this distinction did not apply to other specimens, which appear in other respects to belong to the present species.

Locality.—The specimen figured was labelled as having been obtained at Kerguelen Island, off Cape Macler, from a depth of 30 fathoms; the second specimen was also labelled from Kerguelen Island, Royal Sound; depth, 38 fathoms.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the locality.

A specimen which is probably the female of this species, has in the first gnathopods the second joint with a group of slender spines at the hinder apex, the third joint with a group low down on the hind margin, the oblique distal margin fringed with many spines, the front apex acute, resting on the wrist, not produced along it; the wrist about as long as the hand, fringed along the convex hind margin with long slender spines, of which there are three or four groups on the surface, as well as one at and another near the front apex; the hand widens distally, and has on the front margin three spaced groups of spines, then a long palmar spine, and finally a fourth group of slender spines; near the front margin there are five or six groups, and three or four
on the surface nearer the front, the finger has its inner margin cut into eleven denticles, and the long sharp nail curves across the palmar spine beyond the obliquely convex finely pectinate palm, so as to become parallel with the hind margin. In the second and smaller gnathopods, the long spines of the third joint cross the surface at an angle with the distal margin; the spines along the serrate hind margin of the wrist and hand are more numerous and closely set than in the first gnathopods, the hand is oblong, rather longer than the wrist, the palm is only slightly oblique, and the short finger fits it, its tip when closed only just appearing beyond the spine which defines the palm; the inner margin of the finger is cut into small teeth; the spines on the surface and front margin of both wrist and hand are nearly as in the first gnathopods.

The pereopods seem to agree in shape and proportion with those of the males above described, and in particular the fifth joint of the second pereopod showed the same armature as that figured for the male, prp.1. A., differing from that of prp.1. C. the female, as I suppose, of the other species. The great size of the finger in the fifth pereopods may also be noticed as a distinguishing characteristic.

**Locality.**—The specimen came from Kerguelen Island, the depth not specified. The figure of the upper antenna and part of the lower in the Plate, a.s. D., was drawn from a female specimen which seems to belong to this species, a specimen also taken at Kerguelen, and labelled as coming from a depth of 120 fathoms.

*Aora trichobostrychus*, n. sp. (Pl. CIX. figs. B. ♂, C. ♀).

The resemblances between the species of the genus *Aora* as yet described are so great as to suggest the possibility of their in fact constituting but a single true species, widely distributed, and subject to local variation. The difference between male and female in this genus is sufficiently well known, and it is easily understood that there will be variations in the form of the male according to its age, while there is the further possibility that even the adult male may show some variety of form. The probability that the different specimens of *Aora* from Kerguelen Island all belonged to a single species, induced me to figure on a single Plate parts of different specimens which showed variation, and it was not till I had written most of the description, including all the specimens under one species, that the complication of the narrative brought me to a halt. Upon carefully reviewing the different characteristics, I at length came to the conclusion that less confusion was likely to arise from giving two names to one species, if so it should eventually prove, than by describing two distinct species under one and the same name. The following description is intended chiefly to bring out the points of distinction, real or supposed, between this species and *Aora kergueleni*.

**Upper Antennæ.**—First joint long, slightly curved, moderately thick, with some slender spines at the apex; the second joint longer and much thinner, also slightly

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curved, with some slender spines and spinules here and there, the third joint less than a fourth the length of the second; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, slender, with about thirty-four joints; the secondary flagellum of four slender joints, the last very small, the four together about equal to three of the primary; on one antenna the secondary flagellum had five joints, the first two being short.

Lower Antennae.—The fourth joint elongate, rather longer than the first of the upper antennæ, with some slender spines on the margins; the fifth a little longer than the fourth, similarly armed; the flagellum of seven joints, together about equal to the fifth joint of the flagellum, the first joint the longest, the joints carrying at the side and tips some stout spines and some that are setiform.

Upper Lip.—The distal margin a little less protruded than in the other species.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge of the left mandible with five strong teeth visible and probably a small sixth tooth on the side of the largest of the others; the secondary plate with five teeth; the cutting edge on the right mandible having three small and four large teeth; the first joint of the palp widens distally, the second joint has on the front margin four groups of spines, that near the apex forming a row of four; the third joint is longer than the second, and near the hind margin below the middle has two spines on the outer surface; rows of pectinate spines, large and small, are on or near the front margin and apex, fringing more than half the joint. The palp therefore is not very like in its armature to that of Aora kergueleni.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes rather narrow at the top, the flattened distal margin carrying about half a dozen spines; the mandibular processes very acute and much curved, strongly divergent.

First Maxillæ.—The second joint of the palp has no spine on the outer margin, on the apical it has nine spine-teeth, and the slender spines below these do not seem to be more than five or six; the inner plate, though not shown in the figure, mx. 1. C., is as in other species.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates have in a male specimen only three spine-teeth on the distal margin, but in a female specimen they have four, so that this is no doubt a variable character.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates are not so strongly produced forwards as in the other species. The first joint rapidly widens from the narrow neck; the hind margin is furnished with nine or ten tufts of very long setæ, which at the lower part are so large and so close together as to make a dense brush; the second joint is not stout, and has a group of several slender spines at the hinder apex; the attachment of the third joint to the wrist is very much less than half its length, and beyond the attachment the process of the third joint is exceedingly narrow; near the commencement of the process the third joint has more than a dozen slender spines; the spines of the wrist are much more numerous than in the other species; the hand widens more at the distal end,
having consequently a rather longer palm, which at the same time is more oblique; over this the finger closes, bending down beyond the palmar spine and approaching but not reaching the margin beyond it.

Second Gnathopods.—The branchial vesicles narrow, much longer than broad, shorter and narrower than the first joint. The first joint has many slender marginal spines, two longer than the rest near the top of the hind margin; on the wrist and hand near the front margin the spines are longer, more numerous, and more setiform than in the other species, the hand is more slender and the palm more oblique, the finger more curved, with its nail not projecting, but passing the base of the palmar spine and resting within the hind margin.

First Perexopods.—Branchial vesicles rather wider than in the preceding segment. The first joint not longer than the third and fourth united, the front margin straight, with spinules at intervals, the hind margin carrying some slender spines, and one longer than the rest near the top; the third joint quite as long as the fifth and scarcely longer than the fourth; the fourth joint having near the top of the front margin a very small spine, below this in succession a longer one, two small groups, a spine, and a group of several slender spines; the fifth joint has on the upper half of the hind margin four slender spines, graduated in length, the longest lowest.

Fourth Perexopods.—The third joint with slender spines at two points of each margin, and a spinule at two other points of each margin; the fourth joint with very small slender spines at two points and hairs at two points of the front margin, with a large group of long slender spines at the apex, at the apex behind there is a group of three short bent spines and some that are setiform; the fifth joint has some small spines at six points of the front margin, a large group of setiform spines at the apex behind, and higher up one or two spines and one or two spinules; the nail is less than half the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Perexopods.—The margins of the first joint not serrate nor carrying stout little spines as in the other species, but in both male and female almost absolutely smooth except for a few little setules; the third joint subequal in length to the fifth; the nail much less than half the length of the fifth joint.

Pleopods.—One of the rami examined had only two eleft spines; the joints numbered from eleven to twelve.

Uropods.—In none of the pairs are the peduncles longer than the rami; the outer ramus of the third pair has, besides the two small spines and the cap, three more slender spines apically feathered; that these are not represented in either specimen of the other species, may, however, be accidental.

The Telson longer than its breadth.

Length.—The female specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, three-tenths of an inch.
Localities.—Off Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen. Two specimens, male and female.

Remarks.—The specific name is derived from the Greek τριχομετριον, a word meaning with locks or clusters of hair, and here referring to the ornamentation of the gnathopods.

That which I suppose to be the female of this species is fig. C of the Plate. It differs little from the female of the other species, except in the proportions of the joints of the pereopods, the fourth and fifth pairs having here a much smaller finger; the fifth joint in the first and second pairs is armed as in the male of this species and not as in Aora kergueleni; the more elongate telson is another characteristic. The marsupial plates are here, and no doubt in the other species also, very broad as well as long, being longer as well as greatly broader than the first joint in the first or second pereopods.

Genus Autonoe, Bruzelius, 1859.


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Bruzelius, 1859 (p. 312).

*Gammarus longipes*, Liljeborg, 1852, is the only one of the five species placed by Bruzelius in the genus which Boeck allows to remain in it. With this Boeck identifies the Microdeutopus websterii of Spence Bate. Norman in discussing the latter (Shetland Dredging Report, 1869, see Appendix) says—"I question whether there are sufficient

1 M. Jules Bonnier’s Catalogue only reached me on December 12th, 1887; or it would have been referred to in earlier lists of synonyms, as accepting the generic names Stenothoe, Halirages, Triata, Elasmopus.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
grounds for separating the genus *Aora* from *Microdeuteropus*. We have seen that the females of [the] two are almost indistinguishable; and if *Aora* be divided from *Microdeuteropus* because the tooth-like projection proceeds from the meros [third joint] and not the carpus [wrist], *M. Websterii* must in justice have a similar distinction conferred upon it, because in that species the tooth-like projection does not spring from either meros or carpus, but from the hand.” Mr. Chilton in 1885 definitely unites the genera *Aora* and *Microdeutopus*, and would, it may be presumed, make *Autonoe* also a synonym of *Aora*. Boeck adopted the other alternative suggested by Mr. Norman, and allowed *Gammarus longipes* to have the distinction of a separate generic name on account of the hand of the first gnathopods; his definition is as follows:—

“*First Gnathopods* larger than the *Second*; the fifth joint in both sexes forming the hand, which is stronger in the male than in the female.

“The *Third Uropods* with the outer ramus longer than the inner.

“In other points almost as in the genus *Microdeutopus*.”

Practically the generic character must be reduced to the description of the first gnathopods, since in the description which Boeck gives alike of *Autonoe longipes*, Liljeborg, and of his own *Autonoe plumosa*, it is clear that the difference in length between the two rami of the third uropods is insignificant. None the less I am much more doubtful than I formerly was of the expedience of combining the three genera *Aora*, *Microdeutopus*, and *Autonoe*, since the character of the first gnathopods in the male of *Aora* is so peculiar, that, as more and more species in the group become known, there will be a continual tendency, I imagine, to draw the *Aora*-form apart from the other two, and then the severance also of those two becomes, as Norman points out, a logical consequence.

The definition of *Microdeutopus*, to which Boeck refers in defining both *Aora* and *Autonoe*, is as follows:—

“*Upper Antenna* longer than the *Lower*; the third joint of the peduncle short.

“*First Gnathopods* larger than the *Second*; the wrist of the male very dilated, produced at the lower hinder angle; the fifth joint or hand narrower than the wrist and together with the finger forming a two-jointed thumb (una cum ungve pollicem 2articulatum formanti); the fifth joint in the female very dilated and forming the hand.

“The *First and Second Perxopods* with the finger shorter than the fifth joint.

“The *Third Uropods* with the inner and outer ramus almost equal in length.”

*Autonoe philacantha*, n. sp. (Pl. CX.).

*Rostrum* scarcely perceptible, lateral lobes of the head small, acute, lower angles still more acute; the postero-lateral angles of the first three plecon-segments rounded, especially those of the third segment.
Eyes narrow and small, reniform, set obliquely on the lateral lobes of the head.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint longer than the head, tapering distally, with spines at five points of the lower margin, a row of feathered cilia near the base of the convex upper margin; the second joint thinner, but much longer than the first, with slender spines at intervals on the lower margin; the third joint scarcely half as long as the first; the flagellum of numerous joints, more than eighteen, together longer than the peduncle; the secondary flagellum slender, of seven slender joints, together equal in length to the first four of the primary, the first and last joints the shortest; the slender spines, both short and long, as well on the flagellum as on the peduncle, have a conspicuous accessory thread near the apex.

Lower Antennæ shorter than the upper; the peduncle longer than that of the upper antennæ; the first two joints short, the gland-cone narrow, decurrent; the third joint longer than the preceding two united, with two groups of spines on the under side and another at its apex; the fourth and fifth joints thinner, much longer, about equal to one another, a little shorter than the second of the upper antennæ, armed with long spines on the lower margin, and with short ones on both; the flagellum of nine joints, together not much longer than the fifth joint of the peduncle, tipped with setæ or setiform spines and strong curved spines, which on the upper joints are long; there are also short spines on the sides of the joints.

Upper Lip.—The distal margin broad, very slightly convex, and almost imperceptibly emarginate at the centre, being furred within and on either side of the emargination.

Mandibles.—Cutting edge broad, with six teeth, of which one is especially prominent; the secondary plate has four unequal teeth, which are strong on the left mandible, and long on the right; the spine-row of twelve long, strongly denticulate spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with long denticles surrounding the somewhat narrowed crown, and several rows or ridges of smaller ones crossing the surface; on the outside of the tubercle, above the plumose setæ, there is a small plate or process with a denticulate edge; near to the base of the palp there rises a prominent process with rounded apex; the first joint of the palp short; the second long, fringed on two edges with numerous spines of various lengths; the third rather shorter and much narrower, the apex acute, carrying one or two long feathered spines, the front margin nearly straight, fringed with many spines, most of them pectinate; the outer margin convex, but a little below the centre somewhat bent in, there being here a great group of cilia and pectinate spines, which give the joint the appearance of being divided into two; there are on the outer surface other groups of spines both above and below the bushy group.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes are distally rather narrow and dehiscant; from the curve which may be reckoned either to the distal or inner margin projects a row of seven close-set spines on one lobe and eight on the other, the two or three lowest having curved
tips. The inner lobes are strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes are very long, thin, and divergent, but with a slight inward curve.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate small, with a long plumose seta on the apex; the outer plate broad, having on the truncate distal margin ten denticulate spines, of which one is simply furcate, two have one denticle apiece on the outer margin, the rest have from two to six denticles on the inner margin not very near to the apex; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, not distally widened, curving over the outer plates, the distal margin carrying on one maxilla seven, on the other eight, spine-teeth, the outermost the longest; a series of seven slender spines begins on the outer surface a little way down the inner margin, and passes across towards the outer apex.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate rather shorter than the outer, with a series of plumose setæ beginning near the base of the inner margin and passing across the surface towards the outer apex; a series of spines begins below the middle of the inner margin and passes round the margin nearly to the outer distal corner; the outer plate has the distal margin fringed with long spines, and some shorter ones descend the outer margin for a short space.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates broad, reaching nearly as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, the distal margin broad, sloping away a little at the outer corners, carrying three spine-teeth and several slender feathered spines, the inner margins having plumose setæ and a spine-tooth close to the apex; the outer plates very broad, not reaching the end of the second joint of the palp, fringed on the serrate inner margin with about a dozen spine-teeth, the series being continued by five spines on the distal margin, below which on the very convex outer margin are three more, spaced, the lowest shorter than the preceding; the first joint of the palp short, the second long and rather broad, carrying spines at the outer apex and along the inner margin; the third joint longer than the first, expanding distally, and produced in a small pointed cap over the base of the finger, armed with feathered or pectinate spines before and behind, on the surface and at the apex; the finger is slender, slightly curved, tapering, tipped with a small very sharp nail, near the base of which the inner margin carries two or three setules.

*First Gnathopods* larger than the second. The side-plates small. The first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, with small groups of spines at points of the hind margin and spinules in front; the short second joint with an apical group of several small slender pectinate spines; the third joint small, with many spines on the hind margin and its rounded apex, and on the surface near the front, the apex in front acute; the wrist massive, not quite so broad as long, nor so long as the hand, with five groups of spines on the convex front margin, the serrate hind margin thickly fringed with serrate spines, of which there are also groups on the surface and broad lower margin; the hand massive, with some seven rows of long spines at or near the convex front margin; the serrate hind margin is fringed with several groups of spines, and apically forms a triangular tooth the
inner side of which is serrate, and within which is set a strong palmar spine projecting beyond the tooth, and from this the finely but irregularly denticulate palm takes an oblique sinuous course to the hinge of the finger; besides the marginal groups of spines there are others on the surface and adjoining the palm, which is also fringed with short spines; the finger is much curved, and its sharp tip closes on to the surface at the base of the palmar spine, leaving a narrow space between the concave part of the palm and the distal inner margin of the finger; the inner margin almost to the nail is cut into numerous decurrent teeth, with spinules at the base of some of them, the dorsal cillum is lightly feathered, short but rather stout, near the base of the finger.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates small, rather broader and deeper than the preceding pair. First, second, and third joints of the limb much as in the first peraeopods; the wrist nearly as long, but a good deal less broad, similarly armed, the spines of the hind border forming nine groups; the hand is as long as the wrist, almost oblong, with several groups of spines at or near the convex front margin, twelve groups along the serrate hind margin, which is not as in the first gnathopods very much shorter than the first; there are several other groups of spines along the surface and near the palm; the hind margin on one of the limbs produced into a small tooth, on the other it is not produced into a tooth, but it forms a definite angle, almost a right angle, with the slightly sinuous, finely pectinate, spine-bordered palm; the finger is stout, curved, of a length to fit the palm, the inner margin cut into teeth with a setule to every second or third tooth, and two or three longer setules near the base of the sharp nail, in respect to these and the dorsal cillum resembling the first gnathopods.

*First Peraeopods.*—Side-plates like the preceding pair. First joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, pretty evenly broad except at the neck, packed with gland-cells, with some spinules along the front margins, some small spines along the hinder, and some moderately long setae at the upper part of both; the second joint short, with a slender spine or two at the apex; the third joint much longer than the fourth or fifth, like the two preceding joints having abundance of gland-cells, which are dark in the preserved specimen; there are spinules and slender spines on both margins but in no great numbers; the fourth joint is much broader but a little shorter than the fifth, having the almost straight hind margin fringed with slender spines, the front margin more convex and carrying a spinule above and two or three small groups of spines below; the fifth joint narrows a little distally, and has nine or ten groups of slender spines on the hinder and two on the front margin; the finger is slightly curved, not half the length of the fifth joint, with a feathered cillum near the base, and an opening within the apex for the excretion from the gland.

*Second Peraeopods.*—Side-plates wider than deep. The limb nearly as in the preceding pair.

*Third Peraeopods.*—Side-plates broad but shallow, the front lobe a little deeper but
not much broader than the hind one, having many setae on the inner surface, the hind lobe having a few, and a small spine at the further corner of its flat lower margin. The branchial vesicles broad, shorter than the first joint of the limb. The first joint little more expanded than in the preceding pairs, the spines few and small on either margin; the second joint with a small apical group in front; the third joint longer than the fourth but scarcely so long as the fifth, with two groups of slender spines and two of spinules on the slightly convex front margin, the hind margin interrupted at two points to receive short stout spines, and, besides one or two on the adjoining surface, having such with some long slender ones at the apex; the fourth joint with some mixed groups in front and at the apex behind, and some stout spines on the surface; the fifth joint with four groups in front, others near the hind margin, and a large tuft of long slender spines at its apex; the finger short, sharp, bent upwards, with a dorsal ciliation near the hinge and another near the base of the nail.

Fourth Peraeopods broken. The first two joints similar to those of the preceding pair.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Much longer than the third. The first joint long but little expanded, with thirteen or fourteen spines along the hind margin, and rather fewer and smaller ones along the front; the second joint with setiform spines at the front apex; the third joint long and slender, with six prominent groups of spines on the hind margin and single spines at two or three other points; the front margin has some spinules and setiform spines; the fourth joint long, but considerably shorter than the third, with spines at intervals on both margins, but more prominent on the hinder; the fifth joint broken.

Pleopods.—The peduncles carrying numerous plumose setae; the coupling spines bent, the heads much broader than the shafts, with three lateral retroverted teeth on each side below the apex; the cleft spines five in number in each pair; the joints of the rami nineteen in number on each ramus; the outer ramus, having a shorter first joint than the inner, is in each pair shorter than its companion; on the first joint of the inner ramus in the third pair some surface spinules were observed, one of which appeared to be cleft.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with many spines along the two upper margins, and a large curved apical spine; the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner, six spines on the outer margin, two that are more slender low down on the inner, and a group of five at the blunt apex; the outer ramus has five and four spines on the margins and five at the apex; the peduncles of the second pair subequal in length to the rami, armed like the first pair; of the subequal rami one has seven spines on one margin, three on the other, and five at the apex; the other ramus has five and four on the margins and five at the apex; the peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami; the rami short, the shorter with slender spines at two points of the outer and one point of the inner margin, and a group of five at the rounded apex, three being
long and setiform; the longer ramus has three spines on the outer and four on the inner margin, and half a dozen setiform spines at the rounded apex; of these rami, it is the outer apparently that is the shorter, not the inner as would be required by Boeck's account of this genus.

_Telson_ not reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, scarcely longer than broad, the apical margin forming three points, of which the central is a little the most produced; at each outer corner there is a ciliun, and along the raised line which runs obliquely from each corner upon the upper surface there are on each side five setiform spines.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, nine-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 162, off East Monceur Island, Bass Strait, April 2, 1874; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name, from the Greek _phileo_, I love, and _ακανθα_, a spine, seems justified by the bush of spines on the mandibular palp and the row of spines on the lower lip, as well as the more usual spininess of the gnathopods.

The species has much resemblance to _Autonoe plumosa_, Boeck, from which, however, the antennæ and first gnathopods separate it, and likewise to _Microdeutopus australis_, Haswell, from Port Jackson, which is likewise an _Autonoe_, but distinguished from the present species by having the third joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ "very short," by the first gnathopods, in which the wrist is described and figured as being larger than the hand, by having "second pair of pereiopoda longer than the first; dactylos in both long, slender," and lastly by having the rami of the third uropods "lanceolate."

_Autonoe kergueleni_, n. sp. (Pl. CXL.).

_Rostrum_ small, lateral lobes of the head small, acute; in the first three pleon-segments the lower lobe of the hind margin taking the place of the postero-lateral angles, the separation between the lobe and the true lower margin being marked by a minute notch and setule; the third pleon-segment is longer than either of the two preceding segments; the fourth segment has a transverse dorsal depression.

_Eyes_ small, situated on the lateral lobes of the head.

_Upper Antennæ._—The first joint large, longer than the head, with some spinules and spines, chiefly on the under margin. The remainder of these antennæ broken off.

_Lower Antennæ._—The first two joints short, the gland-cone small, acute, decurrent; the third joint broad, not twice as long as broad, armed with some slender spines; the fourth and fifth joints long, subequal in length, the fifth the thinner, both equipped with
slender spines, some of them long; the flagellum of seven joints, together not equal to the fifth joint of the peduncle, several of them tipped with curved spines, which on the last joint are short.

**Upper Lip** as in *Autonoe philacantha*.

**Mandibles.**—The cutting edges do not appear to have more than five teeth, the secondary plates four, or on the right mandible, perhaps only three; the spines of the spine-row five on the left, six on the right, mandible, slender, not very conspicuously dentieulate, curved, and directed backwards; the molar tubercle prominent, with strongly dentieulate crown and a plumose seta; the first joint of the palp a little dilated distally, the second joint with a few long and short spines along the front; the third joint as long as or longer than the second, and nearly as broad for much of its length; the front margin carrying four and the apex two long pectinate spines, the distal half of the inner margin being fringed with some fifteen short pectinate spines, the length slightly increasing as they approach the apex; besides these there is below the centre a transverse row of four unequal but very long curved pectinate spines near the outer margin, and above the centre a spine on the surface near the inner margin.

**Lower Lip.**—The principal lobes rather broad distally, the inner part of the distal margin and the inner margin ciliated, without spines; the inner lobes ciliated; the mandibular processes long, pointed, divergent.

**First Maxilla.**—The inner plate small, with a long, not strongly plumose, seta on the apex; the outer plate with ten spines on the distal margin, constructed on the same general plan as those in *Autonoe philacantha*, but seemingly with only two or three lateral dentieules where in the other species there were three or four; the first joint of the palp short, with a small spine on the outer apex, the second joint curving over but not much beyond the outer plate, a good deal broader distally than at the base, the indentured distal margin in one maxilla having six, in the other five, spine-teeth, the outermost the longest; there are five slender spines on the surface nearer to the inner than to the outer apex.

**Second Maxilla.**—The inner plate shorter but slightly broader than the outer; a row of twenty-one setae passes almost from the base of the inner margin across in a curve towards the outer apex; there are also some slender spines on the inner margin and round part of the apical margin; the outer plate has a straight inner margin, near the apex of which begins a series of half-a-dozen subapical spines, the apical margin itself, which is rounded with an outward slope, carrying several more.

**Maxillipeds.**—The inner plates broad, reaching as nearly as possible the distal end of the first joint of the palp, with several long setae along the inner margin, and a bent spine-tooth just below the apex; the distal margin broad, occupied by three strong spine-teeth and a few slender setiform spines; the outer plates very broad, not reaching the end of the palp’s second joint, with seven spine-teeth on the inner margin, and
two longer ones on the broad distal margin, followed by four successively more and more setiform; the first joint of the palp short, the second much longer, fringed with long slender spines on the inner margin; the third joint little longer than the first, dilated distally, the convex outer margin longer than the inner, but not produced over the base of the finger, the inner margin without spines, except near the apex; the finger, including the spine-like nail, is as long as the third joint, it has a couple of setules on the inner margin near the base of the nail, and a small dorsal ciliurn so close to the base that it might almost be supposed to belong to the third joint.

First Gnathopods larger than the second. The side-plates small, directed forwards at the front lower corner. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, the front margin straight, unarmed, the hind margin convex, with a solitary seta high up; the second joint short, with a group of slender spines on the hinder apex; the third joint a little longer than the second, its two convex margins meeting at an acute apex, with groups of spines on the hind margin and on the inner surface above the apex; the wrist stout, much shorter than the hand, the hind margin closely fringed with spines in groups; the hand broader than the wrist, widening a little from the base, the front margin very convex, with a few spines on the apex, and groups on the surface at a little distance; the hind margin straight, carrying two or three groups of spines at intervals, and apically produced into a long tooth, with a spine on the outer side; there is a deep cavity on the inner side, of which the further margin is sinuous, apically forming a small tooth, beyond which the remainder of the palm is sinuously denticulate; the finger is short, curved, with seven or eight minute spine-teeth at intervals along the inner margin; it closes tightly against the denticulate part of the palm, but leaves open part of the cavity above-mentioned before the nail reaches the tooth-process of the hind margin; about the palm and on the surface of the hand near the hind margin there are various spines, slender and not numerous.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, rather wider above than below, the front margin a little concave. Branchial vesicles small, narrowly oval. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, dilated after the manner usual with the last three pairs of pereopods, and as found also on the second gnathopods of *Gammaropsis exsertipes*; narrow at the base, and to a less extent distally, the margins having a few spinules, and the hind margin a setiform spine above the centre; the second and third joints nearly as in the first pair, but the third having its lower margin much more distinct from the hinder; the wrist little shorter and broader than the hand, with seven groups of spines on the convex hind margin, and some groups on the surface near it; the convex front margin armed along the lower two-thirds with many long curved spines; the hand, which is somewhat curved, of nearly even width throughout, has the long convex front margin armed with numerous long spines in many groups; the serrate and nearly straight hind margin carries four groups of slender spines, and has one or two stout palmar spines at

(Zool. Chll. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
the slightly blunted angle which it makes with the finely pectinate, nearly straight palm; the finger is stout and short, with a rather long dorsal cilium near the base; its inner margincut into teeth, the tip of the nail projecting just beyond the palm; the surface of the hand has several slender spines besides those on the margins.

First Peropods.—Side-plates smaller, branchial vesicles larger, than in the preceding segment. The first joint of the limb nearly free from the side-plate, well packed with gland-cells, the front margin straight, the hinder slightly convex, both armed with small spinules, the hinder having also a seta or setiform spine high up; the second joint short, with apical spinules; the third longer than either the fourth or fifth, dilated a little distally, with slight spines at either apex, and a spinule on each margin; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with spines at two points on the hind margin and at the apex in front; the fifth joint with slender spines at three points on the upper half of the straight hind margin and one of the convex front, some spinules on either side of the narrowed rounded apex; the finger narrow, more than half the length of the fifth joint, with a dorsal cilium near the base, and an opening at the tip.

Second Peropods not materially differing from the first.

Third Peropods.—The side-plates broad, the front lobe deeper than the hinder, as deep as the preceding side-plates. The branchial vesicles narrowly oval, much shorter and narrower than the first joint of the limb. The first joint not greatly expanded, more than twice as long as broad, the sides slightly convex, with some slight spines at the front apex and spinules elsewhere; the short second joint with similar spines at the front apex; the third joint broader and longer than the fourth, not longer than the fifth, with some small spines at each apex, and one or two spinules on the front margin; the fourth joint with strong spines at two points near the hind margin and two at its apex with a slender spine; the fifth joint with spines at four points of the front margin, these being stronger than those of the upper joints, and with a group of longer spines at the apex of the convex hind margin; the finger upward bent, less than half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peropods much longer than the third. The side-plates and branchial vesicles smaller than in the preceding pair. The first joint with several plumose setæ or setiform spines on the hind margin, otherwise like the first joint of the preceding limb, but longer and wider; the third joint elongate, much longer than the fourth, subequal in length to the fifth, with slender spines at four points of the hind margin, slenderer spines at two points of the front margin, and spinules elsewhere; the fourth joint similarly armed in front, but behind having a strong spine at two points near the hind margin, and two strong spines and some slender ones at its apex; the fifth joint with spines at five points in front and some spinules behind; the finger acute, upward curved, not half the length of the fifth joint, with a long dorsal cilium at the base.

Fifth Peropods much longer than the preceding pair, and twice as long as the third
pair. Side-plates small. All the joints of the limb longer than in the fourth peraeopods, but the third, fourth, and fifth joints especially so; the third joint is longer than the fourth but shorter than the fifth; the fourth joint is elongate, with spines at four points of the hind margin or near it; the fifth joint has spines not regularly spaced at seven points of the front margin; the finger is scarcely one-third the length of the fifth joint.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines slender, bent, with an apical pair of retroverted teeth and a similar pair a little below the apex; the cleft spines are three in number on the first pair and two only on the third; there are some small surface spines on the first joint of the inner ramus; the joints of the inner ramus ten in number, of the outer and shorter only nine.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the rami, with few marginal spines, a large spine at the lower apex; the rami equal in length, or nearly so, the inner with five spines along one upper margin, two or three near the top of the lower, and a large apical group, the outer ramus with two spines low down on one margin and an apical group; the peduncles of the second pair not so long as the inner ramus, with two spines at the inner apex and a large one at the outer; the longer ramus has four spines on one of the upper margins, two on the other, two near the top of the lower margin, and a large apical group of five; the shorter ramus has three spines on the upper margin and an apical group of five; the peduncles of the third pair shorter than the short rami; the inner ramus rather the shorter, with two rather elongate spines below the centre, and five at the blunt apex, one with a setiform termination; the outer ramus similarly armed, but with the terminal spines longer, three of them with setiform ends.

The Telson very little longer than broad, reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, the centre of the distal border convex, the extremities acute, with a long setiform spine projecting from the surface above and within each; there is also a marginal ciliurn or two a little higher up.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 149th, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture. A female specimen from the same locality, which I regard as probably belonging to this species, has the wrist of the first gnathopods nearly as long as the hand, the hand itself dilated at the palm, which has no dental process, but is finely pectinate as in the second gnathopods, the nail of the finger reaching beyond it and antagonising with a long palmar spine.
Genus *Gammaropsis*, Liljeborg, 1855.


1878. *Eurystheus*, Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch’s Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 53.


For the original definition of this genus, see Note on Liljeborg, 1855 (p. 286). For the definition of *Eurystheus*, see Note on Spence Bate, 1857 (p. 294). For the definition of *Paramenia*, see Note on Chilton, 1884 (p. 550). It was rather for a subdivision of the genus *Gammarus* than for an independent genus that Liljeborg gave the name *Gammaropsis*, and this is confirmed by the circumstance that he does not include the name *Gammaropsis* in the table of genera which he drew up for the Gammaridae in 1865. It is therefore perhaps an open question whether the name *Eurystheus* which Spence Bate proposed for the genus in 1855, though he did not define it till 1857, should not have been allowed priority. As matters stand, it will be, I think, convenient to give the preference to *Gammaropsis*, which has obtained the more general acceptance. Boeck gives the following definition:—

"*Upper Antennæ* with the third joint of the peduncle very long.

"*Hypostome* produced in front and acuminate.

"Fourth pair of side-plates the largest.

"*First and Second Gnathopods* in both sexes like one another, but the *Second* the stronger; the fifth joint constituting a subcheliform hand.

"*First and Second Perceipods* with the finger of moderate size.

"*Third Uropods* with the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner."

To these characters should be added the presence of a well-developed accessory...
flagellum on the upper antennae, while the similarity in shape between the first and second gnathopods is, to say the least, too slight and vague to be worth insisting on; the new species, *Gammaropsis afr/a*, has the outer ramus of the third uropods a little longer, instead of a little shorter, than the inner.

To complete Boeck’s view of this group, I give his definition of Kroeyer’s *Protomedea*, which is as follows:—

“Second Gnathopods stronger than the First and in the male more robust than in the female.

“Third Uropods with the inner ramus shorter than the outer.

“First and Second Pereopods with the finger tolerably elongate.

“In other respects almost as in the genus *Microdeutopus*.”

*Gammaropsis exsertipes*, n. sp. (Pl. CXII.).

*Rostrum* little developed, lateral lobes of the head narrow, acute; postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded.

*Eyes* small, nearly round, situated on the lateral lobes of the head, retaining a little colour in spirits.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint as long as the head, moderately thick, with several setiform spines on the lower margin and upper apex, and a stouter short spine at the lower apex; the second joint thinner but much longer than the first, the lower margin fringed with many slender curved spines, the longest at the distal end; the third joint intermediate in length between the first and second, fringed like the second; the flagellum of seventeen unequal joints, together not as long as the peduncle, the first the longest, all carrying slender spines, and most of them cylinders, the terminal joint tipped with some setæ and a short stiff spine; the secondary flagellum of four very slender joints, together not quite equalling in length the first three of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ* not quite so long as the upper; the first two joints short, set far back on the underside of the head, the gland-cone narrow, decurrent; the third joint longer than the preceding two united, widening a little distally, with slender spines on the margin, and a short stiff spine at the lower apex; the fourth joint prismatic rather than cylindrical, nearly as long as the second of the upper antennæ, and with similar spines; the fifth joint a little shorter than the fourth, similar; the flagellum of twelve unequal joints, the first the longest, the spines of the various joints and the terminal armature much as in the upper antennæ.

*Upper Lip* rather unsymmetrically bilobed.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge with four large teeth and probably two small ones; the secondary plate of the left mandible (figured on the right hand of the Plate) with four strong teeth; the secondary plate of the right mandible apically bifid, its upper or
outer edge denticulate; the spine-row of four denticulate spines and a small seta; the molar tuberecle prominent, the crown set with numerous denticles which appear to be stronger round the margin than over the concave surface; there is a feathered seta on the side; in the right mandible the molar tuberecle has, attached to the margin on its outer surface, a small thin plate expanding distally, striated, with finely pectinate edge, similar to that observed in Photis macrocarpus; a broad-headed process rises near the base of the palp; the palp is of great size compared with the trunk of the mandible; the first joint short, widening a little distally; the second joint long, with seven groups of spines on the hind margin, the front fringed for its whole length with a double row of spines of various lengths, at the lowest part having a row of five which are straight and graduated in length, the lowest the shortest; the third joint shorter than the second, but long, widening distally, with four spines on the outer surface near the base and the outer margin, three on the inner surface also near the outer margin but a little way below the apex, the apex itself set about with many long feathered and pectinate spines, groups of which descend the inner margin for three-quarters of its length.

**Lower Lip.**—The distal and inner margins of the principal lobes rather flattened, not strongly ciliated; the inner plates distally broad; the mandibular processes long, narrow at the tips.

**First Maxille.**—The inner plate small, with the outer margin convex, the inner straight, armed near the apex with a spine-like seta, below which is a much shorter one, the apex narrow and unarmèd; the outer plate has only nine spines on the apical border, three of them apically forked, the rest with one or two lateral teeth on the inner margin; the long second joint of the palp expands distally, curving over the outer plate, the distal edge having five spine-teeth followed by three more slender, which descend the inner margin, while a series of nine slender plumose spines, beginning on the upper part of the inner margin, crosses the surface towards the outer apex.

**Second Maxille.**—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer, fringed with spines round the apex and down the inner margin below the middle; the broad, slightly convex distal margin of the outer plate fringed with long spines, one series of which passes a little way down the inner margin; there are none on the outer margin.

**Maxillipeds.**—The inner plates oblong, distally a little widened, not quite reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp; a series of a dozen plumose setae beginning near the middle of the inner margin passes across the inner surface towards the apex; the slightly convex distal margin has three spine-teeth and six or seven feathered spines; the outer plates not nearly reaching the distal end of the palp's second joint, with nine spine-teeth along the inner margin, and seven longer spines round the distal border; the first joint of the palp short; the second long with many spines on the inner margin, and one or two at the apex of the outer and at a point below it; the third joint not longer than the first; scarcely expanded distally, with long spines about the apex and the distal half of the
inner margin; the finger nearly as long as the third joint, narrowing very gradually till the apical part, which carries four slender spines on the oblique inner margin, and at the tip no nail but a strong spine, which is long but not nearly so long as the body of the finger, nor so long as a slender spine next to it.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, directed forwards, but not covering the base of the lower antennæ. The first joint narrow at the neck, extending much beyond the side-plate, with many long setæ on the convex hind margin, and others along the surface; the second joint with a large apical group of spines; the third joint with the two convex margins converging to a pointed apex, carrying many groups of spines on the surface and along much of the hind margin; the wrist almost as long as the first joint and distally wider, the long front margin little convex, with a group of spines at the apex, and some spines elsewhere, the convex serrate hind margin fringed with numerous groups of spines, of which there are several also on the surface and hinder apex; the hand rather shorter than the wrist, the front margin convex, with six or seven groups of spines in rows on the adjacent surface; the hind margin much more convex than the front, the major part of it, which may be regarded as the palm, being finely pectinate, the surface immediately adjacent and at a little distance carrying several groups of spines, besides which there are many single spines and spinules at intervals along the margin; the finger is of great size, in the larger specimen (but not in the female) longer than the hand, and no doubt adapted for impinging against the wrist or to hold fast an object pressed against the wrist; the dorsal cillum is small, near the base; the inner margin is cut into seventeen little teeth, resembling spine-teeth, with a hair or cillum adjacent to each, or with few exceptions; at a little distance from the base of the sharp nail two or three setules are inserted.

Second Gnathopods not much longer, though very much broader, than the first pair. The side-plates deeper and much broader than in the preceding segment, broader than deep, the lower margin rather concave in the middle. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, and expanded in a very abnormal manner, more like the first joint of one of the hinder pereopods than like that of a gnathopod; the breadth is greatest a little way below the narrow neck or point of attachment, from which the upper margin at once spreads out on either side; the hind margin, which is slightly convex, has some long setæ at the upper part, and two or three spinules below these; the front margin is crenulate, with setules in the notches; the lower margin projects for some distance in front of the second joint, but is much narrower than the upper margin; the second joint has a group of slender spines at the hinder apex; the third is more squared, and with fewer spines than in the first gnathopods; the wrist is short, triangular, distally cup-like, as broad as long, narrower than the hand, with a few spines at and near the front apex, many round the apex of the hind margin, some on the lower margin; the hand is very large, widening from the base, considerably longer than its greatest breadth, which is at
the commencement of the oblique palm; the front margin a little convex, with several groups of spines on or near the distal half, the hind margin nearly straight, carrying some seven large groups of spines, and apically ending in a long narrow tooth, within which is a very small palmar spine; from this the palm runs in a very oblique but even course towards the hinge of the finger, before reaching which it forms a second tooth-like process smaller than the first, by means of the small cavity which precedes the broad irregular process that extends to the hinge; the margin of this long palm is set with spinules and some of the groups of spines which are dispersed upon the broad surface of the hand; there seem to be no strong or broad spines in any part of the limb, the little palmar spine not constituting an exception; the finger is very much curved, and when closed does not reach the small palmar spine, but rests against the surface at some distance from it; its inner margin as in the finger of the first gnathopods.

In the female the first joint, though tolerably broad, is not abnormally so; there is only a small acute tooth process at the commencement of the palm, having a palmar spine at its side, followed by another further on; the second process is wanting, the oblique margin is finely pectinate. The marsupial plates are rather broad and long, with many setæ.

First Peræopods.—The side-plates with the lower margin convex. The first joint rather long, narrow only at the neck, with gland-cells down each side, some moderately long setæ and some spinules on the margins; the second joint rather longer than broad, with a spine or two at the hinder apex; the third joint much longer than the fourth, widening distally, with small groups of spines at three points of the straight hind margin, and at the apex and one other point of the slightly convex front margin; the fourth joint with spines at three points behind and the apex in front; the fifth joint nearly as long as the third, with spines at five points behind and two in front; the finger slender, curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, with an opening on the inner side of the tip for the excretion from the gland.

Second Peræopods almost the same as the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—The side-plates broad, with the front lobe very deep, the hinder quite small. The limb missing in the large specimen, in the smaller resembling in structure the following pairs, but notably shorter.

Fourth Peræopods.—Side-plates very small, scarcely bilobed. The first joint of the limb not greatly dilated, wider above than below, with some small spines along the slightly convex front margin, the hind margin nearly smooth, with a few setæs, the convexity chiefly at the upper part; the second joint with some small apical spines in front; the third joint much longer than the fourth, with spines at three points on each margin, those behind in general stronger than those in front; the fourth joint widening like the third distally, with a group of spines at each apex; the fifth joint longer than the third, with spines at five points of the front margin and three of the hinder; the
finger acute, curved at the tip, a little more than half the length of the fifth joint, with a dorsal feathered cilium very near the hinge, and a small hair near the base of the nail.

Fifth Peraepods.—Side-plates very small, not bilobed, the limb scarcely differing from that of the fourth peraeopods, but rather longer, and the first joint having the hind margin more flattened at the top.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with nine spines on one and ten on the other of the upper margins, a large curved spine on the apex below; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, with a row of eight marginal spines and an apical group of four, the marginal spines of the longer ramus only seven in number; the peduncles of the second pair longer than the outer ramus, but scarcely so long as the inner, with a long spine on the lower apex; the outer ramus with six spines on one margin, three on the other, and the apical group as in the first pair; the inner ramus with seven spines on one margin and four on the other, besides the apical group; the peduncles of the third pair reaching beyond the peduncles of the two preceding pairs, longer than the rami, with one apex acute, and seven spines on one margin including the apex, and four on the other, the two lowest being side by side; the rami are small, sub-equal, not reaching so far back as the inner ramus of the second pair, each having two marginal spines, and probably one at the apex; the inner ramus slightly longer than the outer.

Telson not nearly reaching the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, a little longer than broad, widest at a little distance from the base, then with the sides almost straight, converging rapidly towards the triangular apex; at about the centre on either side, at a little distance from the margin, there is a strong spine on the surface, and between this and the margin a feathered cilium; the margin below as far as the angle at which the apical triangle begins is armed with little spines or scales, about forty in number on either side.

Length.—The longer specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Kerguelen Island; depth not specified. Three specimens, two males and one female.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the remarkable prominence of the second gnathopods, especially in the male.

Gammaropsis afra, n. sp. (Pl. CXIII.).

Rostrum small, lateral lobes of the head narrow, acute; postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments not much rounded.

Eyes deeper than broad, close to the front margin, occupying the space between the rostrum and the front part of the lower border of the lateral lobes.

Upper Antennæ similar to those of Gammaropsis exsertipes; but the first joint of the primary flagellum not the longest, and the secondary flagellum not so slender, consisting of six joints, together equal in length to the first four or five of the primary, the terminal joint minute.

Lower Antennæ in general as in Gammaropsis exsertipes, but with the fifth joint longer than the fourth, the spines stronger, especially on the flagellum, the three terminal joints of which have each a pair of short spines with accessory threads, the upper joints having both longer and shorter spines similarly furnished.

Upper Lip.—The distal border appears to be evenly convex.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge with five or six teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible with four teeth, that on the right mandible shorter, with the edge much subdivided, with two principal teeth below, and several denticles above on the edge facing the principal plate; the worn plate has more denticles than the one in preparation; the spine-row has on the left mandible ten, on the right nine, long bent denticulate spines, those nearest the cutting plate very broad; the molar tubercle prominent, with long denticles round the crown; the first joint of the palp short, widest distally; the second joint long, the front margin fringed with many spines of different lengths, the hind margin also having five or six groups; the third joint not so long as the second, but long, expanding distally, with many groups of long spines along the hind margin, and having the rather broad distal margin set with many long spines, the series also passing down nearly to the base of the inner margin, many or most of the spines of the third joint being strongly pectinate.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes forming a definite angle at the meeting of the distal and inner margins, at which point there are two small spines; the inner lobes widest below the distal margin; the mandibular processes long and narrow.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, with eleven plumose setæ along the sinuous inner margin and a short seta at the narrow apex; the outer plate with nine or ten spines on the distal margin, variously denticulate, some on the outer and some on the inner margin, and some apically; the first joint of the palp short, with a spine near the apex of the outer margin; the second joint long, slightly widening from the base, reaching beyond the outer plates, the distal margin having seven spine-teeth, the outermost the longest, the rest serrate on the outer margin; on the surface below these are seven slender feathered spines.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate shorter and a little narrower than the outer, with a series of twenty plumose setæ beginning near the base of the inner margin and passing across the surface towards the outer apex; the inner margin is also fringed with spines from below the middle, and feathered or pectinate spines pass almost round the apex; the outer plate has the apex set with many long spines, but there are none on the lateral margins.
Maxillipeds.—The inner plates widening distally, not reaching quite to the apex of the palp’s first joint, with setae and spine-teeth as in Gammaropsis exsertipes, but the spine-teeth broader at the base; the outer plates not nearly reaching the end of the second joint of the palp, with seven spine-teeth on the serrate inner margin, and five or six long curved spines round the serrate apical margin, the two lowest almost setiform; the first joint of the palp short, the second long, with many spines along the inner margin, and a group above the middle, and another at the apex, of the outer margin; the third joint as long as the first, expanding a little distally, set round the apex, the distal half of the inner margin, and on the surface with many spines; the finger very short, with a strong spine projecting from its apex, the spine longer than the body of the finger, the inner margin of which carries four slighter spines near the large one.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates not produced at the lower corner, neither reaching nor directed towards the basal joints of the lower antennæ. The first joint reaching considerably beyond the side-plate, narrow at the point of attachment but presently widening, with setæ on the upper part of the convex hind margin, and groups of slender spines below, channelled in front and having the front margins a little concave; the second joint with a group of spines near the hinder apex; the third joint with several groups of spines along the hind margin and round the apex; the lower margin concave, forming an acute front apex; the wrist not quite so long as the first joint, subequal in length to the hand, and almost as broad, the front margin having two groups of spines, the surface several broad rows of them, the hind margin numerous groups, some of the spines being strongly pectinate; the hand longer than broad, broadest at the beginning of the slightly oblique and convex pectinate palm, both margins having numerous rows of spines on the adjacent surface; smaller groups occupy the centre of the surface, and the palm margin has scattered spines as well as groups. The finger fits the palm, reaching as far as the point where a palmar spine is inserted, not on the margin, but the surface; its inner margin is divided into small denticulate teeth, and there are some setules near the base of the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates a little broader and deeper than the preceding pair, with small setules round the convex lower margin. Marsupial plates short, surrounded with long setæ. The first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, the front channelled, concave, carrying spinules at intervals, the hind margin convex, fringed with groups of long spines or setæ; the second and third joints as in the first gnathopods, but with fewer spines on the hind margin of the third joint; the wrist much shorter than the hand, distally cup-like, with spines at the apex in front, and along the lower margin on the inner surface, and in six or seven groups along the serrate hind margin; the hand not twice as long as broad, with seven or eight groups of spines along or near the convex front margin on the inner surface, nine large groups along the serrate hind margin, which is not produced into a tooth at the commencement of the oblique palm, which forms an angle with it, and is for a short space concave, then convex,
minutely pectinate, fringed with small spines; the finger is curved, with the usual dorsal cilium; the nail closes down against a palmar spine, set on the surface at some distance from the hind margin. There are scattered groups of spines on the surface besides those already mentioned.

First Peraeopods.—The side-plates very similar to the preceding pair. The first joint of the limb reaching much beyond the side-plates, well packed with gland-cells, the hind margin fringed with long spines, the front with short ones; the second joint with an apical group of spines; the third joint much longer than the fourth, with spines at three points behind and the apex in front; the fourth joint like the third widening distally, the hind margin fringed with numerous slender spines, the apex in front carrying a small group; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, shorter than the third, narrowing distally, with some six groups of slender spines on the straight hind margin, a group at the apex of the front convex margin, and another high up on it; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, with an opening at the tip, and near the base a long dorsal feathered cilium.

Second Peraeopods not specially examined; similar to the preceding pair.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates broad, the front lobe large, nearly as deep as in the preceding pair, the hind lobe small. The first joint of the limb scarcely longer than broad, dilated above, narrowing distally, with spines, but not stout ones, at intervals on the slightly convex front margin and the upper margin adjoining; the hind margin very convex above, carrying a few spinules, and near the apex a stout spine; the second joint with an apical group of slender spines; the third joint broader than the fourth, but about as long, with spines at the apices; the fourth joint bordered with some short stout spines; the fifth joint much longer than the fourth, with stout spines at three points in front, slender ones at two points behind; the finger short and strong, very much curved, with a dorsal feathered cilium near the hinge, and a smaller cilium near the base of the sharp nail.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates very shallow. The limb missing.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates small and shallow. The limb a good deal longer than that of the third peraeopods. The first joint broader above than below, but not greatly dilated at any point, much longer than broad, with spinules on the slightly convex front margin, and setules on the almost straight hind margin, which has a stout spine near the apex; the second joint longer than broad, with an apical slender spine; the third joint longer than the fourth, with stout spines at three points of the hind margin, one at the apex in front, with other slenderer spines on that margin; the fourth joint with spines at two points on the hind margin, and two or three in front; the fifth joint longer than either of the preceding; with four groups of spines in front, and three of slenderer spines behind; the finger not nearly half the length of the fifth joint, longer and less strongly curved than in the third peraeopods, but similarly armed.
Pleopods.—The pair examined had many groups of long spines or setæ on the peduncles; the coupling spines small, bent, with an apical pair of retroverted teeth and a similar pair just below the apex; the cleft spines four in number; the joints numbering eleven on the inner, and thirteen on the outer, ramus.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with a very large apical spine besides the small ones on the margins; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, with five spines on one margin, three that are more slender on the other, and an apical group of five; the inner ramus with six on one margin, four on the other, and the apical group; the peduncles of the second pair about as long as the inner ramus, armed with some very stout spines; the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner, with four very stout spines on one margin, three more slender on the other, and the apical group; the inner ramus with four spines on one margin, six on the other, and the apical group; the peduncles of the third pair a little longer than the rami, reaching beyond the peduncles of the preceding pairs; the outer ramus a little longer than the inner, with a stout spine on the outer margin, at the blunt apex two stout spines with accessory threads and three more slender which are distally feathered; the inner ramus with two spines on the outer margin, three on the inner, and one at the almost acute apex. In the figure Pl., the inner ramus of the first pair on the left side, and the inner ramus of the second pair on both sides, have been accidentally left without mark of separation from the respective peduncles.

The Telson short, scarcely longer than broad, not reaching the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, the sides converging very slightly, the lower margin forming a broad shallow triangle, with a stout spine just within each outer corner, the apex tolerably sharp; there are some feathered cilia on the lateral margins.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the extremity of the third uropods, three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 142, off Cape Agulhas, December 18, 1873; lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 47°. One specimen.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the place of capture, just at the south of Africa.

Gammaropsis atlantica, n. sp. (Pl. CXIV.).

This species I was long inclined to identify with Gammaropsis afra from the south of Africa, but a minute comparison has induced me to establish it as a separate species.

Rostrum very small, lateral lobes narrow, acute, strongly produced; the posterolateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded; the fourth and fifth carrying the
usual pair of dorsal setae or spines. The animal covered in many parts of the mouth-organs, as well as the exterior, with dark stellate markings, an enlarged figure of one of which is given in the right hand lower corner of the Plate.

*Eyes* of very peculiar shape, lageniform, occupying the front of the lateral lobes, and produced upwards in a narrow neck round the part of the concave margin between the rostrum and the lateral lobes.

*Upper Antennae.*—The third joint about equal in length to the first; the principal flagellum of seventeen joints; the secondary flagellum of six joints together equal to the first five of the principal.

*Lower Antennae.*—The third joint a little upward bent; the fourth and fifth joints equal or nearly so; the flagellum of ten joints.

*Mandibles.*—On the left mandible there are twelve spines in the spine-row; the secondary plate of the right mandible has four clearly cut teeth followed by one or two denticles; the second joint of the palp has only two groups of spines near the outer margin; the third joint is as long as the second and distally a good deal broader, with spines singly or in groups at five points near the outer margin.

*First Maxilla.*—The apex of the inner plate is still more narrowly produced than in the other species; the ten spines on the apex of the outer plate are as in that species.

*Second Maxilla.*—The row of plumose setae on the inner plate numbers twenty-six; the distal margin is flattened and more than half of it devoid of spines.

*Maxillipeds.*—On the outer plates the inner margin has six spine-teeth, the distal margin has six spines, of which the first is a strong spine-tooth, the three outermost are setiform, the other two of intermediate character; the first joint of the palp has slender spines on the outer apex; the second joint has a similar group, but no others on the outer margin; the third joint has surface spines at about the middle; the spine at the tip of the finger is a little shorter than the body of the finger.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates are produced at the lower front corner and reach the base of the lower antennae. The finger reaching beyond the palm.

*Second Gnathopods.*—The side-plates directed a little forwards. The branchial vesicles (not observed in the other species) very small and narrow. The marsupial plates much longer and broader than the branchial, gradually narrowing downwards, surrounded by long setae. The first joint with only a few setae on the convex hind margin; the hand oblong, but slightly narrowing towards the palm and with the front margin convex, the hind margin serrate, produced into a long tooth at the commencement of the palm, which is not very oblique, irregularly convex, and crenate; the much-curved finger reaches with the nail quite beyond the process which defines the palm; it has just within the inner margin a beaded appearance, seemingly caused by the presence of nine or ten minute spine-teeth which do not project beyond the margin.

*Fourth Pereopods.*—The first joint pear-shaped, with some spinules along the almost
smooth margins, a slender spine near the apex behind; the third joint longer than the fourth, these and the fifth and sixth being, as it were, reversed, the hind margin of the third and fourth nearly straight, each with strong spines at two points, the third with slender spines at two points in front, the fourth with spines at the apex of its convex front margin; the fifth with strong spines at four points of the straight hind margin and slender ones at four points of the convex front; the finger short, strongly bent, with a cillum at the base of the sharp nail.

Pleopods.—The pair examined resembling those of *Gammaropsis afra*.

*Uropods* and *Telson* in very close agreement with those of the species just named, yet not without minute differences, such as that the spines on the telson are not at the outer corners of the apical triangle, but further in upon the surface.

*Length.*—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the extremity of the uropods, three-tenths of an inch.

*Locality.*—Off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. One specimen, female.

*Remark.*—The specific name refers to the habitat.

*Gammaropsis thomsoni*, n. sp. (Pl. CXV.).

*Rostrum* scarcely perceptible, lateral lobes narrow, almost angular, with the lower margin long, convex at first; the postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment forming a little slightly upturned point, which does not project beyond the lower lobe of the hind margin; the corresponding points on the first and second segments are minute; the fourth segment has a small dorsal tooth in the centre of a postero-dorsal emargination, which is flanked by sharp points and has a seta or spine in each angle; the fifth segment has a similar emargination with the spines, but without the central tooth; the sixth segment is provided on either side of the telson with one or two short apical spines.

*The Eyes* are comparatively large, with numerous ocelli, closely fitted to the margin of the lateral lobes.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint rather long and thick, with some slightly feathered setae on the lower margin and a spine at its apex; the remainder missing.

*Lower Antennæ.*—First and second joints short, gland-cone small, decurrent, acute at the tip; third joint longer than the preceding two united, with several spines, some of them long, setiform, and slightly feathered, on the lower margin and apex, and with two or three short spines on the upper margin. The remainder missing, but a detached joint, which probably is the fourth of the lower antennæ, is long, slightly curved, narrower at the base than elsewhere, and fringed with numerous spines, some of which are of great length.
Upper Lip.—The distal margin broad, furred, rather unsymmetrically insinuate.

Mandibles.—The cutting-edge divided into six or seven unequal teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible divided into four or five teeth like those on the principal plate; on the right mandible the secondary plate is more ribbon-like, obliquely cut into four sharp teeth facing the principal plate, the lowest of the four much the longest; the spine-row is long, containing eleven or twelve long denticulate spines; the molar tubercle is very prominent, with finely dentate somewhat rounded crown; the palp is large, the first joint short, widest distally; the second joint of moderate length, carrying in front two rows of spines, many of which are very long; near the middle of the hind margin is a group of three, and a smaller group above, and another below, the middle; the third joint is as long as the second and distally wider; on the outer surface near the base are seven or eight long spines, and two others above them on the inner surface close to the outer margin; this margin is convex, interrupted a little before reaching the apex, and at that point shows a transverse group of several long, curved, slightly feathered spines; the apex itself is broad, fringed with similar spines, and there are many spines down much of the convex inner margin, but these spines are smaller than those at the apex.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes distally broad, strongly ciliated along the inner margin, at the distal part of which there are two little spines; the oval inner plates are broad distally and strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes are very narrow and divergent.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate with a sinuous inner margin, fringed with nine spaced setae; the apex acute, tipped with a setule; the inner plate having ten spines on the distal margin; the innermost has a single lateral denticle low down; this is followed by three which have two lateral denticles on the outer side, the lower of the two exceedingly small, one spine is apically furcate; the remainder appear to have few denticles on the inner margin; the first joint of the palp is short, the second long, curved, widening a little from the base, having seven serrate spine-teeth on the distal margin, and about ten slender spines on the distal part of the inner margin and submarginal to the apex.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plate shorter than the outer and a little less broad, with a row of twenty-six long plumose setæ passing from the base of the inner margin across the surface towards the outer apex; much of the inner margin fringed with spaced spines, and the front part of the rounded apex with close-set spines; the outer plate with many spines round the apex.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates oblong, reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, with numerous plumose setæ on the inner margin, three spine-teeth and several feathered setæ or spines along the broad distal margins, which slope a little inwards near the inner angle; the outer plates not nearly reaching the end of the palp's second joint, the inner
margin carrying nine spine-teeth, the distal margin four longer spine-teeth and three or four setiform spines; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, with slight spines at three points of the outer margin, and very many long ones along the inner margin and adjoining surface; the third joint longer than the first, widening distally, the distal half carrying numerous spines; the finger short, broad, with long apical spines instead of a nail, the principal spine longer than the body of the finger; the distal half of the finger's lower margin fringed with long slender spines; the dorsal cilium small, very near the hinge.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, about as broad as deep, directed a little forwards. The first joint almost free of the side-plate, with some spinules along the slightly concave and pectinate front margin, and a slender spine and spinules at the apex of the convex hind margin; the second joint short, with a small group of spines at the middle of the hind margin and a group of several long ones near the apex; the third joint with spines on both margins, and on the inner surface, especially across the distal margin; the wrist longer than the hand, widening distally, the hinder margin fringed with many long spines, and the inner surface carrying many groups; the hand a little broader than the wrist, the hind margin, palm included, much more convex than the front, fringed with six groups of long spines; the inner surface carrying six groups of long spines in the neighbourhood of the front margin, and four or five smaller groups near the centre; the palm finely pectinate, set with some palmar spines and many spinules in addition to the groups of long spines; the finger broad, curved, the inner margin having about eight decurrent teeth, and fitting closely to the palm; the dorsal cilium small, near the base.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, much larger than the first pair, breadth and depth about equal, with some spinules along the lower and hinder margins. The branchial vesicles about as long as the first joint, and rather wider. The marsupial plates narrower than the branchial vesicles, a little longer, fringed with about forty setae. The first joint nearly free from the side-plate, with spinules along the margins; the second and third joints less strongly spined than in the first pair; the wrist and hand together as long as the wrist and hand of the first gnathopods, but here the wrist smaller and shorter, the hand longer and larger; the wrist triangular, rather longer than broad, distally cup-like but not broadly, with spines at the apex of the front margin, three large groups along the serrate hind margin, and a still larger group about its apex and on the lower margin adjacent; the hand longer than broad, widening out from the wrist, the greatest breadth at the commencement of the palm, which is long, oblique, forming an obtuse angle with the hind margin, defined by four palmar spines, fringed with spinules and groups of long spines, and denticulate, two larger teeth rising amidst the smaller; besides some surface groups, there are spines at intervals along the convex front margin of the hand, and the serrate hind margin has nine or ten groups; the finger is strong.

(200. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1888.)
and curved, just reaching the end of the palm; the inner margin smooth, but forming a
tooth just in front of the nail and bordered with a few small setules and tiny spine-teeth,
neither series projecting beyond the edge; dorsal elium as in the first gnathopods.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates, branchial vesicles, and marsupial plates rather larger
than in the preceding segment, otherwise very similar. The first joint rather longer and
broader than in the second gnathopods, showing closely-packed gland-cells; the second
joint short, with spines at two points of the hind margin and a small group of slight
spines at its apex; the third joint broad, well-packed with gland-cells, widest distally,
longer than the fourth joint, with spinules or spines at two points in front and three
behind; the fourth joint not nearly twice as long as broad, with spines at four points of
the hind margin and the apex of the front; the fifth joint longer than the third, with
spines at six or seven points along the hind margin and two on the convex front margin,
which like the preceding joint has also a spineule high up; the finger curved, more than
half the length of the fifth joint, with an obvious aperture at the tip for the exudation
from the gland.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates, branchial vesicles, marsupial plates, and limb
scarcely distinguishable from those of the preceding segment.

Third Peræopods.—Front lobe of the side-plates deeper than the hind one. Front
joint not much dilated, broader above than below; the front margin only slightly convex,
carrying small spines at intervals, and an apical group; the hind margin very faintly
serrate and armed with spinules, and at the lower end a slender spine; the second joint
with spines at two points of the front margin; the third joint not long, but longer than the
fourth, with spines at two points of each margin, besides spinules at two points in front;
the fourth joint with spinules at the centre and slender spines at the apex of the front
margin and spines and spinules at the apex behind; the fifth joint longer than the third,
with tolerably strong spines at four points in front and at two points behind; the finger
strongly curved, half the length of the fifth joint, with a cilium at the base of the very
acute nail.

Fourth Peræopods.—The front lobe of the side-plates a little deeper than the hinder,
with some spinules in front; the hinder with a spine and spinule at the back. The limb
similar in many respects to that of the preceding pair, but with the joints longer; the
first joint with the hind margin concave below; the second with spines only at the apex;
the third with spines at four points of each margin, the hinder being serrate and with
strong spines; the fourth joint with two groups of strong spines in front, and a group at
the apex behind, one of short, the next of slender, the lowest two of long and strong,
spines; the finger is much less than half the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Peræopods.—The side-plates small, not bilobed. The limb scarcely differing
from that of the fourth peræopods; the first joint rather longer, with the hind margin
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more concave; and the spines at the back of the fifth and perhaps at one or two other points rather stronger.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines small, slightly bent, the retroverted hooks including the apical being three on one side and two on the other; the cleft spines four on the first and second pairs, three on the third; but in the second pair one inner ramus had five cleft spines though its fellow had but four; the joints of the rami number from twelve to fourteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the rami, with seven or eight spines along each of the upper margins and a very large curved spine at the lower apex; the inner ramus with a row of six spines on the upper margin and a group at the blunt apex; the outer ramus similar but shorter; the edges of both finely pectinate; peduncles of the second pair about as long as the outer ramus; the rami similar to those of the first pair, but a little shorter; peduncles of the third pair shorter than those of the second, but reaching beyond them, with three spines on the inner margin, and near the outer margin one on the surface and two at the apex; the rami equal in length to the peduncles, and one to the other, not reaching so far back as the outer ramus of the second pair, the edges obscurely pectinate, the inner ramus with four spines on the inner margin, two on the outer, and one at the apex, the outer ramus with three on the inner margin, one or two near the outer, and apparently a small group at the apex.

The Telson very little longer than broad at the base; the sides convex above, then converging to the broad distal margin which is a little convex in the centre and concave at either side, with a small fold of the integument running obliquely along the surface from either angle, the fold on either side carrying a small spine, which projects beyond the distal concavity (too faintly shown in the figure of the pleon).

Length.—The specimen in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—Station 163, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37°-2. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The specific name is given in compliment to Mr. G. M. Thomson, rector of the High School, Christchurch, Dunedin, an accomplished carcinologist.

I have been unable to identify this species with any of the three, likewise from New Zealand, which my friend Mr. Chilton assigns to his genus Paranassia, nor can I perceive any very clear marks to distinguish that genus from Gammaropsis, of Liljeborg and Boeck.
Genus *Podoceropsis*, Boeck, 1860.

1878. *Nenia*, Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 58.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Boeck, 1860 (p. 324); for the definition of *Nenia*, see Note on Spence Bate, 1862 (p. 336); for that of *Megamphopus*, which I only with hesitation make a synonym of the present genus, see Note on Norman, 1869 (in Appendix); for the definition of *Xenoclea*, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 402). In 1876, as in 1870, Boeck defines it as follows, as third genus of the Photinæ:

"Upper Antennæ with the third joint of the peduncle elongate; accessory flagellum wanting.

"First Gnathopods with the wrist elongate.

"First and Second Perwopods with the first joint very broad.

"Third Uropods biramous, the rami about equal to one another in length.

"Telson apically sinuate."

Of *Podoceropsis*, as sixth genus of the Microdeutopinæ, he gives the following definition:—

"Upper Antennæ with the third joint of the peduncle elongate; accessory flagellum wanting.

"Second Gnathopods larger than the First, and in the male much stronger than in the female.

"First and Second Perwopods with the finger small.

"Third Uropods with the rami equal to one another."

To *Podoceropsis* Boeck assigns the one species, *Podoceropsis sophie*, to which he makes *Nenia tuberculosa*, Spence Bate, a synonym; to *Xenoclea* he assigns the one species, *Xenoclea batei*, which is almost certainly the same as *Nenia rimapalmata*, Spence Bate. In *Nenia rimapalmata*, Spence Bate, in *Megamphopus cornutus*,
Norman, as in the new species *Podoceropsis kermadeci*, there is a rudiment of a secondary flagellum on the upper antennae, and the presence of this might be noted among the generic characteristics; in the neighbouring genus *Gammaropsis*, the secondary flagellum is far from rudimentary.

*Podoceropsis kermadeci*, n. sp. (Pl. CXVI.).

*Rostrum* small, lateral lobes of the head acute, not very prominent; the head and peraeon-segments hairy to a certain extent.

No *Eyes* perceived.

*Upper Antennae.*—First joint elongate, with nine groups of slender spines on the lower margin, the longest at the apex, and five groups on or near the upper margin; the second joint thinner, a little longer, similarly furnished, but with the spines on the lower margin longer; the third joint thinner than the second, very little shorter than the first, with eight groups of long spines on the lower margin, four or five on the upper; the flagellum of six joints, together scarcely longer than the second of the peduncle, the first as long as the three following united, and with three groups of long spines and one of spinules on the lower margin, the fifth joint short, conical, and the sixth minute, all having long apical spines. There is a mere rudiment of a secondary flagellum, with two apical setules. Some of the long spines are distally very finely pectinate.

*Lower Antennae* shorter than the upper, the first and second joints short, placed behind and below the lateral lobes of the head, the gland-cone small, but acute, decurrent; the third joint longer than the preceding two united, distally a little dilated, with spines along the lower margin and at the apex of the upper; the fourth joint elongate and furnished like the second of the upper antennae; the fifth joint resembling the third of the upper antennae; the flagellum of five joints, together scarcely longer than the fifth joint of the peduncle, the first joint carrying several long spines, its length exceeding that of the other four united, the last two and especially the last being very small, all carrying spines that are long, very slender, some pectinate.

*Upper Lip.*—The broad distal margin gently and almost symmetrically emarginate, faintly ciliated.

*Mandibles* very small compared with the length of the palp. The cutting edge divided into six unequal teeth, the three at the top and the lowest small, the other two rather large. The secondary plate on the left mandible rather broad, with an edge of five teeth, the lowest the largest; the secondary plate on the right mandible feebler, with two rather long and sharp teeth and some lateral denticles; in the spine-row there are on the left mandible three, on the right two, curved denticulate spines; the molar tubercle is very prominent, narrowed at the crown, of which the denticles are small and
sharp; there is a plumose seta on the side; in the right mandible the crown of the tubercle has two or three acute points independent of denticles; the first joint of the palp little longer than broad; the second long, bent forward at a little distance from the base, then straight, having three small spines standing out straight on the lower part of the front margin, and higher up several long pectinate spines on or near both margins; the third joint narrower and shorter, straight, with the hind margin slightly convex, the front margin and narrow apex carrying about twenty spines, most of them long, curved, and pectinate; the hind margin having quite near the base a very long and a shorter curved spine.

**Lower Lip.**—The rounded distal margins of the principal lobes not strongly ciliated, the inner lobes distally a little narrowed; the mandibular processes divergent.

**First Maxillae.**—Inner plate small, oval, with three plumose setae at intervals on the distal part of the inner margin, followed by two setules on the apex; the outer plate with probably ten slender spines on the rather broad truncate distal margin, several of which have five little lateral teeth, while three are distally furcate, in two the hinder branch the shorter; the first joint of the palp a little longer than broad; the second joint reaching much beyond the outer plates, undilated, the apical border armed with five spine-teeth, none of them broad, the outermost the longest; there are also some slender spines below the apical border and along the upper part of the inner margin.

**Second Maxillae.**—The plates about equally broad, the inner the shorter, with many slender spines round the distal margin, and some setae descending the inner margin for a little distance; the spines on the distal border of the outer plate longer, as usual, than those on the inner, with a few feathered spines on each side below the distal margin.

**Maxillipeds.**—The inner plates not quite reaching so far as the distal end of the palp’s first joint, fringed with long plumose setae on the upper part of the inner margin, which has a very small spine-tooth near the apex; the distal margin sloping slightly outwards, carrying two small spine-teeth and several slender spines; the outer plates not nearly reaching the end of the palp’s second joint, the inner margin faintly serrate, unarmed (unless by spines on the adjacent surface) until near the apex when the margin is serrate for the insertion of three slender spine-teeth; on the distal margin there are three long curved setiform spines; the first joint of the palp is very short, the second long and narrow, with many spines along the inner and some along the outer margin; the third joint is longer than the first, expanded distally over the base of the finger, with many long spines about the apical part; the finger is short and broad and blunt, tipped with long spines instead of a nail, and having along the distal half of the inner margin six or seven spines of great length.

**First Gnathopods.**—The side-plates small and rhomboidal, the lower corner directed forwards but not reaching the base of the lower antennæ; it carries a single setule or
small spine, and the rounded hinder corner has three. The first joint is almost wholly clear of the side-plate, distally a little widened, the convex hind margin carrying on the lower part three serrate seta-like spines and some spinules; the second joint short, with an apical group of spines; the third joint with the front margin very convex, the hind margin serrate, carrying three groups of pectinate spines; there are two acute apices, between which more pectinate spines protrude from the inner surface; the wrist is as long and broad as the hand, the front margin with only an apical group of spines, the hind margin serrate, closely fringed with long spines pectinate on two edges, the inner surface also carrying several groups; the hand is dilated towards the palm, has four groups of spines along the serrate hind margin, and six groups along the convex front margin, besides scattered spines on the inner surface and groups near the palm-border; many or most of these spines are pectinate; the palm-border is almost at right angles with the hind margin, finely pectinate, slightly convex; the finger is curved, the inner margin smooth, with half-a-dozen minute submarginal setules, followed by two longer setules such as are commonly found at the base of the nail, the inner margin of the finger being here doubled, though there is no transverse mark to indicate the commencement of the nail; the termination is formed by a sharp spine, only half of which projects beyond the apex of the finger.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates broader than deep, with convex lower margin. First joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, much shorter and narrower than the hand, the hind margin convex, the front a little concave, with a group of spines a little above the apex, which projects beyond the short second joint, the third joint oblong, with some small spines at the apex of the straight hind margin; the wrist not nearly so broad as the hand, much broader than long, distally cup-like, with a group of spines at each apex, the short hind margin as well as the longer front one being otherwise smooth; the hand of great size, widest at the palm, where the width falls not far short of the length, the hind margin nearly straight, with some small groups of spines; the front margin on leaving the wrist very convex, afterwards straight and carrying some small groups of spines; the palm at right angles to the front and hind margins, much sculptured, beginning with the apical tooth of the hind margin, the interval between this and the following tooth being occupied by one or two small palmar-spines and a group of short slender spines; there is then a rather deep cavity with four or five spinules on its border, the remainder of the palm being convex, deeply serrate so as to form four rather distant teeth, the oblique intervals being set with several slender spines and spinules; the finger curves over the palm to its extremity and has a smoothly concave (perhaps in part microscopically spinulate) inner margin with submarginal setules, while the convex outer margin has at intervals five or six groups of small and slender spines besides a dorsal cilium near the base; the nail is not slender, but apically acute; there are some scattered spines singly or in small groups on the surface of the hand.
First Peræopods.—Side-plates rather smaller than the preceding pair. First joint reaching much below the side-plates, with a few small spines on the almost straight front margin, and at the apex of the hinder; the second joint short; the third longer than the fourth, not quite so long as the fifth, with two spines and two groups of spines on the convex front margin, and two groups of spines on the straight hind margin; the fourth joint with three groups on the hind margin, the apical containing many spines; the fifth joint with spines at five points of the hind margin, and at the apex and a point near the middle of the convex front margin; the finger curved, half the length of the fifth joint, with a long dorsal feathered ciliun near the base, a smaller ciliun at the base of the nail, and on the inner margin, at a little distance from the nail, a spine with a flexible tip directed towards the nail.

Second Peræopods like the first, but rather shorter, the difference being chiefly in the length of the first joint; there is an additional spinule on the front margin of the fourth joint.

Length.—After the fourth segment of the pereon the specimen was defective; the existing portion, from the rostrum to the end of the fourth segment, measured one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 170A, north of the Kermadee Islands, July 14, 1874; lat. 29° 45' S.; long. 178° 11' W.; depth, 630 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 39°5. A fragment only.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

Family Podoceridae, Leach, 1814.

In 1814 Leach instituted the Podoceridae as the fourth family of the Gammerides, assigning to it the genera, Corophrium, Podocerus, Jassa. In 1870 Boeck made the Amphithoinæ the twentieth [numbered as XIX] subfamily, and the Podocerinæ the twenty-first [numbered as XX] subfamily of the Gammarideæ; in 1872 to 1876, he made these two respectively the first and second subfamilies of the Podoceridae, a family which he defines as follows:—

"Mandibles strong, apically much dentate; the secondary plate also dentate; the molar tubercle prominent; the spines of the spine-row numerous, often strong, serrate on the convex margin; the palp elongate, three-jointed, often very strong.

"Lower Lip with the inner plate large.

"First Maxilla with the inner plate little.

"Second Maxilla with broad plates.

"Maxillipeds having the outer plates armed on the inner margin with strong teeth; the fourth joint of the palp not unguiform, but apically armed with two curved spines."
"Body compressed or subdepressed, with the back rounded.
"Upper Antennæ with the accessory flagellum short or absent.
"First Gnatopods smaller than the Second, with the hand subcheliform.
"Second Gnatopods with the hand subcheliform, sometimes cheliform.
"The Fourth Pereopods longer than the Third, the Fifth than the Fourth.
"Third Uropods uniramous or biramous.
"Telson thick."

To the Amphitoidæ Boeck assigned only the genera Amphithoe and Sunamphithoe; to the Podocerine Podocerus, Janassa, and Cerapus, of which Janassa is pretty certainly a synonym of Podocerus, and Cerapus not the true Cerapus but a synonym of Erichthonius, Milne-Edwards. In 1882, Sars, dropping the subfamilies, accepted the family Podoceridæ for the genera of both, naming them Amphithoe, Sunamphithoe, Podocerus, Janassa, Erichthonius.

For the original definition of the family Podoceridae, see Note on Leach, 1814 (p. 86).

Genus Amphithoe,¹ Leach, 1813–1814.

1818. Amphithoe, Latreille, Tableau Encyclopédique, pl. ccxxxvi. fig. 33.
1825. Amphithe, Audouin, Deser. de l'Egypte, Explic. des Planches (pl. xi. figs. 4, 6).
1836.² Amphithoe, Guérin-Méneville, Iconographie du Règne Animal, t. ii. iii. pl. xxvi. fig. 9.

¹Since the very general acceptance of the form Amphithoe, I have considered that it would be inconvenient and pedantic to revert to the oddly spelt form Amphithoe, which Leach adopted at the first suggestion of the genus in 1813, and continued to use in his later writings.

²If the genus Sunamphithoe, Spence Bate, should be united to Amphithoe, as being separated by only one mark of distinction of doubtful generic value, Anisopus, Templeton, 1836, would then have to be included in the synonymy of Amphithoe.

1843. Amphithoe, Rathke, Beiträge zur Fauna Norwegens, p. 79.


1866. Heller, Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniss der Amph. des Adr. Meer., p. 43.


1878. Amphithoe, Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 56.


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1 Pleonezes is probably a synonym of Sunamphithoe, which White spells as Synamphithoe, and if that genus be retained as distinct from Amphithoe, Pleonezes had a kind of claim to priority, being placed in front of Sunamphithoe both in 1856 when the two genera are first mentioned, and in 1857 when they are first defined.
For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Leach, 1814 (p. 86). Cymadusa, Savigny, was never defined, and has been identified by the figures. For the definition of Pleonexes (and for that of Sunamphithoei), see Note on Spence Bate, 1857 (p. 294). Boeck's definition of the genus is practically included in that which he gives for his subfamily Amphithoinae, from which I omit what has been already given in the character of the family.

"Lower Lip" with the outer lobes deeply incised at the apex; the inner lobes large.

"Body compressed; side-plates of moderate size, not plumose on the lower ¹ margin; fifth pair as deep as the fourth and broader, incised on the hinder margin for the retroverted third pereopods.

"Upper Antennæ" slender; third joint of the peduncle very short; flagellum long; accessory flagellum absent. ²

"Lower Antennæ" with very short flagellum.

"First and Second Gnathopods" with subcheliform hand; the hand of the first pair of the same shape as that of the second; the second pair stronger in the male than in the female.

"Third Perxopods" retroverted.

"Uropods" biramous; third pair with the rami little; the outer ramus furnished with two hooks (ungvibus).

For the genus itself he says:—

"Mandibles" with the third joint of the palp not very dilated, almost equalling the length of the second joint.

"First and Second Gnathopods" with the finger dentate; the second pair stronger than the first.

It may be observed that it is only the four terminal joints of the third pereopods that are retroverted, and that the third joint of the mandibular palp sometimes even exceeds the second in length. For the generic character of Sunamphithoë, Boeck says, "Last three pairs of pereopods with the last [meaning the fifth, not the sixth] joint dilated downwards and constituting a subcheliform hand; other points almost as in Amphithoe."

¹ Intérieur is no doubt a misprint, copied from the earlier of Boeck's works into the later, inférieur being intended as in the account of the Leptocheirinae and Photinae.

² It is this character which separates Amphithoe from Grubère, Czerniavski, and Amphithoeides, Kossmann.
*Amphitriès kerqueleti*, n. sp. (Pl. CXVII.).

*Rostrum* inconspicuous, lateral lobes of the head not very prominent, with rather irregular outline; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments almost squared. The animal in many parts covered with dark stellate markings.

*Eyes* rounded oval, situated on the lateral lobes of the head close to the margin.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint rather thick, about as long as the head, with some spinules on the under margin, and at the apex a group of small stiff spines and longer slender ones; the second joint much narrower but longer than the first, slightly bent, with spinules along the margins, and some slender spines on the lower one; the third joint more than a third the length of the second, similarly armed; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, with thirty-three slender joints, tipped with setiform spines, alternately longer and shorter on the upper joints.

*Lower Antennæ* shorter than the upper. First two joints very short, gland-cone small, acute, decurrent; third joint short and broad, longer than the preceding two united, with some spinules on the margin, and a large group of setiform spines on the lower apex; the fourth joint abruptly narrower, about as long as the first joint of the upper antennæ, slightly bent, with setiform spines at four or five points of each margin; the fifth joint similar, a little shorter and narrower; the flagellum of twenty joints equipped as in the upper antennæ, and the last joint being, as in that pair, minute.

*Upper Lip.*—The centre of the distal margin rounded, prominent, the cilia there being straight, spine-like, projecting; the cilia on either side long, directed towards the centre; the margins between the rounded sides and rounded centre of the plate being nearly straight.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge divided into eight strong teeth; the secondary plate into five or six on the left mandible, and on the right mandible into four that are alternately long and short; the spine-row consisting of nine long bent spines, denticulate prominently on the outer convex side; the inner spines longer than the outer; the molar tubercle prominent, with long teeth round the crown of it, and a long plumose seta, two of the teeth by its side on the right mandible being almost setiform in their length; there is a process near the base of the palp; the first joint of the palp rather longer than broad; the second joint not very long, with spines at three points of its front margin; the third joint rather longer and broader than the second, with about fourteen long pectinate spines, of which four or five may be reckoned to the front margin, the rest are crowded round the apical curve, those at the extreme apex being the longest; the outer margin is a little convex, without spines.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes narrow, finely ciliated on the outer margins, with a little conical process at the inner apex, the inner margin deeply sinuous, ciliated on the
upper and lower prominences, strongly on the lower; the inner lobes narrowed below, strongly furred above; the mandibular processes divergent, apically rounded.

**First Maxilla.**—The inner plate having the inner margin fringed with many slender plumose setae; the outer plate with ten spines on the distal margin, of which two have a single tooth on the outer side, one a single tooth on the inner side, the rest having from two to five denticles apiece, except one of the outermost, which is apparently without teeth; the second joint of the palp of nearly equal breadth throughout, curved, with nine spine-teeth round the curve of the apical margin, most of these being pectinate on the outer margin; there are on one maxilla six, on the other seven, setiform spines passing across the surface from the inner margin towards the outer apex.

**Second Maxilla.**—The inner plate a little shorter and much narrower than the outer, with a long row of three and twenty plumose setae passing from near the base in a gentle curve towards the outer apex; there are also spines along the slightly serrate nearly straight inner margin and many on the narrow apex; on the outer plate a row of sixteen or seventeen long spines singly or in pairs, beginning on the upper half of the straight inner margin, passes towards the apex, keeping near the margin; about as many more encircle the broadly rounded apex and its outer slope; this plate is narrower at the base than above, the reverse being the case with the inner plate.

**Maxillipeds.**—The inner plates reaching just beyond the first joint of the palp, with many plumose setae along the inner margin, and several feathered spines along the distal margin and a spine-tooth at the inner apex; the outer plates rather narrow, not quite reaching the apex of the second joint of the palp, with sixteen serrate spine-teeth (graduated in size) on the inner margin, three on the apical, followed by nine long setiform spines which reach a long way down the hind margin, all the spine-bearing margins being serrate; the first joint of the palp short; the second long, well fringed on the inner margin with long spines; the third joint a little longer than the first, widening distally, both margins and the apex being set about with spines, two at the apex being strongly pectinate; the finger, including the ungual spine, is nearly as long as the third joint, its inner margin nearly straight, with two rows of pectination; the spine which does duty for a nail is also pectinate, shorter than the trunk of the finger, and is accompanied by another spine and a spinule near the base on the inner margin of the finger.

**First Gnathopods.**—The side-plates much wider below than above, the lower front corner being strongly produced towards the base of the lower antennae; there are several setae on the lower margin, chiefly on the hinder part; the integument is marked with little dots, which are bright when seen by transmitted light; these, however, are not confined to the side-plates. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, carrying a few setiform spines at different points of both margins; the second joint short, with some slender spines at the apex behind; the third joint broader above than below, the hind margin straight, carrying several spines, especially on the serrate part
near the slightly produced apex; the free part of the hind margin is curved and forms an angle with the oblique portion which lies against the wrist and is apically acute; the distal margin is concave between the two apices; the wrist is elongate, almost as long as the hand, the hind margin serrate, bordered by a row of about fifteen spines; it has also some spines upon the surface and at the apex of the long front margin; the hand widens slightly towards the obliquely curved palm; it has near the slightly convex front margin four large groups of spines; on the straight hind margin there are five groups of slender spines, followed by a large palmar spine and then by another group of slender spines; the finely pectinate palm joins the hind margin by a smooth curve, and is bordered by many submarginal spines of various lengths; the finger is broad, slightly curved, with a very small cillum near the base; its inner margin is cut into fourteen teeth, and there are one or two setules at the base of the nail, which projects considerably beyond the palm.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates deeper than in the preceding pair, but not so broad, of nearly even width throughout, the front margin convex, the lower also convex, fringed with setae. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, with some setae on the upper part of the convex hind margin, the front margin concave till near the distal part which forms a projecting round lobe carrying a spine and spinule; the second joint is short, with the front margin very convex, the hind margin only slightly convex, carrying one or two spinules and at the apex a group of slender spines; the third joint is more regularly oblong than in the preceding pair, with many spines about the distal margin, and a group a little way above the apex of the hind margin; the wrist is triangular, a good deal shorter than the hand, distally cup-like, with spines at five points of the slightly convex front margin, and a bush of spines about the rounded apical portion of the hind margin. The hand is broad, with six or seven groups of spines along the slightly convex front margin and others near it; the hind margin is also slightly convex, with seven groups of slender spines; it forms a rounded angle with the oblique very sinuous palm, which is set with numerous slender spines of different lengths, and over which the broad curved finger closes, so as to reach the angle with its tip, the dentate inner margin leaving a small cavity between itself and the concave commencement of the palm; the palmar spine is set rather deeply on the surface and projects beyond the palmar angle.

First Peraepods.—Side-plates rather broader and deeper than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles as long as the side-plates, but much narrower. Marsupial plates long and narrow, surrounded by very numerous setae, the surface appearing as if striped with lines of tubercles, the appearance perhaps due to the internal vessels. The first joint reaching a little beyond the side-plate, packed with gland-cells, carrying some setae or setiform spines and spinules at various points of both margins, but especially on the hinder; the second joint rather longer than broad, with some slender spines at the apex
behind; the third joint widening distally, rather longer than the fourth, scarcely so long as the fifth, with slender spines at several points of the hind and two or three of the front margin; the fourth joint has many slender spines along the nearly straight hind margin, on the more convex front a spinule high up and a small apical group; the fifth joint with seven or eight sets of slender spines on the hind margin, a spinule high up on the convex front margin, a group of slender spines below the spinule and another at the apex; the finger short, not half the length of the fifth joint, with a dorsal cilium near the base, and an opening on the inner side of the apex.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates rather broader than in the preceding pair; the branchial vesicles and marsupial plates similar; the limb also similar, with the fifth joint slightly shorter and having rather fewer spines.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates with the front lobe about as large as the preceding plates, having some setæ on the hinder part of the lower margin, the hind margin convex; the hind lobe shallow, with two setæ at the hind corner and the hind margin rounded. The limb short, easily detached; the first joint much smaller than the side-plate, widest above, the length and breadth equal, the front margin convex, with a short thick spine near the top, and four or five rows of slender spines at intervals; the hind margin very convex at the upper part, with some spinules at the apex, otherwise almost unarmed; the second joint with a slender spine and some spinules at the apex in front; the third joint scarcely longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth, with some slender spines and spinules at the centre of the convex front margin, a group at its apex, and somewhat stouter spines at two points of the hind margin; the fourth joint is equipped like the third, both with the two following joints having, as is usual in this genus, the true hind margin in front; the fifth joint having a spinule high up on the convex front margin, followed by three groups of slender spines; on the serrate hind margin there are large stout spines at four points, accompanied by setæ; at the distal end in the cavity which it forms with the very short extremely upward bent finger there are some small stout spines; the finger is sharp at the tip, and has a strongly feathered dorsal cilium at the base.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates shallow, the front lobe a little deeper than the hind one. Branchial vesicles not as long or as wide as the first joint. The first joint longer but narrower than in the preceding pair, the front margin evenly convex, with a spinule here and there, the hind margin convex at the upper part, almost unarmed, the lower part a little concave, with one or two small spines; the second joint short; the third longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth, with slender spines at two points of each margin; the fourth joint similarly armed, but with an additional spinule high up on the hind margin; the fifth joint with slender spines at three points of the hind margin and four of the front, there being likewise some stouter spines at the apex in front; the finger short, curved, less than half the length of the fifth joint, with a feathered dorsal cilium.
Fifth Peræopods.—Side-plates smaller than in the preceding segment. The limb scarcely differing from that of the fourth peræopods, but rather longer, especially with respect to the first joint.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines thin, with broad much-bent apices; cleft spines four in number on the first two pairs, three on the third pair; the joints of the rami numbering from fifteen to nineteen, the outer ramus rather shorter than the inner and curved.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with the usual curved spine at the lower apex; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, with four spines on the outer margin, three at the upper part of the inner, and a group of five at the truncate apex; the inner ramus with three spines on the outer, six on the inner margin, and the apical group; the peduncles of the second pair reaching a little beyond those of the first, not quite so long as the inner ramus, which has five spines on the inner margin, three on the outer, and the apex as in the preceding pair; the outer ramus a little shorter, with four spines on the outer margin, three on the inner and the apical group; the peduncles of the third pair longer than the rami, reaching much beyond the other peduncles, having on the apical margin four little stout spines and three or four that are setiform; the outer ramus having on the straight outer margin a stout spine, and at the broad apex two strong much-curved spines, the outer the broader, the inner the longer; the oval inner ramus has a spine near the middle of the inner margin, and about the apex four short stout spines and a row of nine setiform spines of different lengths.

The Telson is small, broader than long, much wider above than below, not nearly reaching the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, the distal margin nearly straight between the two acute corners, each of which carries a cilium; on the surface a little way from each apex is a long seta or setiform spine, and there are two setae on each lateral margin near the centre.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, rather over one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—The single specimen, a female, was obtained at Kerguelen Island, whence the specific name.

Amphithoe flindersi, n. sp. (Pl. CXVIII.).

Rostrum inconspicuous, lateral lobes of the head little prominent; the postero-lateral angle of the first three pleon-segments more or less rounded, but with a little notch where the curve of the hind margin meets that of the lower margin; the fourth segment with a transverse dorsal depression.

The Eyes oval, small, with many small ocelli, the position rather horizontal than vertical.

Upper Antenna.—The first joint rather thick, more than twice as long as broad,
not so long as the head, with some small slender spines about the distal end. The remaining joints missing. Fig. a.i. should be a.s.

Lower Antennæ.—The first two joints short, the gland-one decurrent, the third joint not as long as the preceding two united, having three or four small groups of spines about its distal end. The rest of the joints missing. Both figures a.s. should be a.i.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge broad, with seven well-defined but unequal teeth on each mandible; the secondary plate on the left mandible with the broad distal edge cut into five teeth; on the right mandible this plate has two obvious teeth, with perhaps two or three denticles in addition, and as usual does not easily lend itself to a broadside view, except when seen through the transparent skin in preparation for the next moult; the spines of the spine-row are six in number, slender, much bent, and the distal half strongly denticulate especially on the front convex side; on the right mandible the sixth spine is diminutive; the molars tubercle prominent, with long teeth encircling the crown, and a long plumose seta at one corner of it. The process near the base of the palp is small; the first joint of the palp a good deal longer than broad; the second joint about twice as long as the first, with a spinule near the apex; the third about as long and broad as the second, with five long spines on the broad apex. The right mandible is figured on the left, and the left mandible on the right, in the Plate; the large uppermost tooth of the cutting edge has beside it a less prominent tooth not shown in the figures.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes distally narrow, with the inner corner produced in a little rounded point, the inner margin strongly sinuous, with cilia on the slightly convex distal part and on the very convex lower part, which is near the strongly ciliated distal margin of the inner lobes; the mandibular processes are large, distally narrow but not acute.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate small, in one maxilla with two, in the other with three, plumose setae on the inner margin; the outer plate broad, with ten spines on the broad truncate distal margin, the innermost with three lateral denticles, two of the three next with a single lateral tooth on the outer side, some not all of the others having, as far as could be seen, two or three lateral teeth on the inner side; the first joint of the palp very short, the second widening from the base, curving, and reaching a little beyond the outer plate, its apical margin with sloping sides cut into four teeth and carrying five spine-teeth; there are three slender spines on the surface at some distance from the apical as well as from the outer and inner margins.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate nearly as long but not so broad as the outer, with a series of thirteen setae passing from near the base of the inner margin in a curve towards the outer apex; the apical margin is narrow, with a group of close-set spines, and a few descend the distal part of the inner margin at intervals; the outer plate has a straight inner margin, at the upper part of which is a series of four spines, there
are three that are subapical, ten on the inner apical corner, close-set, and two more spaced on the outward sloping part of the distal margin.

**Maxillipeds.**—The inner plates reach a little beyond the first joint of the palp; they have seven plumose setae along the inner margin, three or four on the surface adjacent; and a spine-tooth just below the apex; the distal margins slope a little outwards and carry five or six feathered spines, but not more, so far as I could see, than one spine-tooth; the outer plates reach beyond the second joint of the palp, and have on the crenate and finely pectinate inner margin eight spine-teeth, two more on the distal margin, followed by three setiform spines on the outer curve; the first joint of the palp is short, with a small spine on the outer margin a little below the rounded apex; the second joint is not twice as long as the first, its inner margin is fringed with not numerous spines; the third joint is not longer than the first, with some spines along the front margin, and a group of five at the outer apex, of which two are conspicuously pectinate for part of their length; the finger is almost as long as the third joint, if the ungual spine or nail be included; there is a minute dorsal cilia near the base, and on the inner margin near the origin of the nail, which is pectinate on the inner side, there are two setules, one shorter, the other longer than the nail.

**First Gnatopods.**—Side-plates almost triangular, the rounded front corner being strongly produced forwards towards the base of the lower antennae. The first joint reaching a little distance below the side-plate, with three long setae on the upper part of the convex hind margin, and a few others on the surface; the front margin tending to concave; the second joint short; the third with a very short front margin, the hind margin convex, with a spinule below the middle, and a slender spine near the apex; the wrist not quite so long as the hand, but as broad, the convex front margin smooth, the hind margin also smooth, furnished with half a dozen slender slightly feathered spines, the surface having three or four more; the hand widens from the base to the palm; the long front margin is very slightly convex, with three or four small groups of spines at or near it; the hind margin is also but slightly convex, at first smooth, but near the palm carrying three little groups of spines followed by a palmar spine, where with a smooth curve it passes into the oblique palm border, which is set with several submarginal slender spines of different sizes; the finger is short, stout, and curved, with a small dorsal cilia near the base; the inner margin is at first finely pectinate, then cut into five teeth of gradually increasing size; there is one small setule near the first of these, and three near the last, which is followed by the sharp curved nail.

**Second Gnatopods** smaller than the first. Side-plates narrower but rather deeper than the preceding pair, with a long seta at the hind corner of the convex lower margin. The branchial vesicle much shorter and narrower than the side-plates. The first joint is armed with long setae as in the first pair; it does not reach so far beyond the side-plate, that being deeper; the third joint with the front margin straight, almost wholly applied
against the wrist, apically pointed, the hind margin distally rounded, distal margin distinct, set with spines; the wrist scarcely longer than the third joint, triangular, distally a little cup-like, with eight or nine geniculate spines on the lobe which is constituted by the hind margin; there are one or two small spines on the apex of the front margin, and one or two spines or setae on the surface; the hand is longer than the wrist, and at the palm a little broader; there are spines at three points near the smoothly convex front margin, and a group at its apex; the hind margin is slightly convex, smooth, with one spine and three pairs of spines submarginal along the distal half; these are followed by a palmar spine, where the hind margin joins the palm by a curve; the palm itself has a minutely pectinate edge, and is bordered but not thickly by several slender spines of various lengths; the finger is short, in structure corresponding with that of the first gnathopods; there are two small spines on the surface of the hand. The gnathopod on one side with fewer spines and with a smaller hand and finger than on the other, probably abnormal.

First Peræopods.—The side-plates broader than the preceding pair; with two setæ on the lower margin near the hind corner. The branchial vesicles larger than in the preceding segment. The first joint reaching a little beyond the side-plate, broader at the upper part than the lower, packed with gland-cells, with some long setæ or setiform spines at intervals along the hind margin and a few on the surface at the upper part; the second joint short, with a slender spine and spinules at the apex behind; the third joint similarly armed at each apex, and with a slender spine higher up on the hind margin; this joint widens distally, is longer than the fourth, not longer than the fifth, none of the joints being elongate; the fourth has slender spines at three points of the hind margin and at the apex in front; the fifth joint has a group at either apex, and a single slender spine above the centre on the convex front margin, and one below the centre on the straight hind margin; the finger is short and broad, curved, longer than half the fifth joint, with a dorsal ciliun near the base, and an opening within the blunt apex.

Second Peræopods similar to the first.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates broader than the preceding, but not quite so deep, the front lobe very large, the hind lobe shallow. The branchial vesicles smaller than in the preceding segment. The limb missing.

Fourth and Fifth Peræopods.—The side-plates small. The limbs missing.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines small, with only the apical pair of hooks; eleleft spines two in number; the joints of the rami numbering from eight to nine, the outer ramus being a little shorter than the inner.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair very little longer than the inner ramus, with three spines on each of the upper margins, and a large spine at the lower apex; the outer ramus the shorter, with two lateral spines and an apical group of four or five spines,
one of which is large and a little denticulate; the inner ramus is similarly armed; the peduncles of the second pair as long as the inner ramus, with a spine at the apex of each of the upper margins; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, with a spine on each margin and an apical group as in the preceding pair; the inner ramus with three spines on one margin, one on the other, and the apical group; the peduncles of the third pair longer than the rami, reaching much beyond the peduncles of the preceding pairs, having four small spines and a couple of setæ on the distal margin; the rami very short, the outer with a slender spine just below the middle of the outer margin and two short hooked spines at the rounded apex, the outer spine the stouter; the inner ramus oval, slightly longer than the outer, with a spine near the middle of the inner margin, and at the apex two short spines and a long and a short slender spine.

The Telson of about equal length and breadth, much rounded, not reaching nearly so far as the peduncles of the third uropods, with a pair of setæ or setiform spines on the surface, one on either side the centre of the telson, another pair lower down but some way above the distal margin, each of the latter pair being attended by a setule; there is also a ciliun or setule at the upturned corner on each side of the distal margin, and perhaps some small cilia elsewhere.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, three-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 186, Flinders Passage, September 8, 1874; lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E.; depth, 8 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. One specimen.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the place of capture. There is a great similarity between this species and Amphithoe brevipes as figured and described by Dana, but the two species do not seem to agree in respect to the uropods and telson. Amphithoe brevipes was also taken in a very different climate, "near Hermite Island, Tierra del Fuego; brought up with kelp in 5 fathoms water." With Amphithoe brevipes, Dana, Amphithoe falklandi, Spence Bate, seems to be in close agreement, since in the description of the upper antennæ of the latter species, "third joint of the peduncle longer than the preceding," third is probably only a misprint for second.

Amphithoë japonica, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXVIII. A).

In general appearance this species is in close agreement with Amphithoë rubricata, Montagu.

Rostrum obsolete, lateral lobes of the head not strongly advanced, the sides of the head excavate below the lateral lobes for the base of the lower antennæ; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments with produced points, not upturned and scarcely acute.
The Eyes small, irregularly round, situate on the lateral lobes of the head.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint about as long as the head, with a short stiff spine at the lower apex, and slender spines there and elsewhere; the second joint longer and much thinner, with several groups of slender spines and spines; the third joint about one-third the length of the second, similarly curved; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, having (on one of the specimens) forty-six joints, very slender towards the distal end of the flagellum. There is on the distal end of the third joint of the peduncle a little setuliferous (seemingly jointed) tubercle, that may be regarded as a remnant of a secondary flagellum. This, however, is not so long as what Czeriavski figures, in 1868, for the secondary flagellum of Grubia taurica and describes as minutissimo. In Amphithoides longicornis, Kossmann, 1880, the secondary flagellum though not as long as the first joint of the primary, consists of a long and a short joint.

Lower Antennæ.—The first two joints very short, closely coalesced, the gland-cone decurrent; the third joint short, but longer than the coalesced first and second, carrying some slender spines of various lengths; the fourth joint much thinner and longer than the third, rather longer than the second of the upper antennæ, carrying several slender spines; the fifth joint thinner and a little shorter, similarly furnished; the flagellum of about five and twenty joints, together longer than the fourth and fifth of the peduncle united, the terminal joints long and slender.

Upper Lip rather broad, the distal margin not quite evenly convex, since the broad central part projects slightly, this part being strongly furred all round.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge divided into seven or eight teeth; the secondary plate with four teeth on the right mandible, and five on the left; the spine-row consisting of nine very slender spines, curved and denticulate; the molar tubercle strong, with sharp slender teeth round part of the crown, broad teeth or transverse plates on the side, and at one corner a slender spine; the first joint of the palp not quite twice as long as broad, the second about twice the length of the first, widening a little distally, with some spines at the apex in front; the third joint rather longer and broader than the second, widening a little distally, and on the convex sloping apical border carrying about twenty long denticulate spines, the longest on the apex of the hind margin; there are also one or two spines on the surface very near the apex of the front margin, which is shorter than the hinder one.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes deluscent, strongly ciliated on the inner margin, at the top of which there is a wide and deep emargination, by which a narrow distal lobe is formed, directed inwards, the outer or distal border smooth, but the sinuous inner border ciliated; the inner lobes are long, much wider at the oval distal part, which is very strongly ciliated, than at the squared base; the mandibular processes large, divergent, with the outer margin very convex.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate small, widening from a narrow base, the inner
margin straight, with a slender spine standing out stiffly from about the middle, the outer margin very convex, and the distal slightly so; the outer plate broad, curved, the distal margin carrying ten spines, the innermost and two or three others with two or three small lateral denticles, two that are near to the innermost more slender than the rest, and having each a minute denticle on the outer side, and in one of the maxillae having another little denticle on the inner side; the outermost two or three stouter than the rest and seemingly smooth; the first joint of the palp short, yet longer than broad; the second joint reaching beyond the outer plate, and having six slender spine-teeth along the distal half of the inner margin, three on the apical, and some slender spines crossing the surface.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates not reaching the distal end of the palp's first joint, long and narrow, tending to oval, the inner margin set with about two dozen long plumose setae, one, two, or three together; the distal margin narrowly rounded, set with several feathered setiform spines, but seemingly without spine-teeth; the outer plates large, reaching beyond the second joint of the palp, with fourteen spine-teeth, not close-set, on the serrate inner margin, two larger ones on the distal margin, and seven long spines passing far down the serrate convex outer margin; there are dark stellate markings on this plate; the first joint of the palp is not very long, with two or three spines on the short inner margin; the second joint is not twice as long as the first, widening distally, with spines on the inner margin, which are numerous round the apical part; the third joint subequal in length to the first, with four groups of spines on or near the hind margin, some of them strongly pectinate; the convex inner margin fringed for the distal two-thirds with slender spines, the apical pectinate coarsely for part of their length and finely for the remainder; the finger short and narrow, having the inner surface thickly set with irregular rows of little prickles; there is no nail, but instead, at the rounded tip of the finger, a strong spine, not quite two-thirds the length of the base, distally pectinate on the inner margin; the usual couple of setules, one long, the other short, are placed near it.

First Gnatkopods.—The side-plates much broader below than above, the front margin oblique, a little concave, the front corner much produced forwards. The first joint reaching a little below the side-plate, the margins nearly straight except at the base of the hind margin and at the lower end in front, which is produced in a rounded lobe overlapping the following joint; there are some slender setiform spines on the upper part of the hind margin, and a few long ones on the surface; the second joint rather longer than broad, with a small group of slight spines near the apex behind; the third joint longer than the second, narrowing distally, with slender spines at two points below the middle of the hind margin, some across the short, concave, pectinately furred, apical margin, and others near the convex front margin; the wrist triangular, twice as long as broad, with short spines at two points near the middle of the slightly convex front margin, and
longer spines at its apex; the hind margin microscopically pectinate or furred, fringed with slender spines in six or seven small groups; there are three groups also on the inner surface at a distance from the hind margin; the hand between oval and oblong, nearly as long as the wrist, with four groups of spines at the slightly convex front margin, five or six along the almost straight hind margin, which makes an obtuse angle at the oblique slightly convex palm; the palm is defined by a palmar spine, and bordered with slender spines of various lengths, its edge like that of the hind margin being microscopically furred or pectinate; there are setiform spines at six points of the inner surface, distant from the hind margin; the finger is broad and strong, the outer margin much curved, with a small dorsal cilia near the base, the inner margin fitting the palm, cut into sinuous decurrent teeth, and ending in a very sharp nail, which projects beyond the palm.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates a little broader below than above, deeper than the preceding pair, and much wider above, but scarcely so wide below. The marsupial plates long and rather narrow, longer and a little wider than the first joint; distally tapering to a point, closely set all round with a vast number of very long setae. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, rather larger and stouter than the first joint in the preceding pair, and less constricted at the base, with several groups of long spines on the hind margin, the front produced below in a rounded lobe; the second and third joints nearly as in the preceding pair, but rather broader, and the third with more spines, and the distal margin less contracted; the wrist shorter than the hand, but distally wider, the distal width being almost equal to the length; the convex hind margin smooth, but the distal margin, where it projects beyond the hind margin of the hand, carrying an immense brush of long slender spines; the hand almost oblong, very similar to that of the first gnathopods, but wider, the width scarcely varying from near the base to the origin of the palm; the armature of the hand and the finger are similar to those in the preceding pair.

First Pereopods.—The side-plates larger than the preceding pair, tending to oblong, but broader above than below, and with the corners rounded, especially the lower front one. The branchial vesicles large and inflated, rather longer than the first joint. The marsupial plates similar to the preceding pair, longer than the branchial vesicles. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, containing rows of dark gland-cells, of nearly uniform breadth except at the base, much wider as well as much longer than any of the following joints, with many groups of long spines along the hind margin, the front margin fringed with spines and setae; the second joint scarcely longer than broad, with spines at the apex behind; the third joint widening distally, broader but scarcely longer than the fourth joint, with spines or spinules at four points of the straight pectinately furred hind margin, spinules at two points in front and long slender spines at the apex; the fourth joint narrowing a little distally, with slender spines at five points of the straight scabrous
hind margin, those near the apex forming a broad row of very long thin spines; the slightly curved front margin is slightly armed at three points; the fifth joint is longer than the third or fourth, narrowing a little distally, with seven groups of slender spines behind, with spinules at two points high up on the slightly curved front, and a group of setæ or setiform spines at the apex; the finger is about half the length of the fifth joint, and has an opening in the apex.

Second Peripods.—These, with their side-plates, are in close agreement with the preceding, but a little longer; the third joint has six or seven groups of spines, the fourth has five, and the fifth has eight, on the front margin.

Third Peripods.—The side-plates nearly as deep as the preceding pair, and full as broad even below, considerably broader above by the addition of the small hind lobe. The branchial vesicles as broad as the first joint. The marsupial plates are similar in general character to the preceding pairs, but considerably shorter, and more continuously tapering. The first joint irregularly shaped, about as broad as long, the front and hind margins both very convex, the front with seven short, stout spines, followed by some on the lower part that are more slender; the second joint short, longer behind than in front, with some small spines in front at the apex; the third joint rather longer than the fourth, with spines at three or four points behind and two in front; the fourth joint with spines at two points on each margin, those at the apices being long; the fifth joint longer than either the third or fourth, with six groups of spines along the hind margin, comprising strong and slender spines in each group, the apex of the joint on the inner side forming two small laminar projections, on the outer side set with numerous slender setæ much longer than the finger; the finger curved, acute, about half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peripods.—The side-plates shallow, with several setæ on the front edge of the front lobe; the hind lobe less deep but broader than the front, with a spine in a notch at the lower hind corner. The branchial vesicles large and inflated. The limb longer than the preceding pair.

Fifth Peripods.—The side-plates not bilobed, rather deeper behind than in front. The limb longer than the preceding pair; the first joint pear-shaped.

Pleopods.—The peduncles (at least of the first pair), instead of the more usual pair of coupling spines on each peduncle, have a row numbering about a dozen; they are short and small, with one pair of retroverted hooks at the apex; the cleft spines form a row of nine; the joints of the outer ramus number twenty-two, of the inner twenty-three; the second and third pairs are very like the first, but perhaps with fewer coupling spines, seven or eight cleft spines in a series, and a joint less in each of the rami.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with strong spines on the inner or upper margins, and slight ones on the lower or outer margin; the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner, both with stout spines along the inner margin and
an apical group; the peduncles of the second pair reaching a little beyond those of the first, a little longer than the rami, with strong spines on the lower half of the inner margin; the outer rami shorter than the inner, both armed as in the preceding pair, but with rather stronger spines, the rami themselves rather broader, and respectively reaching a little beyond the other two; the peduncles of the third pair much longer than the rami, reaching beyond the telson, and carrying some short stout marginal and apical spines and some lateral groups of long slender spines; the rami short and subequal, the outer narrowing distally, with two apical spines, stout and curving upwards, the outer the stronger; there is a short stout spine at the upper part of the upper margin; the lower margin is convex; the inner rami tapers less, has four stout spines and three slender ones fringing the truncate apex, two small spines on the straight upper margin, and some small stout surface spines.

The Telson is scarcely longer than broad, widest near the base, the sides then converging with a straight course to the still wide distal margin, which forms an angle with each of the sides, but is itself convex; at each angle there is a little tooth on the surface; there are two slender spines near each margin, two pairs wide apart on the surface some way above the distal margin, one in each pair very long, and some spinules at different points.

Length.—The length of the specimen, without the antennæ, was eleven-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 233, Bay of Kobé, Japan, May 17, 1875; depth, 8 fathoms; bottom, mud. Three specimens.

Remark.—The specific name is derived from the locality. The great similarity which prevails among the more or less definitely ascertained species of this genus, and the scantiness of the details which in many instances have been thought sufficient for their identification, necessarily leave new species on a very insecure footing. To review all the species of Amphithoe will be a task by itself for any one who is willing to undertake it.

Genus Podocerus, Leach, 1814.


(zool. Chal. Exp.—Part lxvii.—1888.)


1831. " Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie.

1831. *Jassa*, Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie.


For the original definition of the genus *Podocerus* and of the genus *Jassa*, see Note on Leach, 1814 (p. 86); for the definition of *Ischyrocerus*, see Note on Kroyer, 1838 (p. 179); for that of *Cratophium*, see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 257); for that of *Jassa*, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 402). Boeck in 1876 thus defines the genus *Podocerus*:

"Mandibles with the palp elongate, not broad; the last joint of the palp apically rounded and furnished with very many plumose setæ.

"Front side-plates small.

"Upper Antennæ with the third joint of the peduncle tolerably long; the flagellum short but multiarticulate; the accessory flagellum small.

"Second Gnathopods very large, stronger in the male than in the female; the fifth joint constituting a subchelifom hand.

"First and Second Peraeopods with the first joint only a little dilated.

"Third Uropods biramous; the rami short but thick.

"The Telson thick."
To these should be added, from his account of the subfamily Podocerinae, the following characters:

"Upper Lip" apically little sinuate.
"Secondary plate of the Mandibles" large.
"Lower Lip" broad.
"First Maxillae" having the palp armed with few, elongate spines; the inner plate little, ovate, without setae.
"Second Maxillae" broad; the outer plate very broad and longer than the inner.
"Maxillipeds" with the plates of moderate size; the inner plate armed with three teeth, the outer with very many strong teeth [on the inner margin], longer teeth on the apical margin, the series ending with curved setae on the outer margin; the palp very large; the second joint elongate.
"The Body subdepressed; the back rounded; the side-plates small.
"The Eyes" situated on the lateral lobes of the head.
"Upper Antennae" with the peduncle long; the third joint almost equalling the second in length.
"Lower Antennae" with the flagellum of few or many, never very many, joints.
"First Gnathopods" subchelate, smaller than the Second.
"Telson" thick, furnished with spines or teeth."

The other characters mentioned by Boeck have either been included in his character of the family, or do not refer to the genus Podocerus. It has been pointed out by S. I. Smith that for Cerapus [Eriothionius] longimanus, which Boeck assigns to this group, he himself figures the inner plate of the first maxillae with setae, so that the absence of setae from that plate is not a valid character of the group. It may be added that in the description of Podocerus latipes, Kroyer, Boeck expressly states that the inner plate of the first maxillae has setae on the apex.

*Podocerus falcatus* (Montagu) (Pl. CXIX.).

1876. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 605, pl. xxvii. figs. 4, 7; pl. xxviii. fig. 2.

To give what is now supposed to be the full synonymy of *Podocerus falcatus*, would be to repeat the great majority of the references already given for the genus. Leach is inclined to adopt the name *Jassa falcata* for Montagu’s species, but he does not definitely adopt it. Meinert, Chevreux, Koehler, and perhaps some other writers, have used the actual name *Podocerus falcatus*, but as a rule I do not think it necessary to enlarge the synonymy of a species by references to simple catalogue names. It will be of interest here to notice how the grouping of various forms and various names under one species has gradually arisen. In 1857 Spence Bate in his Synopsis, giving the species “*P. falcatus* (Montagu),” but omitting *Jassa pelagica*, Leach, remarks in a footnote, “It is usual to divide this genus into two, *Podocerus* and *Jassa*, but there is great reason to believe that the difference is merely sexual. It is evidently synonymous with Dana’s genus *Cratophium*: the species *C. validum* being almost identical with *P. pulchellus*.” Norman in 1869, mentioning five species of *Podocerus*, makes “*Podocerus falcatus* (Montagu)” the fourth, and “*Podocerus pelagicus* (Leach)” the fifth, but in reference to the place of capture, says of the latter, “With the last, of which I believe it to be the female. I have never met with a male *pelagicus*, nor a female *falcatus*. The two forms occur in company, and the structural differences seem confined to the exact form of the hand of the gnathopods, organs which seem generally to differ among the Amphipoda according to the sex.” Boeck in 1870 and 1876 places in the synonymy of *Podocerus falcatus*, Montagu, the species *Jassa pulchella*, Leach, *Jassa pelagica*, Leach, *Cerapus pelagicus*, Milne-Edwards, *Podocerus calcareatus*, Rathke, and *Podocerus monoodon*, Heller. In regard to the union of the three forms named respectively *falcatus*, *pulchellus*, and *pelagicus*, Metzger and Meinert imply their agreement with Boeck, and Hoek definitely expresses and gives reasons for his. Nebeski in 1880 adds the form known as *Podocerus variegatus*, Leach, which Boeck had named *Janassa variegata*, at the same time making *Podocerus capillatus*, Rathke, a synonym of it. Bonnier in 1887 accepts the whole group thus united, but presumably on the authority of the various authors mentioned.

Lower Antennæ.—In the male specimen the flagellum has six joints, the first much longer than any of the following; in the female specimen the flagellum has only two joints, the first long and stout. Boeck in describing *Podocerus falcatus* says that the flagellum of the lower antennæ has five joints, of which the first is the longest; for *Janassa variegata* he says that this flagellum is composed of a long first joint, which is narrower than the last joint of the peduncle, but nearly as long, and of two short joints.
Mandibles.—The cutting edge is divided into five teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible has four teeth, on the right mandible two moderately conspicuous teeth and three very inconspicuous denticles; the spine-row has five spines on the left, and four on the right mandible; the molar tubercle on each mandible has a very irregular edge to the crown, and in a cavity of this edge is planted a small lamina, narrow at the base, distally crenulate, with a breadth about equal to the length.

It is probably to this which, Boeck alludes when he says,¹ “Tyggeknunden er meget hoi, og den nedre Tandrad afbrydes i den indre Kant af en Borste,” but to speak of this laminar process as a seta seems inappropriate and misleading.

Lower Lip.—Principal lobes rather widely dehiscent, inner margins strongly ciliated, the outer margins with a small interruption as if an incipient jointing near the apex; the oval inner lobes filling up a portion of the gap between the other two, the inner and distal margins well ciliated; the mandibular processes rather long, narrow, and divergent.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate narrow; the outer plate carrying on the broad distal margin nine spines, each of which appears to have a small lateral tooth on the outer or on the inner margin; in some of the spines there may be more than one such tooth on the inner margin; the first joint of the palp very short, the second very long, carrying on the dentate apex four serrate spine-teeth, with two that are narrower on the inner margin just below the apex; there are also several slender spines crossing the surface from the outer apex to the inner margin. Boeck in describing the outer plate of these maxillæ says there are six strong spines, each of which is armed on the concave edge, near the apex, with a little accessory tooth. In Podocerus latipes he also mentions only six spines, but that is probably in both species rather the number he observed than the full normal number.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate rather shorter and narrower than the inner, with plumose setæ or setiform spines descending to the middle of the inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates have on the widened distal margin some curved plumose spines and three small spine-teeth which are not set close together; a row of seven plumose setæ, beginning rather far up the inner margin, passes across towards the distal margin; the outer plates do not reach to the apex of the second joint of the palp; the crenulate inner margin has seven graduated serrate spine-teeth; on the apical margin the series is continued by three that are similar but longer and by two long setæ.

Second Gnathopods.—The inner margin of the finger is not denticulate, but carries a series of small not very prominent spine-teeth.

Locality.—A specimen that appears to be a female of this species was taken from the screw of the ship on the 18th of December 1873. This date corresponds with Station 142, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.

¹ De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 607.
Station 149E, Greenland Harbour, Kerguelen Island, January 21, 1874; depth, 30 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen. Dredged.

Remarks.—There is the possibility, as I have elsewhere suggested, that these creatures may have travelled out from our own waters along with the vessel to the southern latitudes at which they were captured.

Podocerus validus (Dana) (Pl. CXXXVIII. B).


Upper Antennae.—The third joint of the peduncle longer than the first, shorter than the second; the flagellum much more slender than the peduncle, of six joints, together scarcely longer than the second of the peduncle, the first much longer than any of the others, the second not completely separated from the first; the secondary flagellum slender, scarcely half the length of the first joint of the primary, two-jointed, but the second joint minute, tipped with setules as long as the secondary flagellum itself.

Lower Antennae.—Peduncle stout; the flagellum also stout except the small fourth joint at the apex, the four joints together as long as the fourth joint of the peduncle, the first joint being much longer than the other three together, bordered with many spines, both slender and short stout curved ones, the remaining joints having similar armature apically.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge with four or five teeth on the left mandible, with five on the right, of which the lowest but one is conspicuously the largest; the secondary plate with four teeth on the left mandible, on the right mandible with one tooth and a denticulate border above it not cut into actual teeth; the spine-row with three broad spines (serrate on the outer edge) on the left mandible, and two such on the right mandible. The molar tubercle powerful, very similar to that described for Podocerus falcatus; the first joint of the palp short, widening distally; the second joint broad, at first widening, but narrowing at the distal part, carrying many spines on and near the irregular front margin; the third joint shorter than the second, from a very narrow neck widening rapidly, along the distal half of the inner margin and round the broad apex carrying many unequal, long and broad, slightly feathered, more or less curved spines.

Maxillipeds.—The inner and outer plates not very different from those of Podocerus falcatus; the palp broad, the first joint almost triangular, reaching beyond the inner plates, the second joint not twice as long as the first, with many slender spines about the inner and apical margins, and the inner apex having two that are very long; the
outer margin, besides some small spines at the apex, has a group at some distance below it; the third joint little longer than the first, its distal half beset with very numerous spines; the finger short, having at its blunt apex an ungual spine much longer than the base, accompanied by several shorter spines on the inner part of the apex of the finger.

_Pleopods._—Coupling spines small, slightly bent, with two retroverted hooks on one margin and three on the other, the apical in each case included, the cleft spines five in the series on one of the pairs, four on another; the joints of the rami eleven in the inner ramus, twelve in the outer.

_Third Uropods._—The peduncles broad and long with a small stout spine at the inner apex, three along the middle of the distal border and several slender spines at the outer apex; the rami short, the inner a narrow oval, with a small spine at the apex, the outer broad near the base, narrowing distally, with an upturned spine at the apex, and two retroverted spines close above it, the nearest having a very broad base.

_Telson_ almost an equilateral triangle, with two feathered setae at the apex, and one near each margin higher up.

_Locality._—The specimen from which the figures were drawn had been mounted in glycerine during the voyage, and was labelled as having been taken at the surface in the Pacific, December 28, 1875. This date corresponds with Station 302, lat. 42° 43' S., long. 82° 11' W.

A second specimen, which also appears to belong to this species, was also mounted during the voyage, this one in Canada balsam, and labelled as having been procured also at the surface, "Philippines, off Tablas."

_Remark._—Mr. Chilton¹ says of his _Podocerus frequens_—"This species appears closely to resemble _P. validus_, Dana, from Rio Janeiro, but that species has the inferior antennae 'very stout.'" He adds that "the process on the propodos of second gnathopoda of male varies in size in different specimens, and is often longer and more distinct than shown" in his figure. A specimen of the large second gnathopod of _Podocerus validus_ from New Zealand was kindly sent me for comparison by Mr. G. M. Thomson.

_Podocerus hoeki_, n. sp. (Pl. CXX.).

_Rostrum_ small, lateral lobes of the head not large or very prominent, rather acute above; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded, especially those of the first segment, those of the third the least so. The animal everywhere covered with little dots that are bright when seen with transmitted light.

_Eyes_ not perceived.

Upper Antennae.—The first joint thick, shorter than the head, with slender spines at three points of the under margin; the second joint longer, much thinner, with spines at six points of the under margin, and spinules at three or four of the upper; the third joint thinner than the second, a little longer than the first, with spines at five points of the lower margin; the flagellum curved, of six rather stiff joints, together longer than the second joint of the peduncle, each joint tipped with a couple of spines and several setae; the secondary flagellum not half as long or half as broad as the first joint of the primary, consisting of a single narrow joint tipped with a seta and setule.

Lower Antennae.—The first two joints short, the gland-cone narrow, acute, decurrent; the third joint as long as the two preceding united, with spines at two points of the under margin, and several about the apical; the fourth joint longer and stouter than the second of the upper antenna, with spines at six points below, and some spinules above; the fifth joint similar, but thinner and slightly longer, both a little curved; the flagellum of five joints tipped with groups of short spines and setae, the five together equal in length to the second joint of the upper antenna, the first longer than the two following united, and having several marginal spines and spinules. Both pairs of antennae have what appear to be little hairy parasites, some of which are figured; in every case they are situated in a group of setae or setules.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge divided into five teeth; the secondary plate with four teeth, stronger on the left than on the right mandible, the latter having only one that is at all prominent; the spine-row of three spines on the left, seemingly followed by one or two plumose setae; on the right mandible there are only two spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with long teeth round the crown; in this species the laminar process is much longer than in Podocerus falcatus, fully twice as long as broad, bent close to its base, then straight, widening but little distally, much striated or ciliated, with the apical margin faintly denticulate; the first joint of the palp short, distally widened, the second a good deal longer than the third, with many spines along both margins, a small space being vacant at the distal end of the inner and the basal end of the outer margin; the third joint from a narrow neck is expanded distally, the basal part free from spines, but the rest set with many feathered spines round both the outer and inner margin and the broad distal margin, where the spines are long. One mandible is figured in position beside the lower antenna to show the comparative sizes.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes with the distal margins flattened, the inner lobes oval, neither pair strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes short, conical.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate small, with a seta on the narrow apex; the outer plate narrow, with nine spines on the truncate distal margin, of which two have a single lateral tooth near the apex on the outer side, one may be considered as furcate, and the remainder have one denticle, two, or none, on the inner side; the first joint of the palp

(200. CHALL. EXP.—part lxvii.—1888.)

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is very short, the second rather long, widening distally, with a very convex outer margin, reaching a little beyond the outer plate, having seven spine-teeth set very closely round the angled distal margin, and having seven slender spines arranged near the top of the inner margin and under the distal margin.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate shorter and much narrower than the outer, the row of plumose setæ beginning above the middle of the inner margin, the row of spines rather higher and continuing round the apex, but not descending the outer margin; the longer spines of the outer plate begin at the top of the inner margin, and pass round the broad apex, five or six of them being on its outer slope.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, having several plumose setæ on the inner margin, with a spine-tooth near and a denticle close to the apex, and on the somewhat angled distal margin three strong spine-teeth and several feathered spines; the outer plates not reaching the end of the second joint of the palp, their base very short, the serrate inner margin set with eight or nine spine-teeth, closely followed by eight spines on the serrate distal margin, the first four elongate spine-teeth, the last four tending to setiform; the first joint of the palp very short, the second two or three times as long, with setiform spines along the inner margin and round the apical; the third joint longer than the first, narrow, a little widened distally, with spines on the upper part of the inner margin, round the apical, and across the surface below the apical margin; the finger is nearly as long as the third joint if the ungual spine be included, this substitute for a nail being as long as the broad blunter ended basal part of the finger, which on the inner margin close to the root of the ungual spine carries half a dozen other spines more slender, but some of them nearly as long.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates directed a little forward, of nearly even width throughout, the lower and hinder margins convex, the front tending to concave. The first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, curving forwards, almost unarmed; the second joint short, with a group of several slender spines at the apex behind; the third joint with the convex front and hind margins on the inner surface converging to a pointed apex, with numerous spines along the lower half of the hind margin, some also on the front; on the outer surface this joint is much narrower, its front margin nearly straight; the wrist triangular, distally cup-like, much shorter than the hand, with a minute spine above the centre of the front margin and one or two slender spines at its apex, the hind margin having a large group of spines on the rounded apex and the adjacent distal margin, and a row of six or seven across the surface nearer the hind than the front margin; the hand is long and broad, with seven or eight groups of spines adjacent to the long convex front margin, three or four on or close to the short serrate hind margin, and four or five along the surface nearer the hind than the front margin; at the apex of the hind margin there is a stout palmar spine, and one above and one below it; the palm itself is oblique in a straight course, finely dentate or tuberculate,
fringed with submarginal spines of various lengths. The finger is broad, with the inner margin toothed, closing tightly along the palm till the nail which bends rather sharply on to the surface within the apex of the hind margin; the dorsal cillum is small, close to the base.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates considerably larger than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles narrow, shorter and narrower than the first joint. Marsupial plates longer than the first joint and much broader, especially at the centre, surrounded by setae which are not extremely long. The limb in the female differing very little from that of the first gnathopods, but with the hand rather larger. In the male the third joint is, as in the female, more oblong than in the preceding pair, with several spines about the distal margin which is pointed in front, rounded behind; the wrist is very small in comparison with the hand, triangular, distally cup-like, with some short stiff spines at the apex of the front margin, and long spines on the short free portion of the hind margin; the hand large, oval, broadest near the base, with many slender feathered spines, distributed much as in the first gnathopods, the serrate hind margin ending in a small apical tooth, within which is a palmar spine, near to which the obliquely sinuous palm is smooth for a short space, then has one or two low tuberces followed by two that are large and irregular in outline, concluding with a nearly straight tract of seven or eight little tuberces which reach the hinge; the broad curved finger bends on to the surface within the palmar spine; the dorsal cillum is short, near the base; the inner edge of the finger is cut into little spine-like rather distant teeth, and has some setules near the base of the nail.

First Pereopods.—Side-plates larger than the preceding pair. Marsupial plates longer than the first joint. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, packed with gland-cells in three rows; the margins with a few small spines and spinules; the second joint short, with one or two slender spines at the hinder apex; the third joint longer than the fourth, as long as the fifth, widening downwards, a little decurrent, with slender apical spines; the fourth joint slightly arched at the apex in front, and at two or three points of the hind margin; the fifth joint narrowing distally, the hind margin almost straight, bordered with a few spinules or setules; the finger narrow, curved, about three-quarters as long as the fifth joint, with an opening in the tip.

Second Pereopods.—The side-plates larger than the preceding pair, the margins convex. The limb like that of the first pereopods.

Third Pereopods.—The first joint broad throughout its length, with five or six minute spines on the front margin and two or three slender ones at its apex, the convex hind margin almost smooth; the second joint short with some spinules at the apex in front; the third joint much longer than the fourth, about as long as the fifth, with spines at three points of the hind margin, and at two of the front; the fourth joint with spines at two points in front, and a group at the apex behind; the fifth joint with spines
at four points in front and a small group at the apex behind; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, curved, acute, with a very small dorsal cilium.

Fourth Peropods longer than the third, similar, except that the front margin of the first joint is straighter, and the hind margin rather sinuous, the joint being a good deal narrower below than above.

Fifth Peropods like the fourth, but longer, and with the fifth joint longer than the third.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines very thin, bent, with two or three small lateral hooks; the cleft spines not well made out, apparently three or four in a series; joints of the rami about ten in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with five spines on one of the upper margins and six on the other, and the usual large spine on the lower apex; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, with five spines on one margin, one on the other, and a small apical group; the inner ramus with one margin free, otherwise armed like the outer; the peduncles of the second pair a little longer than the inner ramus, the apical spine short; the shorter outer ramus has four spines on each margin and an apical group; the inner ramus has seven on one margin, two on the other, and an apical group; the peduncles of the third pair longer than the rami, reaching beyond the other peduncles and the telson, with five or six groups of spines along the inner margin, and six small spines about the distal margin in two groups; the rami are short and narrow, subequal, with the acute apices a little bent, especially that of the slightly longer outer ramus, this apex being a little pectinate; the inner ramus has a marginal spine.

The Telson in outline forms a pointed arch reversed, about as long as the greatest breadth; below it appears to have a carina, narrow near the apex, but towards the base spreading out into a triangular surface.

Length.—The male specimen from which fig. gn. 2. ♂ was drawn, measured just over a fifth of an inch, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods.

Locality.—Station 168, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S.; long. 177° 43' E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature 37° 2. Two specimens, male and female.

Remarks.—All the figures except gn. 2. were drawn from the female specimen.

The specific name is given in compliment to Dr. P. P. C. Hock, who in 1882 gave a brief description and some figures of a new species, Podocerus tuberculatus, among the Crustacea of the "Willem Barents" Expedition. This species was obtained in lat. 71° 25' N., long. 49° 38' E., and judging only from the preliminary description and the figures of the two gnathopods, third uropods, and telson, presents an extraordinary resemblance
to the Challenger species. The finger, however, in each gnathopod, is figured without the least trace of dentation on the inner margin, and the tuberculation of the palm in the second gnathopod, though similar, is not exactly like that of our species. Considering the enormous distance between the places of capture, I have not thought it right to identify the two forms. Had they belonged to a single species of so wide a distribution, it is highly improbable that it would have escaped discovery for so long, and then suddenly have been discovered almost simultaneously at two enormously distant points.

*Podocerus tristanensis*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXI).

**Rostrum** minute, lateral lobes of the head not large or very prominent, acute above.

**Eyes** rounded, oval, occupying the lateral lobes of the head, dark in the specimens preserved in spirits.

**Upper Antennae.**—The first joint thick, not quite so long as the head; with setiform spines at four or five points of the lower margin; the second joint longer, much thinner, with spines at five points of the lower margin; the third joint about as long as the second, with spines at six points, several of them feathered and of great length, on each joint the distal spines the longest; the flagellum of four joints, together longer than the third joint of the peduncle, with similar spines at each lower apex, the first joint the longest of the four and having spines at two points of the lower margin besides those at the apex.

**Lower Antennae.**—The first two joints short, gland-cone small, decurrent; the third longer than the preceding two united; the fourth as long as the second of the upper antennae and stouter, with spines at five points of the lower margin; the fifth joint rather longer, with six groups of spines; the flagellum of four joints, together as long as the third and fourth of the peduncle united, all carrying long apical spines and setae, but not so long as those on the upper antennae; the spine at the apex of the fourth joint shorter than the others.

**Mandibles.**—The cutting edge of both the principal and secondary plates appeared to be cut into several little teeth, of which two only on the right mandible are conspicuous in the secondary plate; the spine-row consisting of three denticulate spines on the left, and two on the right, mandible; the molar tubercle prominent, with strongly denticulate crown and a long seta; the laminar process on the front margin of the tubercle seems to be similar to that described for *Podocerus falcatus*; the first joint of the palp short, widening a little distally, the second joint longer than the third, with about seven pairs of spines along the front; the third joint with about a dozen long pectinate spines round the broad apex, three or four on the convex front margin, a row of four long ones across the middle of the outer surface, and two, one above the other, close to the convex outer margin.
Lower Lip.—The inner margins of the principal lobes not strongly sinuous; the mandibular processes rather long and divergent.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate very small; the outer plate apparently carrying nine spines, of which the denticulation could not be clearly made out; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, with four serrate spines on the apical margin, and three slender submarginal spines.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer; the spines tolerably numerous on the apical border in each, not descending the outer margin in either.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates not reaching quite to the distal end of the first joint of the palp, with a few sete on the inner margin and several feathered spines on the broad distal margin, which probably also carries the usual three spine-teeth; in the figure the inner margin of this plate facing outward; when the maxillipeds are divided into two halves, the inner plate as a rule becomes reversed; the outer plates not nearly reaching the end of the second joint of the palp, with five spine-teeth on the serrate inner margin, and three or four more spines, partly spine-teeth, partly setiform, on the serrate apical margin; the first joint of the palp short, with a spine at the outer apex; the second more than twice as long as the first, with a spine at the outer apex, and many spines along the inner margin; the third joint narrower than the first, scarcely longer, with spines at the upper part of the inner margin and all round the apical margin; the trunk of the finger very little longer than broad, the slender apical spines longer than the trunk, the two together longer than the third joint.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates broader than deep, the hind margin deeper than the front. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plates, narrow, widening distally, not longer than the wrist, almost entirely unarmed; the second joint short, with slender spines at the apex behind; the third joint with front and hind margins convex, each with a group of spines, the distal scarcely distinct from the hind margin, with seven feathered spines at the junction; the wrist much longer than broad, the front margin smooth, with an apical spine, the hind margin more convex than the front, fringed with numerous feathered geniculate spines; the surface carries five spines in three groups at a little distance from the hind margin; the hand tending to oblong, subequal in length to the wrist, with five groups of spines near the almost straight front margin, four single spines along the centre of the surface, and near the almost straight hind margin three or four groups; on this margin there are two stout spines, one at the centre, one nearer the apex, which may be considered as palmar spines, though remote from the palm, which is short, nearly straight, finely pectinate, joining the finely pectinate distal part of the hind margin by a rounded angle; the finger is broad, with a finely pectinate nearly straight inner margin ending in a tooth at the base of the strongly curved nail, and having three or four submarginal setules along its course, and a little spine-tooth near the centre; the finger
for half its length projects beyond the palm; the dorsal cilium is rather long, close to the base. In the female the shape of the gnathopods is the same, the spines are fewer; the side-plates are directed a little forwards, narrow, the lower margin very convex, separated from the hinder by a little notch.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates rather larger than the preceding pair, the breadth and depth about equal, the margins convex. The branchial vesicles very small, oval, the two following pairs larger, the fourth and fifth pairs again smaller. The first joint much shorter than the hand, bent forwards, narrow at the base, distally, beyond the side-plate, expanded in front into a rounded lobe carrying a couple of spinules; the second joint is very short, broader than long; the third not much longer than broad, with spines on the distal margin; the wrist very short, broader than long, distally cup-like, with a few spines on the apex behind; the hand broad and long, not twice as long as broad, with some spinules at the apex of the slightly convex front margin, and a couple of setules higher up; the much shorter hind margin has three groups of slender spines upon it and other spines on the adjacent surface, and apically forms a tooth-process, nearly an equilateral triangle, from which the long concave palm runs almost parallel to the front margin towards the finger, bordered with many submarginal slender spines, and before reaching the hinge bends abruptly, then conforming to the inner margin of the finger; the finger is stout, much curved, the inner margin smooth, the short nail reaching the triangular process already mentioned, of which the inner margin is crenulate; the part of the palm-margin near the finger appears to be finely serrate; the dorsal cilium of the finger is very short. In the female the first joint is less expanded distally, the hind margin of the hand is relatively longer, the palm rather shorter, the triangular process at the junction less conspicuous and accompanied by two submarginal palmar spines which were not observed in the other form; the finger is broad, curved, with the inner margin finely pectinate, carrying two little spine-teeth, and ending in a larger tooth, accompanied by three setules, at the base of the long curved smooth-edged nail, which reaches beyond the triangular process, of which the outer margin is pectinate. The dorsal cilium is long.

First Peropods.—Side-plates rather deeper than broad. The first joint packed with three rows of gland-cells, reaching a little beyond the side-plate, not twice as long as broad, the front margin more convex than the hinder, with a spinule below the centre, the hind margin carrying three or four spinules, the distal margin projecting beyond the next joint; the second joint a little longer than broad, with an apical spine; the third joint much longer than the fourth, and a little longer than the fifth, with a group of spines on the decurrent front apex, and a small spine higher up, the much shorter hind margin similarly armed; the fourth joint very little longer than broad, with two single spines on the hind margin, and an apical group; the fifth joint with two spinules on the convex front margin, and a group of slender spines at its apex, the hind margin almost straight, with two single stiff spines, followed by three small groups of slender spines;
the finger curved, almost as long as the fifth joint, with a small dorsal cilium near the base, and an opening in the apex.

*Second Peropods* scarcely differing from the first, except that the first joint is more dilated, oval, with two spinules on the very convex front margin, and some long spines on the surface near the hind margin and at its apex.

*Third Peropods.*—Side-plates with the front lobe as deep as the preceding side-plates, the hind lobe small. The limb missing. The side-plate and branchial vesicle are figured in position together with *prp. 2.*

*Fourth Peropods* missing.

*Fifth Peropods.*—The first joint little but evenly dilated, shorter than the fifth joint, with four or five spinules on each margin; the second joint longer than broad, with a spine on the apex in front; the third joint longer than the fourth, shorter than the first or fifth, with slender spines at each apex, and a spine or spineule on each margin higher up; the fourth joint similarly armed; the fifth with a group of slender spines at the apex of the hind margin and a spine at its centre, slender spines at three points of the straight front margin, and two little stiff spines close to the finger; the finger is short, curved, with two or three very small setules along the otherwise smooth inner margin.

*Pleopods.*—Coupling spines minute, narrow, bent, with two pairs of hooks; there appeared to be only one eleft spine on the inner ramus; the joints of the rami five in number; the outer ramus rather the shorter, with its first joint more dilated than the first of the inner ramus.

*Uropods.*—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with four spines on each of the upper margins, the inner of which has an acute apex; the apical spine below is broad but not very long; the rami are nearly equal, each with three marginal spines and an apical group; the peduncles of the second pair longer than the rami, with three spines on one margin; the outer ramus the shorter, with two spines on the outer margin, one at the blunt apex, and a little one above it, the inner ramus with a spine on the inner margin, and three at or near the apex; the peduncles of the third pair very broad, longer than the rami, reaching beyond the other peduncles, with two setae on the outer margin, the apical border having two stout spines with two thinner ones on one side and one on the other; of the short rami the outer is a good deal shorter than the inner, with two minute spines at its slightly bent tip, the inner ramus with one such spine a little larger than those of the outer ramus.

*The Telson* as broad as long, forming a pointed arch, not reaching the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, with a raised point near the margin on each side, some way above the apex, and a cilium adjacent to this tubercle.

*Length.*—The female specimen, in the position figured, with the pleon folded and the antennæ outstretched, was a tenth of an inch; the male was rather larger.
Locality.—Station 135c, off Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha, October 17, 1873; depth, 110 fathoms. Two specimens.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

Genus Dryopoides, n. gen.

Mandibles with dentate cutting edge and secondary plate, spine-row of several spines, the third joint of the palp longer than the second.

Lower Lip with the mandibular processes long and pointed.

First Maxillae with the inner plate small, carrying a single seta.

Second Maxillae having a fringe of setae near the inner margin of the inner plate.

Upper Antennae.—The first two joints of the peduncle long, the third short; a very small secondary flagellum.

Lower Antennae not longer than the upper; the fourth and fifth joints of the peduncle elongate.

Gnathopods subchelate, the First larger than the Second.

The First and Second pairs of Peraeopods having the first and third joints a little widened for gland-cells, and having an opening in the apex of the finger.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth pairs of Peraeopods with the first joint little dilated; the third pair very short, the fourth pair longer than the third, and the fifth than the fourth.

Uropods with the rami equal in each pair; the third pair with minute rami and short broad peduncles that reach beyond the telson.

Telson simple, almost circular.

Side-plates not deep.

Sixth segment of the Pleon dorsally evanescent.

This genus is nearly related to Dryope, Spence Bate; in that genus as in this the upper antennae have a small secondary appendage; the first gnathopod is larger than the second; the first joint in the last three pairs of pereopods is not broadly expanded; the rami of the third uropods are minute; the telson is undivided, approaching a circular form; on the other hand in Dryope the first and third joints of the first and second pereopods do not appear to be expanded for gland-cells as in Dryopoides, in all three pairs the rami of the uropods are unequal, and the dorsal arch of the sixth pleon-segment though very short is present. The genus Dryope was founded by Spence Bate in 1862 (Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 276) to receive a species which Gosse had described and figured in 1855 (Marine Zoology, p. 141, fig. 256) as Uneiola irrorata, Say; to this Spence Bate added a supposed new species, Dryope crenatipalma. For the original definition of Dryope, see Note on Spence Bate, 1862 (p. 336). The genus is also defined in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea, vol. i. p. 487, and by Gerstaecker, in Bronn's
Klasssen und Ordnugen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 496, 1886. In all three definitions the upper antennae are said to be without a secondary appendage, although Gosse, in describing the antennae of the type species, had rightly observed "superior pair furnished with a minute appendage at the base of the lash." Spence Bate describes the three posterior pairs of peraeopods (in his specific accounts) as subequal, but in fact the third pair is considerably shorter than those which follow. Gerstaecker in the generic definition says of these three pairs, "die drei letzten Paare verlängert, mit erweitertem Schenkelglied," whereas in fact attention should rather be called to the comparative narrowness of the first joint. The name Dryope will require alteration, being, according to Scudder's Nomenclator Zoologicus, preoccupied among Diptera in 1830.

The generic name is derived from Dryope, the genus above mentioned, and eidos, likeness.

Dryopoides westwoodi, n. sp. (Pl. CXXII.).

Rostrum very small, acute; lateral lobes more advanced, distally rounded, not broad, the head squared below the lobes; the back of the animal flatly rounded; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded; the fourth segment of the pleon as long as any of the three preceding segments, having a feathered cilium on the hind margin at either side, not showing any transverse dorsal depression; the fifth segment short; the sixth segment without any dorsal arch, so that from above the telson appears as if attached to the fifth segment.

The Eyes round, with about seventy ocelli in each, situated close to, rather than on, the lateral lobes of the head.

Upper Antennæ longer than the lower, but with much shorter peduncle. The first joint rather longer than the head, slightly curved, with two groups of spines on the under margin; the second joint longer than the first, also slightly curved, with slender spines on the lower margin and some spinules on the upper; the third joint little more than a quarter the length of the second; the flagellum of about thirty joints, the distal longer than those nearer the base, all together much longer than the peduncle; the secondary flagellum not visible on the outer side of the antennæ, consisting of a slender joint, with a minute terminal joint, the two together not so long as the first of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—The first two joints short, the gland-cone decurrent, but very short; the third joint a little longer than the united first and second, with two groups of spines on the under margin, and two of shorter less slender spines near the upper; the fourth joint long, a little curved, longer than the second of the upper antennæ, slightly widening distally, carrying several groups of spines on both margins; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, with numerous spines; the flagellum not so long as the
fifth joint of the peduncle, of seven principal joints, all carrying strong curved spines at the apices, besides slender spines and setae both there and elsewhere; there is a group of three strong curved spines on the apex of the seventh joint, but also an appearance of two little terminal joints tipped with long setae or setiform spines. In both specimens of this species the lower antennae were unsymmetrical, that is, one of the pair was longer than the other; this, however, is obviously only a curious coincidence, not indicating a specific character.

Upper Lip.—The distal margin broadly rounded, with a shallow central emargination, the tract on either side ciliated.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge with five teeth; the secondary plate with four strong teeth on the left mandible, alternately larger and smaller; the secondary plate on the right mandible consisting of one long tooth with three or four denticles on its upper edge; the spine-row of seven denticulate spines on the left, and six on the right mandible; the molar tubercle prominent, ciliated, with strongly dentate, more or less oval crown; the first joint of the palp longer than broad, slightly curved, and distally widened; the second joint more than twice as long, straight, with several spines grouped on and near the front margin; the third joint longer than the second, the outer margin strongly convex, carrying four long spines near the centre, the inner margin at first smooth and diverging from the outer, but at about a third of its length from the base becoming thickly fringed with pectinate spines, and forming a large concavity, so that the joint ends in a long narrow piece with a small apex, from which projects one strong spine. The left mandible is figured on the right, and the right mandible on the left, of the Plate.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes not broad, dehiscent, lightly ciliated, but carrying a prominent row of five or six close-set spines at the point where the distal and inner margins meet; the inner lobes are comparatively broad; the mandibular processes are divergent, strongly produced to an acute apex.

First Maxillae.—Inner plate small, oval, with a single long, slender, apical seta; the outer plate not very broad, the distal spines not in very good condition in our specimen, ten, I believe, in number, in some instances with a single lateral denticle on the inner or outer margin; the others with two or three not very conspicuous denticles on the inner margin; the first joint of the palp short, with a long spine or seta and a short one on the outer apex, the trunk below it having two or three spinules on the outer margin; the second joint widening from the base, subequal in breadth to the outer plate, and reaching beyond it, the dentate distal margin carrying eight spine-teeth, of which the outermost is the longest, and submarginal to these are six slender spines.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plate a little shorter and a little wider than the outer; a series of six and twenty plumose setae passes from near the base of the inner margin in a gentle curve towards the outer apex; a little higher up the margin begins a row of plumose spines, which keep pretty close to the margin; the spines round the inner part
of the apex are numerous, but do not descend its outer slope; the outer plate has the inner margin smooth, slightly concave at the centre; numerous long spines fringe the apical border, which on the outer side becomes very oblique.

Macillipeds.—The inner plates reaching fully as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, having the usual plumose setae on the inner margin, the distal margins sloping inwards, carrying three strong but short spine-teeth and several feathered spines; the outer plates not reaching the apex of the second joint of the palp, having nine spine-teeth not very closely set on the slightly crenate inner margin, and five spines round the serrate distal margin, the two outermost too long and slender to be called spine-teeth; the first joint of the palp short, its particularly short inner margin carrying a slender spine; the second joint more than twice as long as the first, with both margins convex, the inner having in or near it many very long slender spines; the third joint a little longer than the first, the convex outer margin interrupted at some distance from the apex by a large row of feathered spines, the distal half of the inner margin and the crenate apical margin also carrying spines; the finger slightly curved and tapering to a blunt end, even with its terminal spine scarcely so long as the third joint, the dorsal ciliation very near the hinge; the ungual spine scarcely half the length of the trunk of the finger, attended by three or four setules planted near the inner apex of the finger; on one of the fingers the ungual spine seemed to be in duplicate.

The oval triturating organs of the stomach show round one side a row of about sixteen spines with stout bases, and on the opposite side numerous slender spines, and some like them on the surface between the two rows.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates less deep than broad, directed forwards, the lower margin crenate and fringed with setae. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plates, the front margin almost straight and smooth, the hind margin convex, with some long feathered setae above the centre and some apical spines; the second joint short, with spines in two or three groups near the apex of the convex hind margin; the margins of the third joint converging to a pointed apex which lies upon the wrist; one group of spines is near the middle of the hind margin, and two larger groups are between this and the apex; the wrist is not quite so long as the hand, distally nearly as broad, with four groups of spines at the long convex front margin; the free front of the hind margin convex, serrate, closely fringed with spines, some groups also being inserted on the adjoining surface; the hand oval, nearly as long as the first joint, with four transverse rows of long spines at the front margin, which is continuous with that of the wrist; there are several spines, singly and in groups, on the surface near the hind margin; the hind margin serrate, carrying five groups of spines before reaching the palm, and between the apical group and that preceding it having a long and strong palmar spine; the palm itself convex, bordered with spines and spinules; the finger fitting the palm, with a dorsal ciliation near the hinge, the inner border cut into many decurrent teeth.
Second Gnathopods rather smaller than the first. The side-plates not very unlike the preceding pair, but deeper than broad, not so strongly directed forward; the lower margin similar. The branchial vesicles oval, broader below than above, as long as the first joint and wider. The marsupial plates rather wide and long. The first joint almost free from the side-plate, narrower than in the first gnathopods, with long setiform spines spaced along the two margins, which are nearly parallel; the second and third joints as in the preceding pair; the wrist as long as the hand and distally wider, with five or six groups of slender spines along the long front margin, and the free part of the hind margin very thickly set with the same; the hand narrower than in the first gnathopods, fully twice as long as broad, of nearly even width throughout, but with the front margin slightly convex, the hinder straight; numerous groups of spines are on and near each margin; the finger appears to be similar to that of the first pair, but is much shorter, and nevertheless its curved tip reaches just beyond the short convex palm.

First Peraeopods.—The side-plates as broad as deep, directed forwards, the front margin very convex, the lower straight, a little notched for the setae. The branchial vesicles as in the preceding segment. The marsupial plates longer and much broader than the first joint, narrowed only at the distal end, the fringing setae not long in proportion to the breadth of the plate. The first joint almost free from the side-plate, packed with gland-ells, with slender spines along the somewhat convex margins; the second joint with a small spine on the lobe in front, and a group of spines at the apex behind; the third joint broad, longer than the fourth or fifth, with a slender spine at each of two points on the front margin, and a group at its rounded apex, the hind margin with two groups; the fourth joint much narrower than the third, but broad in proportion to its length, with spines at the apex of the front margin, and in several groups along the hind margin, which is also furred with long cilia; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, the front margin convex, with a group of spines or setae below the middle and another at the apex; the hind margin almost straight, furred, and carrying about eight groups of spines or setae, which like the rest on this limb are feathered, but more prominently so; the finger curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, having a feathered cillum near the hinge, and an opening in the apex.

Second Peraeopods scarcely differing from the first; the side-plates, branchial vesicles, and marsupial plates a little wider.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates much broader than deep, the front lobe narrowed below and fringed with setae, having also many on the inner surface, the hind lobe broad and shallow, with the lower margin nearly straight, the hinder rounded and carrying one or two spines. The branchial vesicles shorter than the preceding pair, very broad at the centre. The marsupial plates narrower than the preceding pair. The first joint of the limb scarcely expanded, but wider than the following joints, twice as long as broad, with spines along both margins, some in the front elongate; the second joint a little longer
than broad, with spines near the apex in front; the third joint longer than the fourth, not quite so long as the fifth, the margins almost parallel, with slender spines at the apices and a spine or two higher up; the fourth joint similar, a little narrower, and with stout spines as well as the slender at the apex behind; the fifth joint also with the margins nearly parallel, but the hinder a little convex, having slender spines at the apex, the front margin almost straight, with four groups of short strong spines, besides some that are setiform; the lower part furry; the finger strong and curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, with a feathered dorsal cilium near the hinge, and another near the base of the nail; the concave inner margin strongly furred, and produced into a short thick tooth at the base of the short nail, the tooth having at its base a feathered spiniform seta which is prolonged over the inner margin of the nail.

Fourth Peronopods.—The side-plates smaller than the preceding pair, the front margin fringed with feathered setae, the convex lower margin of the front lobe smooth, the straight lower margin of the hind lobe having some strong spines. The branchial vesicles not so long as the first joint, broadest a little below the neck. The limb similar to that of the third peraeopods, but all the joints longer, the third rather longer instead, of rather shorter than the fifth, the spines more numerous.

Fifth Peronopods like the fourth, but all the joints longer.

Pleonpods.—The coupling spines have a stout base, a slender shaft, somewhat bent, the apex forming a strongly bent hook between a pair of lateral hooks, which are also strong; the dactyl spines appear to be a series of five in each pair; the joints of the rami number from ten to twelve, the outer ramus being considerably the shorter.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair considerably longer than the rami, with marginal spines, and a spine-process with a broad base on the lower apex; the rami equal in length, reaching beyond the other two pairs, the outer with four short spines on the outer margin, three not so stout on the inner, and a group at the rounded apex, consisting of two subapical and a large apical between two much smaller spines; the other rami has four on the outer, five on the inner, margin, and the apical group; the peduncles of the second pair are longer than the rami, and have a few spines; the outer rami nearly equal to the inner, with three stout spines on the outer margin, one more slender on the inner, and the apex as in the first pair; the inner rami has six spines on the inner, four on the outer, margin, and the apical group; the peduncles of the third pair are short and broad, just reaching beyond the telson, but not so far as the peduncles of the second pair, with a couple of feathered setae or setules near the outer apex; the rami are diminutive, equal, narrowly oval, not reaching beyond the peduncles of the second pair, the inner carrying a slender feathered spine at the apex, another just above it on the outer side, and a third higher up on the inner side; the outer has a much longer apical spine, which is distally setiform, and a shorter one just above it on the outer side.

Telson broader than long, distally arched in outline, with a blunt central point;
a group of feathered setae and cilia is planted a little way from the distal margin, not far from each lateral margin.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the third uropods, three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 161, off Melbourne, April 1, 1874; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand. Two specimens. The specimen figured is a female; the other specimen, two-tenths of an inch in length, antennae not included, is probably a male, differing from the female in having the palm of the first gnathopod partially excavate, near the palmar spine.

Remark.—The specific name is given in honour of the celebrated entomologist, J. O. Westwood.

Genus Paradryope, n. gen.

Mandibles with dentate cutting edge and secondary plate, the spine-row with few spines, the molar tubercle prominent, the palp very long, its third joint very little shorter than the second.

Antenna with the peduncles elongate; Upper Antennae with the third joint longer than the second, and a small accessory flagellum; Lower Antennæ with the fifth joint of the peduncle longer than the fourth.

First Gnathopods larger than the Second.

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peraopods with the first joint little expanded; fourth pair longer than the third, fifth than the fourth.

First and Second Uropods with the outer ramus considerably shorter than the inner; Third Uropods with the peduncles broad, reaching beyond the telson, the rami minute, the outer a little longer than the inner.

Telson simple.
Side-plates shallow.
Sixth segment of the Pleon dorsally well developed.

The generic name refers to the resemblances shown by this genus to Dryope, Spence Bate, and the new genus Dryopoide; the long-jointed peduncles of the antennæ also recall the genera Gammaropsis and Podoceropsis.

Paradryope orguion, n. sp. (Pl. CXXIII).

The Rostrum short, acute, the lateral lobes of the head acute, produced a little beyond the rostrum; the back of the animal rather broadly rounded, with the side-plates shallow; the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments of the pleon slightly rounded, each carrying a spinule; the fourth segment having two dorsal spinules.

The Eyes very small, round, situated near the lateral lobes of the head.
The specimen was mounted in Canada balsam during the voyage, and the full figure was drawn from the animal thus mounted, but in subsequently dealing with it for purposes of dissection I had the misfortune to lose almost all the parts, except fragments of the antennae and some of the pereopods. Luckily some important details had been drawn before the accident, but it must be understood that these were subsequently described from the drawings, not, as in other instances, from the mounted dissections. It may perhaps be worth while to remark that in the full figure it is the larger gnathopod which is the first, though its terminal joints are to the rear of the smaller second gnathopod.

**Upper Antennae.**—The first joint rather longer than the head; the second thinner and considerably longer, with slender spines on the lower margin; the third joint rather longer than the second, the margins serrate, the under fringed with long spines; the flagellum of eight joints, the first longer than any of the others, all together not so long as the first two joints of the peduncle, all carrying long slender spines on the under margin; the secondary flagellum of one slender joint, together with its apical setæ not so long as the first joint of the primary.

**Lower Antennae.**—The first two joints very short, the third much longer than the two preceding, but shorter than the first of the upper antennæ; the fourth and fifth joints about equal respectively to the second and the third of the upper antennæ, and similarly armed; the flagellum of nine joints rather longer than the flagellum of the upper antennæ, the terminal joint less minute.

**Mandibles.**—The cutting edge on the left mandible with five teeth; the secondary plate with four teeth; the spine-row, I believe, with only three denticulate spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with rounded dentate crown; the palp of great length, the first joint short, the second very long, with only a few spines observed on the front margin, some perhaps on the lower part broken off or not noticed; the third joint a little shorter than the second, with the front and hind margins gently convex, the apex almost pointed, the front margin having a series of long spines beginning near the base, first with two spaced singly, these being followed by seven pairs.

**First Gnathopods.**—The first joint shorter and very much narrower than the hand, the hind margin more convex than the front; the second joint short, with a group of spines near the apex behind; the third joint with convex front margin produced to a pointed apex upon the wrist, the hind margin convex, with a group of spines where it joins the oblique lower margin; the wrist longer than broad, much shorter and narrower than the hand, but distally much broader than the preceding joints, with a group of spines near the apex of the convex front margin, and three groups along the hind margin; the hand very large, oval, not quite twice as long as broad, with spines at seven points of the front margin, not including any large groups, and about as many groups on the hind margin, more closely set and containing more spines; the palm curiously
sculptured, at first continuing the hind margin of the hand by the sinuous outer margin of a long tooth, within which three strong spaced palmar spines are set on the surface, the margin itself being pectinate with little spines for some distance; beyond the tooth is a cavity bordered with submarginal spinules, and followed by a smaller tooth leaning rather towards the hinge, and to this succeeds a small cavity and a convex space pectinately fringed and reaching to the hinge of the finger; the finger is strong, curved, with the central part of the inner margin cut into six denticulate teeth; the tip of the nail closes over on the side of the hand among the palmar spines.

Second Gnathopods smaller than the first. The third joint with spines along the distal border, and a group near the front margin; the wrist longer than in the first gnathopods, about as long as the hand, broad, except at the base, with numerous spines at various points of both margins and on the surface; the hand distally wider than the wrist, the front and hind margins convex; a few slender spines at various points of the margins and surface, and three or four strong palmar spines where the hind margin curves round to form the finely pectinate convex palm, over which the finger extends, closely fitting it, with slightly denticulate inner margin.

First Perzeopods.—The first joint nearly free from the side-plate, with three little spinules on the slightly sinuous front margin, and one at the apex of the slightly convex hind margin; the second joint with a spinule at the apex of the hind margin; the third joint widening distally, with a spinule above the middle of the straight hind margin, a spine near the top of the front margin, and a spine a little way below it, the apex rounded; the fourth joint narrower and a little shorter than the third; the fifth joint longer.

Second Perzeopods similar to the first.

Third Perzeopods.—The first joint very little widened; the third longer than the fourth, scarcely as long as the fifth.

Fourth Perzeopods with the joints longer than those of the third; the first with five spinules along the nearly straight front margin, and one or two on the very slightly convex hind margin; the second joint with a spinule at the apex in front; the third joint much longer than the fourth, as long as the fifth, with three spinules standing out from the front margin, a spine at its apex, two spines on the hind margin on the upper half, and a group on the rounded scarcely denticulate apex; the fourth joint with a small spine above the middle of the nearly straight hind margin, and a group at the apex of each margin; the fifth joint with spines at three points behind and four in front; the finger curved, acute, scarcely more than half the length of the fifth joint, the edges smooth.

Fifth Perzeopods longer than the fourth, very similar.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, carrying some marginal spines, and having a spine-process on the lower apex, the outer ramus shorter than the inner, both with marginal and apical spines; the peduncles of the second pair about equal to the inner ramus in length; the outer ramus much shorter and narrower, and
with fewer spines than the inner ramus, which is broad; the peduncles of the third pair broad, longer than the rami, reaching beyond the telson, having some small marginal and apical spines; the rami minute, subequal in length, narrow, and almost acute.

The Telson rather longer than broad, the sides converging below to a not very acute apex; there is a small spine near each lateral margin rather above the centre.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the extremity of the uropods, scarcely a fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 241, North Pacific, June 23, 1875; lat. 35° 41' N.; long. 157° 42' E.; depth, 2300 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 35°1. One specimen.

Remarks.—Beyond the fact of its requiring a new genus for its reception, there is nothing in the character or appearance of the specimen to enhance the probability of its having actually come from so great a depth. That it was thought worthy of exceptional care, or considered to be a specimen of exceptional interest, is implied by its having been mounted during the voyage.

The specific name, derived from the Greek ὀργυνός, of the fathoms, refers to the great depth of the ocean at the place where the specimen was obtained.

Family Corophiidae.

In 1813 Leach instituted the family Corophini for the single genus Corophium, but the following year he merged the Corophini in the larger family Podoceeridae. In 1849 Dana established the family Corophidae for the genera Cerapodina, Cerapus, Corophium, Podoceer, Unciola, Atylus, and Clydonia; in 1852 he upheld this family, with the three subfamilies, Clydoninae, Corophinae, Iciliinae, assigning to the Clydoninae only Clydonia, to the Iciliinae Icilius and Pterygocera, to the Corophinae the genera Corophium, Siphonocetes, Platophium, Cyrtophium, Unciola, Podoceer, Cratophium, Cerapus, Cerapodina, and Erichthonius. Costa in 1857 divided the family Podoceeridae into three subfamilies, the Podocerini with the genera Erichthonius, Cerapodina, Cerapus, Podoceer; the Unciolini with the genera Microdeutopus and Unciola; and the Corophini with the single genus Corophium. Spence Bate in the same year adopted the family Corophiidae with three subfamilies, the Podoceerides containing the genera Pleonecetes, Amphitoë, Sunamphitoë, Podoceer, Cyrtophium; the Cerapidies with the genera Erichthonius and Siphonocetes; the Corophiidae with the genus Corophium. In 1859 Bruzelius assigned to the “Corophiidae, Dana,” the genera Corophium, Erichthonius, Jassa, Podoceer, Autonoe, Amphithoe. In 1862 Spence Bate accepted the limits of the Corophiidae, which Dana had assigned them in 1852, but he omitted Pterygocera and included the genera Amphithoe, Sunamphithoe, Dercothoe, Nænia, Cratippus, Dryope,

Besides uniting Platophium and Cyrtophium, Cratophium and Podocerus, Ericthonius, Ceropodina and Cerapus; to the subfamily Corophiides he gave the genera Cyrtophium, Cratippus, Dryape, Unciola, Corophium, Clydonia, Icridium. The definition of the subfamily Corophiides by Bate and Westwood is given in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea, vol. i. p. 478 (1862), although the name Podocerides is given by an accidental error at the head of several of the following pages. In 1870 Boeck made the Corophiinae the twenty-third subfamily of the Gammaridae, placing in it the genera Corophium, Siphonacetus, Glaconome, Hela. In 1872–1876 Boeck made the Corophiidae the eighth family of the Gammarinae, with two subfamilies, the Corophiinae for the genera Corophium, Siphonacetes, Glaconome, and the Helainae for the single genus Hela.

In 1880 Nebeski gives to the "Corophiiden" two subfamilies, 1. the Podocerinae, containing Amphithoe, Podocerus, Microdeutopus, Microprotopus, Cerapus, and by implication Ericthonius; 2. The Corophiinae, with the single genus Corophium. Of the family he gives the following account:

"The Crustacea that belong to this family form a group sharply defined, as well morphologically as biologically. They are in general characterised by having the body little compressed laterally, by the powerful lower antennæ, in which the peduncle has joints of considerable strength and generally far surpasses the flagellum in length; a further very important character lies in the possession of the glandular apparatus in the third and fourth thoracic-limbs [first and second peraeopods], of which the finger is always perforated, affording an exit for the secretion." On the ground of the absence of this last character he excludes the genus Cyrtophium, as represented by Cyrtophium darwinii, Spence Bate, from the Corophiidae, and suggests its transference to the Dulichiidae.

In the same year S. I. Smith instituted the subfamily Cerapinae, of which the definition has been already quoted, see Note on S. I. Smith, 1880 (p. 522). In this he placed the single genus Cerapus, giving notes at the same time upon Ericthonius and Unciola, but without stating what subfamily he thinks they ought to stand in.

Carus in 1885 adopts the family "Corophiidae, Dana" for two subfamilies, the "Corophiinae (Dana) Cls.," with the genera Cratippus, Corophium, Icridium, and the "Podocerinae, Cls.," with the genera Cerapus, Microdeutopus, Microprotopus, Podocerus, Grubia, Amphithoe. The arrangement by Gerstaecker in 1886 has been already explained; see Note on Gerstaecker 1886 (p. 580).

In 1882 G. O. Sars, dropping all subfamilies, places in the family Corophiidae the genera Corophium, Siphonacetes, Cerapus, Unciola, Helella [Neohela].

1 In Boeck's work it is numbered "XXII," the error arising from the circumstance that he gives the same number "XVI." both to the Ampeliscinae and to the Leptocheirinae, and numbers the subfamilies consecutively from the Leptocheirinae onwards.
The definition which Boeck gave of the Corophidae in 1876 is as follows:—

"Mandibles with the palp generally three-jointed.

"First Maxillae with the inner plate small or obsolete; the palp two-jointed, apically armed with teeth, rarely with slender spines (setis).

"Second Maxillae more or less broad.

"Maxillipeds with the outer plate armed on the inner margin with teeth or short spines; the last joint of the palp apically furnished with spines or uguiform.

"The body depressed; the side plates very small.

"Third Uropods uniramous."

The subfamily Corophinae he defines as follows:—

"Upper Lip broad, apically rounded, and setose.

"Mandibles strong, apically dentate; the secondary plate also dentate; [the molar tubercle strong and prominent] and the lower series of teeth ending in a long plumose seta; the spine-row composed of few, but broad, apically dentate, spines; the palp three- or two-jointed.

"Lower Lip broad, the inner plates strong.

"First Maxillae having the palp apically armed with strong teeth; the inner plate small or obsolete.

"Second Maxillae more or less broad.

"Maxillipeds broad, strong; the outer plate armed on the inner margin with teeth or spines; the fourth joint of the palp apically furnished with two strong spines or uguiform.

"The Body depressed, broad, robust; the side-plates small, rigid.

"The Head dilated.

"Lower Antennae generally stronger than the Upper, pediform, apically furnished with curved spines (unguibus), in the male very robust.

"Second Gnathopods generally stronger than the First.

"Pleopods short, strong; the peduncle sometimes on the inner side strongly dilated.

"First and Second Uropods biramous; the rami little elongate.

"Third Uropods small, short, broad, uniramous.

"Telson laminar."

To include Cerapus, this definition will require to be modified by saying that the Maxillipeds are generally broad, and that the Second Uropods are sometimes uniramous.

1 There is no equivalent for the bracketed words in either of Boeck's works, but as the definitions have evidently been copied into the larger work from the smaller and earlier one, the repetition of mistakes after the author's death is not to be wondered at; the accounts of various species will, I think, justify the mode above adopted of filling up an obvious hiatus.
Genus Ceropus, Say, 1817.

1840. " (pars), Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust., t. iii. p. 60.
1885. " (pars), Carus, Prodromus Fauna Mediterraneae, pars ii. p. 393.

For original definition of the genus, see Note on Say, 1817 (p. 100). Boeck's definition is inapplicable, being based in fact on species of the neighbouring genus Ericthonius, Milne-Edwards. In connection with those already given for the family (and subfamily), the following characters may suffice for the genus:

Mandibles with the third joint of the palp nearly or quite equal in length to the second.

First Maxillæ with the inner plate small.
Maxillipeds with the palp elongate, having its fourth joint armed with an ungual spine.
Antennæ subequal in length, both pairs stout, with short flagella.
Second Gnathopods in the male much stronger than the First, having the wrist much larger than the hand.
First and Second Peraxopods with the first joint much dilated.
Third and Fourth Peraxopods with the terminal joints reversed.
Pleopods without cleft spines on the first joint of the inner ramus.
Second Uropods uniramous.
Telson bilobed.

1 The genus Lysita, Nardo, 1847 (see Note on Nardo, 1859, p. 390), is probably a synonym of Ericthonius rather than of Cerapus.
Ceropus sismithi, n. sp. (Pl. CXXIV.).

The Rostrum is acute, curving slightly downwards, prolonged beyond the small lateral lobes of the head, which viewed from above appear to be acute, but are in fact a little rounded; the sides of the head emarginate behind the lateral lobes for the lower antennæ; the back round, widening a little from the head to the third pereon-segment, the pleon-segments narrowing successively to the telson.

The Eyes small, round, situated on the lateral lobes of the head.

Upper Antennæ a little shorter than the lower. The first joint larger, longer, and much broader than the second or third, distally produced both above and below, below into a pointed apex, above in a larger rounded process carrying some setules; there are also some small spines and setules on and near the lower process; the joint is broadest where the processes begin; the second joint is broader than the third and a little longer, with a small apical pointed process, the lower margin convex, carrying four groups of spines, some of them long; the upper margin has four or five setules; the third joint with setules on the upper margin and five groups of spines on the lower, the apical especially very long; the flagellum of five joints, together not equal to the second and third of the peduncle, all armed with groups of spines and cylinders, the first joint having three groups on its under margin.

Lower Antennæ.—The first and second joints very short, the gland-cone inconspicuous; the third joint a little longer than broad, with straight upper and convex lower margin, carrying some small spines and spinules; the fourth joint nearly as long as the first of the upper antennæ; the fifth joint as long as the fourth but not so broad, the two armed nearly as the second and third in the upper antennæ; the flagellum of four joints tipped with strong spines, and also carrying groups of setæ or very slender spines; the four together longer than the fifth joint of the peduncle.

Upper Lip.—The distal margin evenly rounded.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge divided into four or five unequal teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible with four teeth, that on the right narrower, with an apical tooth, above which the margin is only slightly denticulate; the spine-row, as seen on the left mandible, of three spines, distally much denticulate and bent backwards; on the right mandible there appear to be only two spines; the molar tubercle a little prominent, with the dentate crown pentagonal or almost circular, but decidedly flattened on one edge which is the most strongly denticulate; on the opposite border there is a little laminar process, narrow at the base and widened distally; there is a small round-headed process near the base of the palp; the first joint of the palp a little longer than broad; the second joint between two and three times as long as the first, with eight or nine spines in five groups in or near the front margin; the third joint very little shorter than the second, distally a little broader, with a long feathered spine at the middle of
the front margin, followed by two pairs of similar spines at intervals, and an apical
group of eight; just above the centre of the hind margin is a single spine, and on the
outer surface not far from the base, distant from either margin, two very long spines are
planted (shown in the figure, as seen through the transparent joint).

_Lower Lip._—Both the principal and inner lobes appear to be very slightly ciliated
and distally dehiscent, the principal lobes also with the inner margins wide apart for a
considerable distance, and having a notched appearance, as if of incipient jointing, on
the outer margin; the mandibular processes rather divergent, the apices rounded.

_First Maxille._—The inner plate very small, apically narrow, without any trace of
setae that I can perceive (in _Cerapus tubularis_, Say, they are, according to S. I. Smith,
tipped with one or two setae); the outer plate broader at the base than distally, with
nine spines on the slightly convex distal margin, four of which have a little denticle below
the furcate top, the other five are longer and have several minute lateral denticles; the
first joint of the palp short; the second reaching beyond the outer plate, widening a little
from the base, with five spine-teeth on the denticate apical margin, and three slender sub-
marginal spines.

_Second Maxille._—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer, with some
spaced plumose setae on the inner margin, beginning beyond the middle of it, near the
apex, which has many long spines closely set; the spines are longer and more numerous
round the broader apex of the outer plate.

_Maxillipeds._—The inner plates not nearly reaching the apex of the palp's first joint,
with some setae on the inner margin, and the subapical spine-tooth, the broad distal
margin having three spine-teeth and some slender spines; the outer plates reaching to
about the middle of the palp's second joint, the inner margin for some distance smooth,
except for the long slender spines which project beyond it from the outer surface, but
near the apex having four spine-teeth, followed by four longer spines round the distal
margin; the first joint of the palp of average length, with two long slender spines on the
short inner margin; the second joint not twice as long as the first, with numerous long
spines on its inner margin; the third joint subequal in length to the first, the margins
almost parallel, the apical border carrying many long spines; the finger very short, the
distal end pointed above, carrying a group of spines, one of which is long and strong, and
if reckoned as the nail would make the finger equal in length to the third joint.

_First Gnathopods._—Side-plates very small, rather broader above than below, not
contiguous with the following pair. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-
plate, widening at once from the narrow neck, very little longer than the hand, the hind
margin convex, smooth, the front straighter or a little concave, with setules; the second
joint short, with an apical seta; the third a little longer than the second, the front and
hind margins smooth, slightly convex, the distal margin having an irregular row of long
spines planted just above it; the wrist rather shorter than the hand, distally rather wider,
with spines at the apex of the front margin, the hind margin serrate, fringed with about
a dozen feathered spines in double row, the surface at a little distance having another
series of half-a-dozen spines; the hand narrow at the base and distally, with four groups
of spines along the front margin; the hind margin (as distinct from the palm) short and
smooth; the greatest breadth of the hand at the beginning of the slightly convex, serrate,
finely pectinate palm, which is fringed with feathered spines in three groups of three,
followed by half-a-dozen spaced singly; there are a few others on the surface apart from
the margin; the finger occupies the apex of the hand, and in length matches the palm,
the dorsal cilium close to the base, the inner margin finely pectinate, with three setules
at intervals, a decurrent tooth before reaching the nail, and two or three long setules
planted at the base of this tooth.

_Second Gnathopods._—The side-plates shallow, broader than deep, with a cilium on the
front margin. The first joint free from the side-plate except at the narrow neck, then at
once attaining its greatest width, the distal width more than half the length; the second
joint narrower than the first, but broader than long, with an apical seta; the third joint
narrowly oval, longer and narrower than the second, with a few spines on the rounded
apex; the wrist of great size, very much broader and longer than the first joint, wide at
the base but much wider distally, the front margin sinuous, the hind margin rather longer
than the front, and where free from the third joint slightly crenate, with about five small
groups of spines, ending in a strong dental process, between which and the apex of the
front margin its distal margin is as long as the front margin; of this distal edge rather
over a third in front is occupied by the articulation of the hand, the remainder forming a
palmar margin, consisting of a large, convex, finely denticulated prominence between two
small cavities, within which some slender spines project; there are a few more such spines
at points on the surface; the hand is subequal in length to the wrist, but very much
narrower, so as to be strap-shaped, but strongly curved, with a little denticulate process
on the inner margin close to the hinge, the convex outer margin having a few spinules at
intervals, the concave inner margin seemingly sharp-edged and smooth till near the apex,
where it carries a row of close-set adpressed teeth or spines, being also fringed throughout
with submarginal spinules; the finger is rather less than half the length of the hand, with
a tolerably large dorsal cilium near the base, the inner margin smooth except for a
decurrent tooth near the base of the nail accompanied by setules, and a group of four
setules close together at some little distance from the base.

_First Peraeopods._—The side-plates rather larger than the preceding pair, forming a
separate little lobe in front, armed with a feathered cilium. The branchial vesicles
narrowly oval, much shorter and very much narrower than the first joint. The first
joint free from the side-plate, nearly as long as the next four united, broad, and
occupied with gland-cells; immediately below the narrow neck the front margin is
strongly convex, fringed with a few setules and feathered setæ; below it is nearly
straight; the hind margin somewhat more evenly convex, converges to the narrowed distal margin, which is nearly straight, projecting in front beyond the second joint, parallel with a continuation of the hind margin, which crosses the surface just below the neck; near the convex part of the front margin, a curved slit crosses the outer surface of the joint nearly halfway; the second joint longer than broad, with one or two setules on the hind margin; the third joint longer than the fourth, widening distally, with feathered spines at the apex of the convex front, and at three points of the straight hind margin, one at its apex elongate; the fourth joint not longer than the second, with spines at the apex in front, and at two points of the hind margin; the fifth joint subequal in length to the third, narrowing distally, with feathered setae at the apex of the very convex front margin and a spine above, and setae at four points of the straight hind margin; the finger three-quarters the length of the fifth joint, rapidly tapering, curved, with an opening in the apex.

Second Perseopods.—The side-plates with a front lobe as in the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles larger than in the preceding pair. The first joint with the front margin evenly convex, making the plate more regularly oval than in the first perseopods, less broad above but equally long; in this pair the third joint is nearly as long as the fourth and fifth united, and the fourth is quite as long as the fifth; the limb otherwise nearly as in the preceding pair.

Third Perseopods.—The side-plates much broader than deep, having the convex lower margin of the front lobe bordered with feathered setules, the small and shallow hind lobe having a ciliun in a notch of the lower margin. The branchial vesicles much smaller than the preceding pair. The first joint irregularly squared, as broad as long, but rather broader above than below; the second joint broader than long; the third distally as broad as the length, the front margin convex, with small spines at the apex, the hind margin nearly straight, with three strongly plumose spines at the slightly decurrent apex; the short fourth joint almost embedded in the third, than which it is abruptly much narrower, distally broader than long, the hind margin very convex, its rounded apex furred and carrying a feathered seta, the apex in front rounded, carrying two or three setules; the fifth joint almost as long as the third, tending to oval, but with the hind margin almost straight, carrying a small seta above the apex, the front margin convex, smooth, with two setae at the apex; the finger very short, stout at the base, with a broad sharp nail abruptly upturned behind, there being a small dorsal ciliun near the base of this nail, and still nearer two little dorsal teeth.

Fourth Perseopods.—The side-plates not very unlike the preceding pair in outline, but smaller and with smooth edges. The branchial vesicles very small. The first joint narrower and longer than in the preceding pair, more oval than square; the second joint scarcely longer than broad; the third much longer than the fourth, a little widened distally, with a setule at the apex of the almost straight hind margin, one at the middle
Fifth Peracopods.—The side-plates apparently smaller than in the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles perhaps not present. The first joint a little longer and more pyriform than in the fourth peracopods, the front margin nearly straight; the second joint longer than broad; the third, fourth, and fifth all longer than in the preceding pair, the fifth having the hind margin convex and the front straight, instead of reversed as in the two preceding pairs, the two margins, however, being nearly parallel; the finger with the upturned point in front.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines small and slender, the apical and a second pair of retroverted hooks being close together and sharp; there do not appear to be any cleft spines; in the first pair the joints of the inner ramus are seven or eight in number, of the outer nine, the first of the outer being much more expanded than that of the companion ramus and fringed on the outer margin with many long feathered setae; the other two pairs were not observed with precision, but were successively smaller, as in the next species.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with a few slender spines along the distal half of the upper outer margin, the distal margin pectinate; the outer ramus longer than the inner, with eight or nine setiform spines within the slightly curved outer margin, which is also bordered with rows of little tooth-like spines; there is a strong spine at the rounded pectinate apex; the shorter inner ramus appears to have both lateral margins smooth, the apex as in the outer ramus; the peduncles of the second pair do not reach so far as those of the first, but are longer than the single ramus, of which the inner margin is smooth, nearly straight, the outer convex, fringed to some extent like the outer ramus of the first pair, the apex blunt, not pectinate, carrying a setiform spine; the short broad peduncles of the third pair begin about on a level with the apices of those of the other pairs and extend beyond the telson; they have the inner margin convex, carrying a setule, the outer tending to concave, armed with two setules; the ramus is minute, only just projecting beyond the peduncle, with two upturned sharp spine-teeth and a little tooth behind each.

The Telson is very short, broader than long, bilobed, with a girdle round the middle of about fifty little spine-teeth.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the rostrum to the back of the seventh peraeon-segment, a little over one-tenth of an inch.

Locality.—The specimen, evidently a male, was obtained at Kerguelen Island, Station 149 H, off Cumberland Bay, Jan. 29, 1874; depth, 120 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. There are two other specimens in little cylindrical tubes of sand, one with the head and
antennæ protruding. This is represented in the Plate, fig. A, natural size. The case has two or three little warty excrescences of sand upon it, and an empty Globigerina shell.

Remarks.—The specific name is given in compliment to S. I. Smith, Esq., who has redescribed Cerapus tubularis, Say, in a very important paper. See Note on S. I. Smith, 1880 (p. 522). I ought to mention that the separate figures of the gnathopods in the Plate were drawn with the A eye-piece of my microscope, and those of the peræopods with the B eye-piece, so that in these figures the peræopods are on a larger scale than the gnathopods.

*Cerapus flindersi*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXV.).

The *Head* with a small, sharp, carinate, slightly depressed rostrum; the lateral lobes of the head well advanced, apically a little rounded, the head emarginate below and a little behind the lobes; the first two segments of the peræon very short, together not as long as the head, the next three segments very long, especially the third of them; the pleon tapering distally, the postero-lateral angles of the third segment acute.

The *Eyes* round oval, situate on the lateral lobes, retaining a dark colour in the specimen preserved in spirits.

*Upper Antennæ* grooved on the under side for the reception of the dilated fourth joint of the lower antennæ. The first joint winged near the base, much longer than the second joint, the upper margin convex, the opposite margin below the wing straight, with four groups of long spines; the second joint with the margins slightly convex, some spinules on the upper, six groups of long spines on the lower; the third joint with straight margins, narrower than the second, as long as the first, with spinules above, and on the lower margin two groups of short and seven of long spines; the flagellum of four joints, the first the longest, the four together equal in length to the third joint of the peduncle, all carrying cylinders and strong denticulate spines.

*Lower Antennæ* subequal in length to the upper. The first two joints very short, gland-cone very small; the third joint a little longer than broad, the upper margin convex, some spinules and spines distributed at various points, chiefly on the distal margin; the fourth joint dilated at the base, abruptly broader than the preceding joint, subequal in length to the third joint of the upper antennæ and thicker, with several groups of long spines planted near the upper margin and some groups of spines and some spinules near the lower margin; the fifth joint longer and more slender, narrowing a little distally, fringed below with several groups of long feathered spines; the flagellum of four joints, the first the longest, the four together a little longer than the last of the peduncle, all carrying denticulate spines, and the last a very strong one, shorter than the rest, with an almost hooked tip.
Upper Lip.—The distal margin evenly convex, with a small piece at the centre smooth, between two tracts that are finely furred.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge divided into five teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible having four strong teeth, on the right mandible having an oblique irregularly denticulate margin, with a small tooth at the upper, and a more prominent one at the lower, end; the spine-row of two broad spines distally tapering and strongly denticulate and feathered; the molar tubercle prominent; on one edge of the dentate crown on the right mandible were seen eleven teeth very distinct, not crowded, at one corner a long plumose seta, and on the opposite side a small oval denticulate excrescence, corresponding to the laminar process already noticed in some other species; the first joint of the palp a little longer than wide, widening distally; the second joint two and a half times as long as the first, with four spines, three of which are on the lower half and very long; the third joint very little shorter than the second, with five long feathered spines on the distal half of the front margin, followed by three on the narrow apex.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes a little dehiscent, and like the inner lobes not very strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes divergent, rather long and narrow.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate small, with a long apical seta; the outer plate with ten spines easy to count on the distal margin, whereas in Cerapus sismithi there are, I think, certainly only nine; of the ten in the present species five that are longer than the rest have several minute lateral denticles, of the others three have a denticle on the outer side; the second joint of the palp has seven spine-teeth on the distal margin and four submarginal slender spines.

Second Maxillæ.—The setæ of the inner plate do not appear to descend the inner margin so far as in Cerapus sismithi.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates not reaching so far as the distal end of the palp's first joint, with setæ passing from the inner margin across the distal angle, the distal margin broad, with three spine-teeth and several feathered spines, a subapical spine-tooth on the inner margin; the outer plates reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, having ten spine-teeth on the inner and oblique apical margins, successively longer, the six on the inner margin also successively thicker, the apical four becoming successively thinner; the first joint of the palp more than half the length of the second, its inner margin only half as long as the outer, carrying two spines; the second joint fringed on the inner margin with many long spines; the third joint shorter than the first, the margins nearly parallel, the apical part crowded with long spines; the finger very short, narrowing distally, the ungual spine on the apex rather longer than the basal part, the two together rather longer than the third joint.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, a little broader than long, with two or three spinules at the lower margin. The first joint all but free from the side-plate, much longer than the hand or wrist, widening distally, the front margin concave, fringed with
spinules, the hind margin convex, with a slender spine at the apex; the second joint as broad as long, with a similar spine near the apex; the third very little longer than the second, with some spines on the rounded hind corner, and long ones projecting from the surface on the distal margin; the wrist a little longer and distally a little broader than the hand, the convex front margin smooth, with a group of spines on the apex; the hind margin jutting out when free from the third joint, then straight, serrate, carrying six groups of spines, some strongly denticulate except at the distal part; on the surface at some distance from this margin is a group of two followed by a row of five spines; the convex front margin of the hand has seven groups of long curved spines on or near it; the hind margin juts out a little from the base, but not far enough to bring the slightly convex palm-margin on a level with the hind margin of the wrist; the palm-margin has two little projecting teeth, the distal end serrate, and six or seven groups of spines like those on the wrist; planted on the surface a little remote from the margin, but projecting beyond it, there are three strong spines apart from one another; the finger matches the palm; there is a rather long dorsal cilium near the base, the inner margin almost straight, and at first almost smooth, then becoming more and more strongly pectinate, and forming a strong dorsal tooth near the base of the slightly inflected nail, there being two short and two long setae in the neighbourhood of the tooth.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates broader than deep, with some setules in front, much shallower behind than in front. Marsupial plates narrow, shorter than the first joint, having seven long setae. The first joint expanded on the outer side, with a convex front margin fringed with slender spines and spinules, but the front margin of the expanded inner surface resembling that in the first gnathopods; the second joint as in the preceding pair; the third joint rather longer, with some spines of various lengths along the distal part of the convex hind margin, and some short spines on and projecting from the surface beyond the truncated distal margin; the wrist triangular, longer than in the preceding pair, very similar in armature; the hand as long as the wrist, narrowly oval, narrower distally than at the base; the armature very similar to that in the first gnathopods, but the groups more widely spaced; the finger a little longer, its inner margin more curved, denticulate.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad and shallow. Branchial vesicles a very elongate oval. Marsupial plates like the preceding pair. First joint of the limb free from the side-plate, very large, packed with gland-cells, longer than the next four joints united, broader above than below, articulated almost at the top of the hind margin, the front squarely and very prominently angled, the sides carrying several marginal spinules, and the angle two or three feathered setae; the lower margin projects beyond the second joint; a long transverse slit crosses the surface of the joint from the front almost to the rear near the centre; the second joint broader above than below, rather longer than broad, with some spinules at either apex; the third joint shorter than the second,
broadened than long, both margins strongly convex, with long apical spines; there is a long spine also on the inner surface near the hind margin, and a longitudinal groove in front of the middle of the outer surface; the fourth joint shorter and narrower than the third, with long feathered spines at each apex; the fifth joint shorter than the second, longer than the third or fourth, with a row of four setiform spines on the slightly concave hind margin, three or four on the rounded apex of the front, with a spine higher up; the finger more than half as long as the fifth joint, tapering at first abruptly, then gently, with an opening on the tip.

Second Perseopods.—Side-plates very broad and very shallow, with a little front lobe carrying a couple of feathered spines at the lower front corner. The branchial vesicles long oval, broader than the preceding pair, and not much apically narrowed. Marsupial plates like the preceding pairs. The first joint of the same character and size as in the first perseopods, but of different outline, broader below than above, the front margin evenly convex, unangled; the second joint twice as long as broad; the third joint longer than the second, longer than the fourth and fifth united, with some marginal spines besides the apical spines; the remaining joints much as in the first perseopods.

Third Perseopods.—The side-plates attached to the lower border of the long segment for almost its whole length, forming a small lobe in the rear, but for the most part of considerable and nearly uniform depth, the slightly crenulate margins armed with setæ of moderate length, twenty-four in number, the series beginning about the middle of the front margin and continued nearly to the hinder lobe. From the appearance of this pair of side-plates it may be supposed that they fulfil the function of marsupial plates, dispensing with the necessity for a separate pair of those appendages, and, if this be so, it will help to explain the peculiarity which Professor S. I. Smith has already noticed in regard to the kindred species, Cerapus tubularis, in which he says the ovigerous lamellæ are “only three pairs, and these are borne upon the coxe of the second pair of gnathopods and of the first and second perseopods.” In the figure prop.3 it is not the proper side-plate of this limb, but the torn and dislocated side-plate of the next segment that appears. The branchial vesicles similar to those of the preceding pair, or a little shorter. The first joint of the limb squared, a little wider above than below, with one or two spines near the apex of the slightly convex front margin and some spinules on the lower curve of the hind margin, which projects beyond the short broad second joint; the third joint is longer than any of the others except the first, and distally nearly as broad as long, the front margin convex, with two little setules near the produced rounded apex, the hind margin sinuous, forming with its rounded apex a narrow lobe produced more than the front, tipped with four very long plumose setæ, and a spine; the fourth joint is almost embedded in the third, none of the short front margin free, the hind margin convex, thickly pressed with adpressed cilia and tiny spines, the rounded decurrent apex carrying a single feathered spine; the fifth joint
almost oval, a little longer than the fourth, the convex front margin having a very slender spine and spinule at the apex, the less convex hind margin having two slender spines; the finger very short at the base, as broad as long, but abruptly narrowing before reaching the sharp upturned nail, with a hair in the cavity; there is a sharp dorsal tooth preceding the base of the nail.

Fourth Pleopods.—The side-plates broad and comparatively deep, except at the extremities, the lower margin strongly ciliated. The branchial vesicles, if rightly observed, very small and narrow, bent at the base. The first joint attached near the end of the side-plate, oval, but with the front margin flattened; this has nine setules in a series, the hind margin has six more scattered; the second joint short; the third longer than the fourth, with three setules on the slightly convex front margin and one at the apex of the straight hind margin; the fourth joint not much longer than distally broad, with a spine or two at the apex of the convex front, and a long thin spine at that of the straight hind margin; the fifth joint subequal in length to the third, with a group of slender spines on the apex of the convex front, and two on the lower part of the straight hind margin, which has also a little short apical spine; the finger as in the preceding pair.

Fifth Pleopods.—The side-plates much smaller than in the preceding pair, with the lower margin smooth and nearly straight. The first joint a little longer and more pyriform than in the fourth pleopods; the third a good deal longer, widening a little distally, the margins nearly straight, both with long apical spines, the front also with spinules at three points; the fourth joint also widening distally, much longer than broad, with the front margin a little convex, and a group of long spines at each apex; the fifth joint shorter than the third, very little longer than the fourth, with a group of several long slender spines at the apex of the convex front margin, which has two groups higher up, the almost straight hind margin and the finger much as in the preceding pair.

Pleopods.—On the peduncles of the first pair there appear to be four very small coupling spines, each with an apical pair of hooks, but on the second pair only two spines were perceived; no cleft spines were discovered; in the first pair each ramus has nine joints, the first of the outer ramus much expanded and fringed on the outer side with more than twenty plumose setae; in the second and much shorter pair, the outer ramus has four joints, the first expanded, with a dozen setæ on the outer margin; the inner ramus has but one joint, shorter and much narrower than the first of the outer ramus; the third pair is much shorter than the second, the outer ramus two-jointed, the first joint expanded, with eleven setæ on the outer margin; the inner ramus rudimentary or (?) absent.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the outer ramus, which has the outer margin fringed with little denticles and also with about a dozen setules, the apex finely pectinate, carrying a large spine; the inner ramus shorter and narrower, with a similar apex, the margins smooth; the second pair with the peduncles much longer
than the ramus, which is minute, little longer than broad, with a cleft apex carrying a feathered setule; the third pair similar to the second, the peduncles rather shorter, with some marginal setules, the ramus not longer than broad, scarcely appearing beyond the peduncle, ending in upturned sharp teeth.

The Telson very short, not longer than broad, in a lateral view appearing to have the apical border set round with two rows of sharp upturned teeth.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the rostrum to the end of the first or second segment of the pleon, less than one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—The single specimen, a female, was obtained in Flinders Passage.

Remark.—The specific name is taken from the place of capture.

Genus Unciola, Say, 1818.

1859. Cyrtophium, Danielssen, Nyt Mag. for Naturv., Bd. 11, Hfte 1, p. 8 (Boeck).

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Say, 1818 (p. 104). For the definition of Glauconome, see Note on Kroyer, 1845 (p. 212). Unciola, Milne-Edwards, 1838, is a mere misprint, and Cyrtophium, Danielssen, 1859, is only a name, the identification of which with Glauconome rests upon Boeck's authority. Boeck gives the following definition of the genus:—

"Mandibles with three-jointed palp; the third joint elongate, narrow, but shorter than the second.
"First Maxillae with the inner plate small.

Maxillipeds with the outer plate small, furnished on the inner margin with few but strong teeth; the inner plate broad; the last joint of the palp almost unguiform.

Upper Antennae only a little longer than the Lower; the flagellum multiarticulate; the accessory flagellum small.

Lower Antennae in the male much stronger than in the female, almost pediform; flagellum of several joints, its last joint armed with two curved spines.

First Gnathopods strong; the hand subeheliform.

Second Gnathopods much slighter and narrower than the first; the hand not to any great extent subeheliform.

First and Second Peraeopods slightly built.

Fourth Peraeopods longer than the Third, Fifth than the Fourth; the first joint in these three pairs little dilated.

Third Uropods uniramous; the peduncle dilated on the inner side.

Telson laminar."

Unciola irrorata, Say (Pl. CXXXVIII. C).

1865. Glaucome leucopis, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 17.
1870. " " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 179 (259).

Maxillipeds.—Besides the three spine-teeth on the distal margin of the inner plates, there is near the apex of the inner margin a more than usually prominent bent spine-tooth; on the broad outer plates the inner margin at the distal part has six spine-teeth, while the apical margin has nine spines, of which the outer six are very slender and much curved; the nail or ungual spine of the palp is very nearly as long as the narrow finger, from which it projects, and at the apex of which there are two or three setules or
slender spines, which lie alongside of the much stronger ungual spine, not in agreement with the latter part of Boeck’s account, that “the fourth joint is very narrow towards the end and furnished with two strong spines.”

First Gnathopods.—Second joint very short, broader than long; with slender spines at the hinder apex; third joint narrowing distally, longer than broad, having an aculeate front apex resting on the wrist, slender spines at four points of the hind margin and some small groups on the inner surface; wrist not much longer than the third joint, broader than long, distally cup-like, with spines on and near the short projecting hind margin; the hand large, longer than broad, the front margin convex, with some groups of slender spines near it, the hind margin scarcely half the length of the front, strongly serrate, with three powerful spine-teeth in the notches; the palm long, oblique, sinuous, commencing with a rounded tooth, within which is planted a small palmar spine; the finger long and broad, the narrowed apex reaching beyond the palm to the second spine-tooth of the hind margin, much of its inner margin strongly denticulate, its outer margin carrying six transverse rows of very long pectinate spines. Of these conspicuous ornaments of the finger, Say makes no mention, but it is more curious that Boeck also leaves them unnoticed, although for his own two species, Glauconome kroyer i and Glauconome steenstrupii he mentions spines on the hind margin of this finger. Kroeyer in his description emphatically remarks that “the finger shows the altogether unusual circumstance of being furnished on the front side with a number of long coarse close-set bristles.”

Pleopods.—The peduncles (in the pair examined) much shorter than the rami, ciliated, and carrying a few slender plumose setae; the coupling spines rather large, broad at the base, bent, with four retroverted teeth in a series below the minute one at the apex; the inner ramus longer than the outer; the first joint not very long, much dilated on the outer side, on which distally it carries three setae, on the inner margin armed with five graduated cleft spines, the lowest the longest, the longer arm strongly serrate on the inner margin, the shorter widened just before the apex and then sharply pointed; the joints of the inner ramus eighteen in number, the outer ramus with an interlocking process at the base of the first joint, its outer margin dilated, carrying seven or eight flattened setae, the joints seventeen in number, the feathered setae on both rami long and strong.

Uropods.—The angle of the fourth pleon-segment is produced with a strongly serrate margin far along the side of the peduncles of the first pair of uropods; these peduncles are much longer than the rami; the inner ramus is a little shorter than the outer; the second uropods are much smaller than the first with less difference in length between the peduncles and the rami, but the peduncles are longer than the rami, the inner ramus a little shorter than the outer; the third uropods very small, the peduncle

1 Naturh. Tidskr., R. 2, Bd. i. p. 497.
2 Kroeyer says, “the outer little longer than the inner.”
produced on the inner side almost to the apex of the outer ramus, the inner ramus being absent, unless we may suppose that it is in fact coalescent with the peduncle and represented by the produced portion of the peduncle.

Telson nearly circular, apically a little angled.

Locality.—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35°. One specimen, female.

**Incertae Sedis.**

Genus *Haplocheira*, Haswell, 1880.


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Haswell, 1880 (p. 512), and for a supplementary account see Note on Haswell, 1885 (p. 565). The type-species had been described by Mr. G. M. Thomson in 1879 as *Gammarus barbimanus*. It was again described by Mr. Chilton in 1884 as *Corophium lendenfeldi*. The following definition is offered for comparison with those of neighbouring genera:—

*Mandibles* with cutting edge and secondary plate dentate; spine-row of numerous denticulate spines; molar tubercle large and prominent; palp three-jointed, the second joint the longest.

*First Maxillae* with the inner plate rather large, carrying many plumose setæ; nine spines on the outer plate.

*Second Maxillae* having a long fringe of setæ on the inner side of the inner plate.

*Maxillipeds* with the inner plates broad, the outer plates not larger than the inner, the palp elongate, the finger not unguiculate, tipped with a very long spine.

*Antennæ* subequal; the upper antennæ with a small accessory flagellum.

*First Gnathopods* not subchelate, the hand and finger long and slender.

*Second Gnathopods* not subchelate, the wrist and hand long and slender.

*First and Second Peræopods* with gland-cells in the first and third joints, the finger perforated.

*Fourth Peræopods* longer than the *Third*, *Fifth* than the *Fourth*; the first joint expanded in all three pairs.

All three pairs of *Uropods* biramous, the rami in the first two pairs not very unequal; the third pair with short and stout peduncles, the inner ramus minute, much smaller than the outer.
Telson tending to circular, not reaching the apex of the peduncles of the third uropods, having a small hook at each corner of the distal margin.

Body little compressed.

By the habit of body this and the following genus appear to belong to the Corophiidae, but they are excluded from that family as defined by Boeck through having the third uropods biramous. From the Photidae and Podoceridae *Haplocheira* is removed by the gnathopods, of which neither pair is subchelate.

*Haplocheira plumosa*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXVI).

Body little compressed, narrowing from the third or fourth segment of the pleon; the rostrum small, acute, the lateral lobes of the head triangular, produced considerably beyond the rostrum, acute; the segments of the pleon short, the first three of the pleon successively longer, the third segment having the lower margin straight, long, equipped with some submarginal setae, the postero-lateral angles rounded, having a cilium in a little notch.

The Eyes small, oval, advanced into the lateral lobes of the head, with about thirty ocelli, retaining dark colour in spirits.

Upper Antennae.—The peduncle longer than the flagellum, not so long as the peduncle of the lower antennæ; the first joint about as long as the head, as long as the second and broader, with a group of tolerably stout spines and a slender one at the lower apex, also a spine near the middle of the lower margin; the second joint with some small spines; the third half the length of the second, and thinner; the flagellum of nine or ten joints, together as long as the second and third of the peduncle, equipped with cylinders; the secondary flagellum, apparently broken, showing one narrow joint, not tapering, not so long as the first of the primary.

Lower Antennæ slightly longer than the upper. The first two joints short, but the gland-cone rather long, decurrent, acute; the third joint stout, scarcely longer than the second including the produced gland-cone, with one or two spines on the convex upper margin, a slender spine and spinules on the lower; the fourth joint a little curved, longer than the first joint of the upper antennæ, carrying a few slender spines; the fifth joint shorter and thinner than the fourth, almost as long as the first of the upper antennæ; the flagellum of five joints, together not quite so long as the fifth joint of the peduncle, the last joint minute, tipped with slender spines, the other four having each two groups of spines, including one or more strong ones.

Upper Lip.—The distal border with a very slight unsymmetrical emargination, the tract on either side of which is slightly ciliated.

Mandibles.—The trunk broad, the cutting edge not very elongate, with four very unequal teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible with two teeth as large as the
largest two of the principal plate, other teeth, if present, not perceived; the secondary plate on the right mandible consisting of a single long tooth, denticles on the upper edge perhaps worn down, none visible; the spine-row of eight long, closely set, backward-curved, denticulate spines, widening from the base for two-thirds of the length; the molar tubercle large and prominent, the crown not strongly dentate, with one edge smooth; there is a small rounded process above the molar tubercle at some distance behind the base of the palp; the palp set very much forward; the first joint longer than broad, with two spines standing out from the distal part of the front margin; the second joint long, slightly curved, nearly three times as long as the first, with eleven long spines standing out from the inner margin, and nine smaller spines placed along the surface; the third joint rather more than half the length of the second, with several groups of long spines planted on the surface; the narrowly rounded apex, the distal part of the convex outer margin, and most of the straight inner margin, also carrying spines.

**Lower Lip** rather compact; the principal lobes broadly rounded, the inner margins deliscent; the inner lobes distally flatly rounded; the mandibular processes short and broad, little prominent, and not divergent; a kind of ridge runs from the inner margin of these processes to the middle of the distal margin of the principal lobes.

**First Maxille.**—The inner plate fringed along the inner margin with twelve plumose setae; the outer plate much curved, with nine spines on the truncate distal margin, of which six have several minute denticles on the inner edge, while three have a single more prominent denticle on the outer side; in the figure mx.1., only eight spines are shown, one having been accidentally broken off in the specimen; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, widening a little distally, reaching beyond the outer plate, carrying six spine-teeth on the dentate apical border, and about ten slender spines distributed on the surface from the inner margin towards the outer apex.

**Second Maxille.**—The inner plate wider below than above, with a series of eighteen long plumose setae beginning at some little distance from the base of the inner margin, and curving away from it below the apex; at the middle of the margin begins a row of long spines, which nearer the apex are supplemented by short ones, neither row descending the outer slope of the apex; this plate and conspicuously its inner and apical margins are strongly furred; the outer plate is very little longer than the inner, widening slightly at the apical margin, which is broader than that of the inner plates and fringed with long spines.

**Maxillipeds.**—The inner prismatic plates reaching about to the apex of the first joint of the palp, with plumose setae passing from the upper part of the inner margin across the inner corner, the broad distal margin sinuous, serrate at the outer part and carrying five setiform feathered spines, the inner part excavate, and having a slender spine-tooth at the apex of the inner margin, a broad spine-tooth next to this, and then another slender one; the outer plates narrow, not reaching the middle of the palp’s second joint,
apically narrowed, having numerous long spines on both surfaces but especially on the outer surface, with apparently only one spine that could be properly designated a spine-tooth, and even that a slender one, just below the apex; the distally serrate outer margin carrying four very long spines; the spines on the outer surface of the bases of both the inner and outer plates form long and striking series in this species; in the figure it is as usual the inner surface that is shown; the first joint of the palp about half the length of the second, with a long spine on the apex of the short inner margin; the second joint long, not broad, the inner margin crowded with feathered spines; the third joint longer than the first, a little apically produced, with several groups of feathered spines over the surface except near the base, and a long row of pectinate spines only visible when the joint is turned at a particular angle; the finger narrow, rather more than half the length of the third joint, with a dorsal cilium some little way from the hinge, the inner margin distally serrate, with four slender spines and a fifth much longer than the other four; at the apex a still longer and stronger spine, longer than the base of the finger, the equivalent of a nail, not however in a continuous line with the base but at right angles to it.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates broader below than above, the lower front corner rounded, produced forwards, the convex lower margin carrying a few spinules. The first joint reaching little beyond the side-plates, having four long setæ about the middle of the convex hind margin; the second joint short, with a group of very long spines on the hinder apex; the third joint a little longer than the second, the front and hind margins convex, with long spines at six points of the hind margin, and two groups crossing the inner surface above the oblique distal margin and its acute front apex; the wrist shorter but broader than the hand, twice as long as broad, more than half the length of the hand, with spines at three points of the distal part of the convex front margin, the whole of the slightly convex hind margin densely crowded with feathered spines, an oblique row, in which fourteen spines may be counted, traversing the inner surface; the hand almost as long as the first joint, gently tapering, a small tract at the base of the slightly convex front margin free, the rest, till near the apex, and the apex crowded with long feathered spines, the front margin still more densely set with spines, some here being shorter and stiffer than the prevailing setiform type; at the apex is a palmar spine with an incurved tip, but there is no palm worth speaking of; the finger is about half the length of the hand, with a long dorsal cilium not far from the hinge, the inner margin a little bulging at the base, then pectinate, slightly curved, running out into a tooth, with three unequal setæ near its base, the nail beyond this being long, sharp, smooth-edged, more curved than the rest of the finger.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates longer than in the preceding pair, the lower part less widened, fringed with slender spines and spinules. The branchial vesicles a long smooth oval, nearly as long as the first joint. The first joint rather larger than in
the first gnathopods; the second joint with a spine on the hinder apex; the third broad, scarcely longer than broad, with a spine in the middle of the convex front margin, and a group of unequal spines, the hinder very long, crossing the broad distal margin; the wrist quite as long as the first joint and rather longer than the hand, narrow, of almost even width throughout, the hinder margin a little erenate, fringed with about twenty-four feathered spines that exceed the length of the joint itself, and having an inner similar row, the feathering of the spines long and close; the hand narrower than the wrist, almost as long, tapering, with a row of about fourteen long spines along the hind margin, those nearer the apex shorter than those nearer the base, the inner surface also having numerous groups of very long spines which might project on either margin according to circumstances; the finger about a third of the length of the hand, slender, with the inner margin convex near the base, then very concave, smooth, not running out into a tooth, with ciliation and setules as in the first gnathopods. It should be stated that the flexibility of the immensely long spines in these gnathopods would perhaps make it more correct to call them setra than spines.

First Perceopods.—Side-plates not longer but of more even width than in the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles rather broader than the preceding pair. First joint reaching below the side-plate, packed with three rows of gland-cells, having a few marginal spinules; the second joint short, with a small spine on the hinder apex; the third joint large, widening distally, nearly as long as the first joint, with some small spines at two or three points of the hind margin, spinules at three points of the front, and some slender spines on its slightly decurrent apex; the fourth joint half the length of the third, with spines at the front apex, and at four points of the hind margin; the fifth joint shorter than the third, much longer and thinner than the fourth, tapering, a little curved, with a slender spine near the top of the convex front, a spine or seta at its apex, and spines at six points of the hind margin; the finger narrow, more than half the length of the fifth joint, with a long dorsal ciliation near the hinge, and an opening in the tip.

Second Perceopods.—The side-plates rather broader than the preceding pair, the hind margin a little concave. The limb scarcely differs from that of the first perceopods.

Third Perceopods.—The side-plates with a deep front lobe, having a small spine and spine near together on the rounded lower margin; the shallower hind lobe has on its lower margin a strong backward-curved spine, followed at a little distance by a spine. The branchial vesicles are smaller than in the preceding segment. The first joint broad, longer than broad, the front margin convex, with small spines at intervals, and on the lower part two groups of larger spines, the hind margin tending to concave, slightly serrate, furnished with spinules; the short second joint with a group of slender feathered spines on the front apex, and a spine higher up; the third joint longer than the fourth, with slender spines at three or four points in front, and a stout spine at the apex, the hind margin nearly straight, having at the apex two stout spines, one much larger than
the other; the fourth joint not quite twice as long as broad, having a slender curved feathered spine at the apex in front, accompanied by stout spines, and a slender spine and spineule higher up, the hind margin having an apical group, in which the spines are broad and curved, and having also a group of three stout spines on the surface near its centre; the fifth joint narrower, about as long as the third, with four groups of powerful spines along the front margin, and a mixed group at the apex of the hind margin; the finger short, half the length of the fifth joint, much curved, with a long dorsal cilium near the hinge.

Fourth Perexopods.—The side-plates much smaller than the preceding pair. The limb larger and longer than in the preceding pair, but similar; the hind margin of the large first joint slightly convex; the third joint with spines at six points in front and two behind; the fourth joint fully twice as long as broad, with three groups in front and two behind; the fifth joint with five groups of spines on the true front and three on the true hind margin. The fifth and sixth joints in fig. prp. 4. are reversed, but this is perhaps not their normal position, though no doubt these joints have free play upon the preceding joint.

Fifth Perexopods missing in the specimen described, but present in a second specimen. The side-plates are small. The limb is similar to the preceding pair, but larger; the first joint considerably larger in both dimensions, the front margin slightly convex, with eight small spines spaced along it and an apical group, the hind margin very convex except at the oblique upper part, fringed with small plumose setae, serrate, the lower margin well rounded, similarly equipped; the third joint fringed in front with feathered spines or setae, with strong spines at the apex of this and at three points of the hind margin; the fourth joint only a little shorter than the third, with three groups of spines in front and two behind; the fifth joint longer than the third, with five groups of spines in front and three behind; the finger not half the length of the fifth joint.

Pleopods.—The peduncles short and stout, shorter than the rami, the coupling spines slender, a little distally bent, with four teeth on one side and three on the other, and the sharp apex apparently also forming a minute hook; the cleft spines from three to four in a series; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, but the joints appear to be of the same number, eleven, in each.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair much shorter than the rami, with some spines on the upper margins, a small one projecting from near the top of the lower margin, and at the apex of this margin one of great length, which added to the base would make the peduncles longer than the rami; one ramus is rather longer than the other, and has spines at six points of one margin and a group at the blunt apex; the shorter ramus is similar, but with three pairs of spines on the margin and the apical group; the second pair shorter than the first, the peduncles shorter than the rami, also with a very long curved spine on the lower apex, the rami broad, and the spines
stout, the larger ramus with five spines on one border and the apical four, consisting of two large and two small; the shorter ramus has three pairs on the border, and the usual four on the apex; the third pair are very short, the peduncles broad, longer than the rami, reaching beyond the telson, having a few spines on the margins; the outer ramus might be described as a narrow oval, with two strong spines not far below the centre, two just above the apex, and at the apex a group of slender spines, two longer and thinner than the others; the inner ramus also oval, about half the breadth and scarcely half the length of the outer, therefore very small, yet carrying two stout spines, one at the apex and one higher up.

Telson about equal in breadth and length, widest near the base, narrowing only a little to the truncate distal margin, which has a small but strong hook at each corner, turned upwards and backwards, near the base of which are planted some slender spines and spinules, there being also a couple on each margin higher up; the distal margin between the hooks is not absolutely straight, but rather tends to concave in the centre, with a little pimple-like jutting-out of the margin on either side of the very shallow curve.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the rostrum to the extremity of the uropods, one-quarter of an inch.

Locality.—Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen.

The specimen from which the fifth peraeopod is described was also taken at Kerguelen, depth not mentioned.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the ornamentation of the gnathopods. Of *Haplocheira typica*, Haswell, I have been enabled to examine a specimen through Mr. Haswell's kindness. Of *Gammarus barbimanus*, Thomson, Mr. G. M. Thomson, not at the time having any but the type-specimen available, very obligingly sent me enlarged figures. Since then in a joint paper Messrs. Thomson and Chilton have identified as one species, under the name *Corophium barbimanum*, *Gammarus barbimanus*, Thomson, *Corophium lendenfeldi*, Chilton, *Haplocheira typica*, Haswell. Mr. Haswell also in a recent paper has expressed the opinion that *Corophium lendenfeldi* is probably the same as *Haplocheira typica*. The genus is distinguished from *Corophium* by many particulars, of which it may suffice to mention the three-jointed mandibular palp, the inner plate of the first maxillae fringed with setae, the accessory flagellum of the upper antennae, the short third joint of the second gnathopods, and the biramous third uropods. The name of the species referred to must therefore be *Haplocheira barbimanus*, Thomson.

Without the opportunity for comparison, one might have easily jumped to the conclusion that the Kerguelen species was specifically identical, as well as generically, with that reported from Australia and New Zealand; but though the resemblances are the
more striking, the differences are numerous. The Kerguelen species is not so Corophium-like, the back being less broad; the lower antennae are less strikingly pediform; the hand of the first gnathopods is distally narrower; at least Mr. Haswell says of his species, “The anterior gnathopods might be described as very imperfectly subcheliform—the propus having a small lobe at the base of the daetylus.” In the Kerguelen species the fingers in both pairs of gnathopods are more important, the first pereopods have the third, fourth, and fifth joints more developed in comparison with the first, in the third pereopods the first joint is much less narrowed below, and in the fifth less expanded below, than in the Australian species; in the latter species there is in the peduneles of the pleopods an apical prolongation on the inner side; and the telson, which is wider at the base than the length, has the centre of the distal margin convex instead of concave.

Genus Camacho, n. gen.

**Mandibles** with cutting edge and secondary plate dentate; spine-row of numerous denticulate spines; molar tubercle large and prominent; palp three-jointed, the third shorter than the long second joint.

**Lower Lip** with both pairs of lobes large; the mandibular processes narrow, divergent.

**First Maxillae** with the inner plate small, carrying a single seta; eleven spines on the outer plate.

**Second Maxillae** having a long fringe of setae on the inner side of the inner plate.

The **Maxillipeds** with spine-teeth fringing the inner margin of the outer plates; the finger of the palp having a short unguiculate spine, so as to appear unguiculate.

**Upper Antennae** with the first joint elongate.

The **First and Second** pairs of **Gnathopods** similar, elongate, with the wrists long, the hands long-oval, subchelate.

All three pairs of **Uropods** biramous, the rami in the first and second pairs subequal, in the third pair very unequal, the outer not large, but much larger than the minute inner one; the peduneles strongly dilated on the inner side.

The **Telson** tending to circular, not reaching beyond the peduneles of the third uropods.

The body elongate, little compressed; the side-plates shallow, not close set.

This genus seems to have some affinity with *Haplocheira*, Haswell, the mandibles being in close agreement, and the rami of the third uropods not dissimilar; the widened peduneles of the third uropods recall those of *Siphonacea*, Kroyer, but in that genus the third uropods are not biramous.

The generic name is derived from a personage mentioned in Don Quixote.
Camacho bathyplous, n. sp. (Pl. CXXVII).

The animal elongate, widest at the fourth and fifth segments of the pereon, lateral compression beginning with the pleon; the rostrum minute, pointed; the lateral lobes of the head very small, also acute, the sides emarginate below them for the bases of the lower antennæ; there is a groove on each side of the head near the hind margin; the last five segments of the pereon and the first three of the pleon differing but little from one another in length, the second to the fourth of the pereon with the lower part convex, directed forwards; all laterally dimpled; the side-plates all shallow, the first four pairs with the front corner directed forwards; not contiguous to one another; the postero-lateral corners of the first three pleon-segments somewhat squared.

Eyes not perceived.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint considerably longer than the head, narrowing a little distally. The rest of the joints missing.

Lower Antennæ.—The first two joints short, the gland-cone acute, a little decurrent; the third joint much longer than the first two united, half the length of the first joint of the upper antennæ, with some marginal spines and spinules. The remaining joints missing. An incomplete antenna, which occurred with the specimen and may possibly belong to it, began with a long narrow joint which might be the fourth; this had several marginal spines, and was followed by a similar but rather thinner joint of about equal length, and a flagellum of nine joints, together equal to the last of the peduncle; these joints were tipped with groups of long slender spines, and the last three had each a conspicuous pair of short, stiff, curved spines.

Upper Lip.—The distal margin broad, unsymmetrically and rather flatly bilobed, the small emargination being almost in the centre; the inner plate with a nearly straight distal edge.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate on the left mandible is divided into four strong unequal teeth; on the right mandible it has two strong teeth and three that are minute; the secondary plate on the left mandible has three strong teeth and a denticle; on the right mandible this plate is of slighter build, with two prominent slender teeth, and three little denticles; the spine-row contains about ten long curved spines, bent, feathered, and denticulate; the molar tubercle is large and prominent, with the dentate crown furrowed on the sides; there is a blunt-headed process near the base of the palp; the first joint of the palp is much longer than broad; the second joint is very long, with about sixteen spines in two rows along the front, all slender, some very long, lightly feathered, the outer apex also has a long spine; the third joint is more than half the length of the second, with spines at two points of the front margin, all round the apex, and in four rows on the surface near the distal half of the outer margin; these spines are strongly pectinate almost to the very tip, and being very
long and most of them a little curved, form in the aggregate a thick bush reaching beyond the apex.

Lower Lip.—The distal margins of the principal lobes broadly rounded, the inner margins dehiscent, retreating from one another before they re-advance to meet near the base; the inner lobes oval, with their distal and inner margins, like those of the principal lobes, strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes narrow, divergent.

First Maxilla.—The inner plate with straight inner margin partly strongly ciliated, and at the narrow apex carrying a seta attended by two or three very small setules; the outer margin convex; the outer plate with a bush of cilia near the base, the apical border carrying eleven strong spines, with strong but not numerous lateral denticles, five of the spines a good deal longer than the rest, one long one and one short one furcate, and one or two more of the short ones with a single denticle, one of them certainly with two denticles; the first joint of the palp is little longer than broad, and has two setules on the outer margin; the second is curved, reaches beyond the outer plate, widens a little distally, has a setule on the outer margin not far from the base, and eight strong spine-teeth on the apical border, the outermost the longest; below these on the surface and approaching the inner margin are four slender spines.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate not quite so long as the outer, as broad or distally a little broader; a series of about thirty-five plumose setae beginning near the base passes in a gentle curve along the surface towards, but not to, the outer apex, a long series of spines passes along the inner margin and becomes crowded at the inner apex, but there stops, leaving the remainder of the distal margin unoccupied; of the outer plate the whole apical margin is crowded with long spines.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates are broad, reaching about as far as the distal end of the palp's first joint, with plumose setae on the inner margin, and three spine-teeth and feathered spines on the distal margin; the outer plates reach beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, with nine spine-teeth on the inner margin, and six longer spines on the apical; the slender spines within the inner margin are long; the first joint of the palp has two spines on its inner margin, and is less than half the length of the long second joint, which is slender, and has numerous long spines on and near the inner margin; the third joint is not longer than the first, the distal half carrying many spines; the finger is narrow and little curved, with a short spine-like movable nail (or ungual spine), the two together longer than the third joint; on the inner margin of the finger, near the base of the nail, three or four setae or setules are inserted.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates very small. The first joint scarcely at all covered by the side-plate, of very even breadth throughout, carrying some marginal setules; the second joint short, the distal half of the convex hind margin fringed with slender spines, those near the apex being very long and numerous; the third joint with convex margins converging to an acute apex which rests upon the wrist, the hind margin fringed with
long spines, the front margin applied to the wrist, with numerous spines on the inner surface near it; the wrist not much shorter than the first joint, rather longer and narrower than the hand, the long front margin with apical spines but otherwise nearly smooth, having one or two groups of very slender long spines on the outer surface near it, but the inner surface and the long serrate hind margin crowded with long spines, many, perhaps all, of the spines being pectinate; the hand is oval, with numerous groups of long spines at both margins, the convex palm only slightly distinguished from the hind margin, but with a long palmar spine on the inner surface of the hand a little remote from the margin, the palm itself fringed with submarginal spinules on both sides; the finger fitting the palm, having its inner edge apparently cut into a few decurrent teeth, and when closed having the tip of the nail resting on the surface of the hand.

*Second Gnathopods* closely resembling the first pair, but the first joint longer and thinner, the spinules or setules numerous on the front margin, the wrist a little longer and narrower, the hand also a little narrower. The marsupial plates narrow.

*Peraeopods.*—The branchial vesicles as observed for the first, second, and third pairs of peraeopods were narrowly oval. The marsupial plates of the same three pairs were broader than the branchial vesicles, and in the first two pairs much, in the third a little, longer; in all surrounded by long setæ. Only a single peraeopod remained, which became immediately detached on the handling of the specimen. It belongs, I believe, to the third pair. The first joint longer than the following three united, the sides nearly parallel, almost unarmed, with a slender apical spine in front; the second joint short, the front margin convex, with an apical very slender spine; the third joint longer than the fourth, widening distally, the front margin convex, the hinder more straight, both carrying a few spinules; the fourth and fifth joints with the finger are probably not in their natural position in the figure *prp.*, but should be reversed; describing them under this point of view one would say,—fourth joint with the front margin convex, carrying long slightly feathered spines at four points, the hind margin straight, with a strong curved spine at the apex; the fifth joint as long as the third but much thinner, a little curved, the front margin convex, with two spinules on the upper part, and spines and a feathered seta on the apex, the hinder margin conelike, with spines at three points, and a large one at the apex; the finger slender, curved, about one-third the length of the fifth joint.

*Pleopods.*—The peduncles much shorter and broader than the rami, distally widened, so that they come close together, while the slender pairs of rami stand wide apart; the coupling spines have a broad base, a narrow bent shaft, a series of from five to seven strong teeth below the apex on one side, and on the other side apparently only three or four, of which the lowest is very large; the cleft spines are five in number on one pair, perhaps on all three, very slender and brittle, stretching out across the wide interval that separates one inner ramus from the other, and borne on a long first joint which is
dilated at the upper part; the outer ramus is much shorter than the inner, but the number of joints seems to be the same, fourteen, in both.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the outer ramus, with about five spines on each margin, and a large one at the lower apex; the outer ramus long and slender, with long spines, singly or in pairs, at five points of the inner margin, and a group of four or five at the apex; the broader inner ramus is probably longer, but it is broken; the fragment has five long spines on the inner margin, and three nearer the outer margin, at the top of which it has three little spines; the second pair are shorter than the first, the peduncles a little longer than the rami, which are subequal, with a few strong marginal spines, and a group on the rounded apex, of which one is curved; the peduncles of the third pair almost broader than long, nearly concealed by the telson, beneath which their inner edges meet, projecting much beyond the rami; the outer ramus longer than the peduncle, with an apical group of long and very slender spines; the inner ramus oval, less than half the length of the outer, with two spines at, and one a little above, the apex.

The Telson rather broader than long, very little narrowed distally, the distal margin being for the most part convex, with the angled apex of each lateral margin not produced quite so far as the centre of the convexity.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the rostrum to the extremity of the uropods, nearly thirteen-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 168, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 40°. One specimen, female.

Remark.—The specific name is derived from the Greek βαθυπλόos, going deep in the water.

Family Dulichiidae.

In 1849 Dana established the Dulichidae as sixth family of the Gammaracea, containing the single genus Dulichia, Kröyer; in 1852 he made it the first family of the Gammaridea (see Note on Dana, 1852, p. 260). In 1857 Spence Bate established the Dyopedidae as "Group B. aberrantia. Family VIII." of the Gammarina (see Note on Spence Bate, 1857, p. 294); in the same year he altered the name Dyopedidae into Dulichiidae, which appears as Dulichidae in his British Museum Catalogue, and as Dulichidae in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. In 1859 Bruzelius accepted the Dulichidae as the first family of the Gammaridea, adding to it the new genus Lextnato philus. The family was also accepted by Goës in 1865, and in the same year Lilljeborg, in one of the tables to page 18 of his paper on the Lysianassa magellanica, thus defines
it as the sixth family of the Amphipoda:—“Pedum caudalium unum vel pluria absunt—Aberrantia, S. Bate,” this character embraeing also the families Caprellidae and Cyanidae, the next being peculiar to the Dulichidae, “Cauda minime obsoleta, segmentis 6 composita.” The telson is included as one of the six segments mentioned. Boeck in 1870 added two new genera, Paradulichia and Xenodice, and gave the following definition of the family:—

“Upper Lip very broad, apically subsinuate.

Mandibles strong, apically dentate, with the secondary plate large and dentate; molar tubercle robust; spines of the spine-row few but strong, serrate at the extremity of the convex margin; the palp long, very slender, its third joint shorter than the second.

Lower Lip strong; with the inner plates very strong.

First Maxille with the inner plate larger or smaller; the second joint of the palp elongate, apically spined.

Maxillipeds having the outer plate armed with thick spines on the inner margin; the fourth joint of the palp thick, apically armed with one strong unguiform spine.

The body elongate, linear, depressed; the side-plates very small; the pleon consisting of only five segments and furnished with five pairs of appendages, (the sixth segment of the pereon generally coalesced with the seventh).

Upper and Lower Antennæ subpediform, elongate, (the upper generally furnished with an accessory flagellum).”

The two statements which I have enclosed in brackets were added in 1876. In 1882 Sars places the Dulichidae as the twenty-second and last family of the Gammarina, with the four genera included in it by Boeck. The later definitions of the family by Carus and Gerstaecker are quoted in the remarks on the genus Platophilum. All writers who have defined the family have not unnaturally laid stress on the want of the full number of the segments in the pleon. Spence Bate considers that the sixth segment is wanting. Haswell, in describing “Cyrtophium (?) hystrix,” which he afterwards transferred to Latmatophilus, speaks of “the absence of the fourth segment of the pleon.” Gerstaecker regards the fourth and fifth segments of the pleon as coalesced. Of the three opinions this seems the most probable, but the further alternative, that the fifth segment is wanting, may have better claims to acceptance than any of them. However that may be, it is not so much the position of the missing segment, as the fact of its absence or indistinguishable coalescence, that causes a very great difficulty as regards classification. In the genus Platophilum, as will be seen, the number of segments is complete, and yet in other respects this genus bears so close a relationship to Latmatophilus, that it cannot be satisfactory to classify them in different families. In speaking therefore of the Dulichidae as having only five segments and five pairs of appendages to the pleon, the convenient expression plerumque, for the most part, ought to be added.
Genus Platophium, Dana, 1852.

1878. , Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 59.
1880. , Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amf. der Adria, p. 46.
1885. , Carus, Prodromus Faunae Mediterraneae, pars ii. p. 390.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 257). For Dexiocerella, see Note on Haswell, 1885 (p. 566). Spence Bate united Platophium and Cyrtophium under the latter name, and Mr. Haswell re-divided the genus into Dexiocerella and Cyrtophium, giving the former name to species which will properly fall under Dana's Platophium. Carus in defining the "Tribus, Crevettina," gives as a character, "pedum abdominalium paria tria (stili caudales) bene formati, saepè elongati." He places immediately after this the following definition of "1. Fam. Dulichidae Cls. Corpus lineare, thorace valde elongato 6-articulato, articulis 2 ultimis connatis, abdomen 5-articulato, subtus inflexo, sine stilis caudalibus; antennae I. ramo secundario purvo, II. post superioris insertae; glandulae pedum III. et IV. nullae." Of this family he makes Dana's Cyrtophium the first genus, including in it Dana's Platophium. But after giving to the tribe three pairs of uropods (stili caudales) well developed, and leaving the family without any, he describes the genus as having the last pair rudimentary, and for the species Cyrtophium darwini, Spence Bate, he makes mention of three pairs ("uropoda penultima precedentibus multo breviora, ramis inaequalibus, ultima rudimentaria"). Some words have perhaps been omitted from the definition of the family, the presence of which would have cleared up the confusion, but it is important to observe that two other statements in that definition exclude both Platophium and Cyrtophium of Dana, for in both those genera the pleuron has seven distinct segments and the pleon its full number of six.

Gerstaecker thus defines the family "Dulichidae, Dana;"—"Both pairs of antennae with strongly elongated peduncle and short flagellum. Head extended, in front obliquely truncate. First segment of the pereion shorter than the following, the sixth and seventh generally completely coalesced. First, third, and fourth [pairs of] limbs short, the three hinder pairs elongate and slender; the two anterior pairs subchelate. The fourth and fifth segments of the pleon coalesced; of the three pairs of uropods one wanting." In defining "Cyrtophium, Dana (Platophium, Dana)" as the fourth genus of
this family, Gerstaecker expressly says that “the last two segments of the pereon are not coalesced.” But the impediment remains that in both Platophilum, Dana, and Cyrtophilum, Dana, the fourth and fifth segments of the pleon are not coalesced, and no one of the three pairs of uropods is wanting. The requisite alteration of the definition of the family has been already discussed.

*Platophilum danæ*, n. sp. (Pls. CXXVIII., CXXIX.).

**Head** without a rostrum, the lateral lobes angled; below and behind them each side of the head deeply emarginate for the insertion of the lower antennæ; in the middle of the back of the head there is a large upstanding process; each of the segments of the pereon and of the first two of the pleon is armed with a medio-dorsal carinate tooth or process, which on the first segment of the pereon is small and supplemented by a second; the tooth on the second segment is also small, larger on the third and fourth, and again considerably larger on each of the following five segments; the lateral margins of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth pereon-segments are tridentate, the edges of all the pereon-segments more or less projecting beyond the side-plates; the seventh of the pereon has a tooth on the hind margin on each side below the dorsal process; in this the first and second pleon-segments resemble it; the postero-lateral angles of these and the third segment are rounded; the third has a transverse dorsal depression; the fourth pleon-segment is narrow and elongate, tending to cylindrical, with a transverse dorsal depression near the base; this segment is perfectly distinct from, and has the dorsal margin raised above, the fifth segment; the fifth and sixth segments are together much shorter than the fourth. The pleon from the fourth segment is strongly flexed. The skin in many parts is furred with short hair.

**The Eyes** very prominent, hemispherical, projecting just behind and partially on the lateral lobes of the head; the ocelli numerous.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The first joint rather thick, not so long as the head, with slender spines, chiefly at the lower apex; the second joint thinner, twice as long, with a dozen pairs of long, slender, slightly feathered spines; the third joint rather shorter and thinner than the second, with ten pairs of the like spines; the flagellum of nine or ten joints, together not so long as the first and second of the peduncle united, apically carrying groups of cylinders and some spines much shorter than those of the peduncle; the first joint much longer than the rest, with three or four groups of cylinders; the secondary flagellum of one joint, narrow, slightly tapering, not so long as the first of the primary, armed with a few setules.

*Lower Antennæ* much longer than the upper. The first two joints very short, the gland-cone very small, acute; the third joint considerably longer than the combined first and second, widening distally, with some slender spines on the lower margin; the fourth
joint three or four times as long as the third, the lower side fringed with two rows of spines, the upper margin having a few short ones; the fifth joint thinner, very much longer than the fourth, fringed with two rows of short spines; the flagellum of four joints, together about equal to the fourth joint of the peduncle, the first much longer than the other three united, the fourth minute, the first three fringed below with many short spines in two rows.

Upper Lip.—The distal margin bilobed, not quite symmetrically; the central part of the distal margin finely furred.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge divided into four teeth and a denticle; the secondary plate having three or four teeth on the left mandible, two slenderer teeth and a denticle on the right mandible; on the left mandible the spine-row has three strong, more or less curved, denticulate spines and a small one; on the right mandible only two strong ones and an attendant small one; the molar tubercle prominent, with a dentate crown, and upon the side, not the edge, of the tubercle, a small laminar process; the process above the tubercle is broad-headed, not reaching the base of the palp; the first joint of the palp narrow in the middle, more than twice as long as broad; the second joint stouter, twice as long as the first, or more, the hind margin a little convex, the front margin tending to concave except at the extremities, along the lower part having a row of five spines, the uppermost the longest, and above these seven long feathered spines at intervals, with other similar spines along the surface; the third joint is rather longer than the first, considerably shorter than the second, like the other two widening distally, but in a greater degree, the distal margin set round with about twenty spines, most of them very long; on the outer surface there is a transverse row of four a little below the apex of the convex outer margin, below these are two, and below the two there are three in single file.

Lower Lip.—The lobes both of the inner and outer plates are rather small, and not conspicuously ciliated; the mandibular processes are not large.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate appears to be small and smooth; the outer plate not broad, with nine short and rather thin spines on the truncate distal margin, none of the spines apparently having more than a single minute lateral denticle; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, reaching beyond the outer plate, widening a little distally, with six slightly serrate spine-teeth on the dentate distal margin, this series continued by some slenderer spines, two to four in number, a little way down the inner margin; another series of six or seven slender spines is ranged across the surface, from the distal part of the inner margin towards the apex of the outer.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer, with a row of plumose setae beginning at about the middle of the inner margin, and keeping near it, and a row of spines beginning a little higher up and passing round to the outer apex, the convex outer margin being unarmed; the outer plate widens from about the middle and
has long spines round the broad serrate distal margin, which is oblique on the outer side.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates small, not reaching the distal end of the palp’s first joint, with a row of seven plumose setae beginning high up on the inner margin and passing on to the surface near the apex; the distal margin is broad, with three short spine-teeth and several slender feathered spines; there is another spine-tooth submarginal to the inner apex; the outer plates scarcely reaching beyond the middle of the palp’s second joint, with seven spine-teeth spaced along the serrate inner margin, and six spines round the serrate distal margin, of which two might count as long teeth, the others being setiform; the first joint of the palp short; the second considerably more than twice as long, with many groups of long spines along the inner margin, and at the apex on both margins; the third joint about as long as the first, oval, with oblique rows of spines on the surface and many spines about the apex; the finger, if the spine-like nail be included, is even longer than the third joint; its basal part is scarcely so long as the serrate nail, near the root of which, on the inner margin, it has several spines of various sizes, one very similar to the nail, and not much shorter or narrower.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates of a breadth much less than the length of the segment, the depth less than the breadth, the front margin forming a sharp angle with the lower, the hind margin having a small pointed apex. The first joint almost free from the side-plate, its front margin nearly straight, and unarmed, with an inner margin that has a row of spines round the apical curve; the convex hinder margin has a spine here and there and near the apex some long setiform spines; the second joint short, with spinules on the front lobe, and a brush of very long setiform spines near the apex behind; the third joint not very long, with convex margins converging to a pointed apex, and many groups of long spines on or near each; the wrist widest where it becomes free from the third joint, subequal in length to the hand, most of the free hind margin fringed with long spines, of which there is a group numbering six or seven across the inner surface, and others near the distal margin; the hand attaining its greatest breadth close to the base, then narrowing to the apex, with five or six long rows of spines encircling the convex front margin; the hind margin, all but a small piece at the base, tending to concave and forming the palm, fringed with long spines, of which also the inner surface carries several groups; the finger long and broad, reaching nearly to the end of the palm, the inner margin divided into many slender teeth. In the female the spines are much fewer and shorter, the wrist and hand are stouter compared with their length, the hind margin or palm of the hand is convex.

*Second Gnathopods* much larger than the first, and the segment is dilated to suit this great increase. The side-plates larger than the preceding pair, their breadth not equalling the length of the segment, the lower margin presenting a bilobed or trilobed appearance. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, narrow at the neck, widening
distally, much shorter than the hand, the hind margin convex, carrying a few spinules, the front straighter, with long plumose setæ on the lower part projecting from the surface; the second joint short, with some spinules on the front lobe, a few setæ behind; the third joint with convex front and hind margins, the distal margin squarely truncate, all three surrounded by long feathered spines or setæ; the wrist very little longer than the third joint, somewhat triangular, narrower than the hand, with long spines on the hind margin and inner distal margin; the hand of great length, three times as long as the wrist, with a few spines on the long slightly convex front margin; the almost equally long hind margin is thickly fringed with groups of long feathered setiform spines, supplemented by numerous similar groups planted on the surface at a little distance from the margin; the finger is broad, about half the length of the hand, the inner margin seemingly smooth, but bordered with very numerous submarginal setules, and closing over one or two tooth-like processes of the hand’s hind margin or palm, at a little distance from that margin’s apex; the hand is about three times as long as broad, and is not compressed along the front margin. In the female the spines are comparatively few, the first joint is short, the wrist small, not longer than the third joint, the hand broadly oval instead of elongate, the palm longer than the remaining part of the hind margin, which is separated from it by a sharp apical tooth, within which is a strong palmar spine, against which the broad curved finger impinges, having but few setules at the smooth inner margin.

First Peræopods.—The side-plates smaller than the preceding pair, the segment which carries them being narrower not only than the preceding, but to some extent than the succeeding segment; the lower margin of the plate almost tridentate; the first joint nearly free from the side-plate, narrow, little longer than the fifth joint, with some spinules along the hind margin and lower part of the front, and three small spines at the top of the front margin; the second joint longer than broad, with spinules on the front lobe and small spines on the apex behind; the third joint widening distally, a little shorter than the fourth, with a spine and four groups of small spines behind, three spinules and three groups in front; the fourth joint a little shorter than the fifth, with six groups of spines behind, three or four in front; the fifth joint with five groups of spines behind and three in front; the finger rather long and slender, three-fourths the length of the fifth joint, with a short sharp nail, and a dozen short setules or hairs along the convex outer margin.

Second Peræopods scarcely differing from the first, but with the first joint shorter.

Third Peræopods.—The side-plates bilobed, the front lobe rounded, nearly as deep as the preceding pair, the hind lobe shallow. The first joint of the limb shorter than the fifth, not much expanded, the front margin nearly straight, with a little spine here and, there, and an apical group of short spines, the hind margin forming a lobe at the top, distally dividing into two margins, each of which carries two or three spines; the second joint has some short spines at the front apex; the third joint a little longer than the
fourth, subequal to the fifth, widening distally, with a group of rather long spines on the somewhat decurrent hinder apex, and smaller spines at three points of the hinder and four of the front margin; the armature of the fourth joint similar; the fifth joint with spines at five points on each margin, the front ones the stronger, and, as on the preceding joint, a little curved towards the margin; the finger about three-quarters as long as the fifth joint, at first straight, distally curved, with a short sharp nail, hairs along the hind margin, and a dorsal cilium close to the hinge.

Fourth Peræopods.—Side-plates as in the preceding segment, but rather smaller. The limb like that of the third peræopods, but longer, and with the first joint rather wider.

Fifth Peræopods.—Side-plates not bilobed; the limb like that of the fourth peræopods, but with the first joint rather larger.

Peræopods slender; coupling spines stout, a little bent, with two pairs of retroverted hooks, the pair below the apical being the larger; the cleft spines appear to be a series of five on the first pair, of three on the second and third; the joints of the rami numbering from eleven to thirteen. The figure plp.sp. shows two of the coupling spines of one peduncle interlocked with one from the peduncle of the opposite side.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair about as long as the inner ramus, having five spines on one of the upper margins, and a longer spine on the lower apex; the outer ramus normally shorter than the inner, but on one side of the specimen figured nearly equal to it; the proportions seem to be not quite constant; both rami have spines on the margins and an apical group; the inner ramus has a dozen spines on the inner margin, five or six on the outer, a long and short one at the apex, with two of more equal length above, this arrangement of the apical group applying to both rami in this and the following uropods; peduncles of the second pair much shorter than the inner ramus, the outer ramus shorter than the inner, both with marginal and apical spines; the third uropods resembling the bowl of a spoon, with the cavity turned towards the telson, beyond which they project a little, the margin set round with six or seven spines, of which the inner are somewhat setiform.

The Telson scarcely longer than broad, with a narrowly rounded end, at a little distance from which, on either side, is a group of three small cilia; on the upper surface, at about the middle, begins a bluntly conical, minutely furred projection, not reaching quite to the distal margin, carrying two prominent spines on the upper margin of its apex.

Length.—The length along the back of the peræon and first two segments of the pleon, of the specimen which supplied figure D, was two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Nine specimens, including males and females, were obtained at Kerguelen, some, probably all, from Station 149H; off Cumberland Bay; Jan. 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.
Remarks.—The specific name is given in honour of the founder of the genus *Platophium*. The description refers to the male, except where the contrary is expressly stated. This species bears a strong resemblance to the Australian species which Mr. Haswell at first named *Cyrtophium dentatum*, and afterwards *Dexticerella dentata*. He has very kindly sent me specimens. There are not the same number of dorsal teeth in the Australian as in the Kerguelen species.

*Platophium chelonias*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXX.).

The lateral lobes of the head small, rounded; the back rounded, dorsally broad at the middle of the pereon; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded; the fourth segment longer than any of the other segments, distinct from the fifth, and much longer than the fifth and sixth united; the pleon not quite so strongly flexed as in *Platophium danae*. The skin having in many parts dark stellate markings or round spots, sometimes crowded together, sometimes few and far between.

The Eyes round, near the lateral lobes.

*Upper Antennas.—*The first joint much thicker than those which follow, not much longer than broad, with some slender feathered spines on the lower margin; the second joint scarcely once and a half as long as the first, with three groups of spinules on the upper margin, six or seven of feathered spines on the lower, many of them long; the third joint thinner and a little shorter, similarly equipped; the flagellum stout like the peduncle, of four joints, together scarcely longer than the second of the peduncle, the first not quite so long as the next two united, all carrying feathered spines, spinules, and cylinders.

*Lower Antennas* not elongate, longer than the upper. The first two joints broader than long, the gland-cone scarcely produced; the third joint subequal to the first two united, with a lateral distal lobe, and groups of spines upon this and on the lower margin; the fourth joint stout, longer than the preceding three united, widening distally, with feathered spines at six or seven points of the lower margin, and several groups of spines upon the surface and at the distal lobes; the fifth joint rather longer, similarly armed, but with the marginal spines shorter and fewer; the flagellum of three joints, the first longer than the second and third united, the three together not so long as the fourth joint of the peduncle, all tipped with strong curved spines as well as slender spines and spinules.

*Upper Lip.—*The outer plate with its distal margin rather deeply incised so as to form two somewhat narrow finely furred lobes, one slightly in advance of the other.

*Mandibles.—*The cutting edge divided into six teeth; the secondary plate with four small sharp teeth on the left mandible, and with a denticulate edge rather than teeth on the right, this plate being as usual slighter on the right than on the left mandible,
but in this species not stout on either; the spine-row consists on the left mandible of three, on the right of two, short, moderately broad spines tapering distally and much denticulated; the molar tuberele moderately prominent, with a very small laminar process on the edge; the first joint of the palp a little longer than broad, widening distally; the second joint wider than the first at the base and widening distally, about twice as long as broad, with about eighteen feathered spines on the surface near the front margin; the third joint wider and a little longer than the first, but narrower than the second, not twice as long as broad, with about sixteen long feathered or pectinate spines round the distal margin, a row of four on the surface below the apex near the outer margin, and another row of two or three below these.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes distally rounded, scarcely broader than the distal part of the inner lobes; the mandibular processes produced to a narrow but not acute point, with the inner margins tending to concurve, the outer a little convex.

First Maxilla.—The inner plate if rightly observed is small, with a small seta or two at the apex; the outer plate not elongate, narrowing from the middle to the truncate distal margin, which carries nine spines, some with one lateral denticle, some with two, none, I think, with more; the first joint of the palp very short, the second reaching beyond the outer plate, narrower at the two ends than in the middle, the distal margin dentate, carrying four spine-teeth with little denticles on the middle of their outer edge; there are five slender spines close to the upper part of the inner margin, two submarginal to the apical border.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate a little shorter and a good deal narrower than the outer, the inner margin smooth till near the apex, then serrate and furnished with plumose setae; the apex narrow, fringed with spines, some of which also are arranged alongside of the setae; the broader apex of the outer plate in like manner carrying numerous long spines, crowded on the inner part, spaced on the outer slope.

Maxillipeds rather short. The inner plates narrow, reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, the inner distal angle occupied by feathered setae, with a bent spine-tooth just below the apex, the distal margin a little sinuous, with three (or two) spine-teeth and several slender feathered spines; the outer plates reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, with twelve spine-teeth along the inner margin, a thirteenth on the distal margin, followed by three setiform spines; the first joint of the palp very short, with some spines on the inner apex; the second joint about twice as long as the first, with the slender spines on the inner margin not very numerous; the third joint as long as the first, widening distally, with long feathered spines about the distal half; the finger not as long as the third joint, unless the pectinate ungual spine be included; this spine is attended by others inserted near it on the inner apical margin of the finger, one of the three spines being similar to the nail, and nearly as long.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates wider below than above, the front margin nearly
straight, directed obliquely forwards, joining the straight lower margin by a narrowly rounded corner, the depth less than the greatest breadth. The first joint nearly free from the side-plate, narrow at the neck, almost unarmed; the second joint short, with a spinule at the front lobe, and some slender spines on the apex behind; the third joint a little longer than the second, wider above than below, with a group of spines near the middle of the front margin, and several spines round and near the curve which joins the convex hinder with the sinuous distal margin; the wrist about as long and as broad as the hand, narrowest at the two ends, the front margin convex, with three small groups of spines near it, the hind margin fringed with many feathered spines, of which the surface has various groups; the hand broad-oval, with six or seven groups of rather long spines along the convex front margin, which is almost continuous with that of the wrist; the hind margin, most of which may be regarded as a palm, is fringed with many feathered spines, and there are various groups of spines on the inner surface; the finger is short, curved, and broad, a good deal stouter than the hand, with a small dorsal ciliation near the base, the inner margin having a sharp decurrent tooth beyond the middle, and a longer one at the base of the sharp nail.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates small, broader than deep, with a spinule at the front corner of the lower margin. Branchial vesicles oval, much larger than the side-plates, as long as the first joint, and much broader. The first joint nearly free from the side-plate, rather larger than in the first gnathopods, about as long as the hand, with four spines on the convex hind margin; the second joint with two or three spines at the apex behind; the third joint with convex front and hind margins, the latter carrying at the rounded apex a group of three or four spines, above which are two other groups; the wrist shorter than the third joint which completely overlaps it behind, a little wider than long, distally cup-like, but with the distal margin convex, with a few spines round the apical part before and behind; the hand large, broad oval, much wider than the wrist from the very base, with spines singly or in groups at six or seven points round the front margin, at several points along the inner surface, at a little distance from and others near the hind margin, which has three or four groups on the proximal part, and is then distinguished from the palm by a minute tooth or note, near to which are planted two palmar spines; the palm itself, which forms more than half the convex hind margin, has no spines actually on the rim, though many submarginal; the finger is broad, as long as the palm, with a small decurrent tooth on the inner margin at the base of the nail; and five minute spine-teeth at intervals of the otherwise smooth inner margin, with a few submarginal setules.

First Perxopods.—Side-plates and the branchial vesicles as in the preceding segment. The first joint almost free from the side-plate, narrow at the neck, then expanding on both sides, the hind margin having spines at two or three points of the upper half, and at the apex, the front margin convex, forming a winged expansion, fringed with six or seven
spines, the inner surface with a distinct front margin almost parallel with the hinder, and therefore to some extent concave; the second joint with one or two little spines on the front lobe; the third joint widened distally, as long as the fourth and rather wider, with very slight spines at two points of the straight hind margin, and stronger spines at three or four points of the convex front; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with three groups of spines on the convex front, three on the straight hinder margin, and some spinules on the hinder slope of the distal margin; the fifth joint with four groups of spines on each margin; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, broad at the base, much curved, distally acute.

Second Peræopods similar to the first, but with the first joint rather shorter and broader, and having spines at five points on the hind margin of the fifth joint.

Third Peræopods.—The side-plates less deep than the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles similar to the preceding pair, and like them directed forwards. The limb resembling in form the two preceding pairs of peræopods, but with the third, fourth, and fifth joints longer. The first not longer than in the preceding pair, with a few small spines within the margin at the upper part in front, four spines on the hind margin of the wing, one near the apex of the inner hind margin; the second joint with two or three small spines on the hind lobe; the third joint widening distally, not quite so long as the fourth, with small spines at three points of the front margin, and five points of the convex hind margin; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with spines at three points in front and four behind; the fifth joint with four groups in front and five behind; the finger not half the length of the fifth joint, broad at the base, distally strongly curved and acute, with two slender setules near the base of the nail, and another a little further off.

Fourth Peræopods.—The side-plates smaller than the preceding pair, very shallow. The limb like the preceding pair, but with all the joints longer, and the spines stronger; the first joint with its hind margin less convex and with only two spines.

Fifth Peræopods similar to the fourth but longer; the first joint narrowed below.

Peræopods.—Instead of the usual pair of coupling spines on each peduncle, there is here a row of nine, each with an apical pair of hooks, and a second rather larger pair just below it; whether any of the spines on the inner margin of the first joint of the inner ramus are cleft, I have not been able to determine; the interlocking apparatus of the coupling spines is so strong that the assistance of cleft spines may be unnecessary; the joints of the rami number from thirteen to fifteen. In Cyrtophium minutum, Haswell, I find a row of six coupling spines.

Uropods.—The first pair reach beyond the second; the peduncles equal in length to the inner ramus, which is considerably longer than the outer; the peduncles and rami have many lateral spines, and the blunt apices of the rami have each a group in which one of the spines is long; the peduncles of the second pair shorter than the inner, a little longer than the outer, ramus; the rami armed as in the first pair; the third
uropods having only an oval plate not so long as the telson, but reaching a little beyond it, with some spinules on the border.

_The Telson_ rather broader than long, very much rounded, with a broad laminar projection on the upper surface beyond the centre, not reaching the distal margin, carrying two spines.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, a little over one-fifth of an inch.

**Locality.**—The single specimen, perhaps not adult, was labelled as obtained from *Chelonia imbricata*, Atlantic.

**Remarks.**—The specific name is taken from the animal on which the specimen was found lodging.

This species differs from *Platophium danæ* in having the palps of the mandibles and the maxillipeds less elongate, as well as in other points of more obviously specific value, but the general character of the mouth-organs and antennæ, together with the agreement in the structure of the pleon, seemed to warrant its being placed in the same genus.

*Platophium inconspicuum*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXI.).

**Rostrum** inconspicuous; the outer corners of the front of the head rounded; back of the animal broad at the centre of the peræon; pleon closely flexed; first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles rounded; the fourth segment of the pleon longer than any other segment, very much longer than the fifth and sixth segments united; dark pigment-flakes retaining their colour in the spirit-preserved specimen.

**Eyes** broad oval, comparatively large, with numerous short ocelli.

**Upper Antennæ.**—First joint rather thick, shorter than the head, carrying a few slight spines. The remaining joints broken off.

**Lower Antennæ.**—First joint a little expanded, the first and second joints short, the gland-cone small; the third joint thick, little longer than broad, with a few slender spines; the other joints missing.

**Upper Lip** unsymmetrically bilobed.

**Mandibles.**—The cutting edge narrow, sharply toothed with five or six teeth; the secondary plate with four or five teeth which are thin and sharp; the spine-row with two rather broad denticulate spines; the molar tubercle broad, with strongly dentate crown, and a small laminar distally denticulate process on the edge of it; the first joint of the palp much longer than broad, narrow at the base, widening distally; the second joint about twice as long as the first, with three or four spines on and near the front
margin, and an oblique row of four long ones on the surface near the apex; the third joint intermediate in length between the first and second, widening distally, with seven pairs of long pectinate spines round the apical border, three spines a little below the apex near the outer margin, and another set below these.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes rather narrowly, the inner lobes rather broadly, rounded distally.

*First Maxilla.*—Inner plate not observed; outer plate with nine spines, none of them stout or with strong lateral denticles; two of the outermost appear to have three small lateral denticles, and three of the shorter spines show each a single denticle on the outer side; the first joint of the palp short, the second reaching beyond the outer plate, widening distally, on the dentate apical margin having four slender denticulate spine-teeth, and a more slender spine (perhaps belonging to this series) at the top of the inner margin; there are three or four other slender spines on the surface.

*Second Maxilla* resembling those of *Platophium chelonia*.

*Maxillipeds.*—Inner plates broad, about reaching the distal end of the palp’s first joint, in armature nearly as in *Platophium chelonia*; the outer plates reaching beyond the middle of the palp’s second joint, with four distant spine-teeth on the crenate distal part of the inner margin, and four or five other spines, forming the usual gradation, round the serrate distal margin; the palp nearly as in the species just mentioned, but the basal part of the finger very short, only a little longer than broad, and carrying at the apex a pectinate spine much more than twice as long as itself, besides a group of shorter spines, which are also longer than itself.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates broader below than above, produced below towards the front of the head in a narrow rounded point which carries a setule in a notch. The first joint nearly free from the side-plates, very little longer than the wrist, widening distally, the margins almost unarmed, except apically; the second joint short, with a group of long slender spines near the apex behind; the third joint scarcely longer than the second, the front and hind margins convex, the inner surface carrying some groups of long spines and the hinder margin likewise; the wrist a little longer and narrower than the hand, narrowing distally, the front margin with spines at the apex and one or two above it, the hind margin fringed with many long spines planted on or near it, the surface also carrying some more remote from the margin; the hand widening distally, the front margin convex, with some strong spines at various points on and near it, the surface also carrying spines at different points, the hind margin very slightly convex, smooth till near the palm, then having a long spine followed by a short one, and at the apex a palmar spine, which is succeeded by two or three others; the palm forming an obtuse angle with the hind margin is convex, pectinate, bordered with many submarginal spines, long and short, and has close to the hinge of the finger an appearance of a laminar process or broad tooth (not figured); the finger is short and broad, not reaching beyond the palm,
with a row of eight setules of different lengths set close together near the base of the sharp curved nail.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates broader than deep. The branchial vesicles more or less oval, not very large. The marsupial plates of great size, much longer and very much broader than the first joint of the limb, narrowing distally, surrounded by setae not so long as the breadth of the plate. The first joint larger than in the first gnathopods, but not so long as the hand, widening distally, with a few small spines on each margin; the second joint as in the first pair; the third joint a little longer than the second, with spines at two or three points of the hind margin and a group at its apex including two short spines, the distal margin straight; the wrist very small, scarcely as long as the third joint, which overlaps it, broader than long, with a long spine on the narrow hinder apex; the hand large, abruptly wider than the wrist, distally narrowing, with spines at four points of the convex front margin, the hind margin very short, carrying two slender spines and forming an apical tooth beyond this. The very oblique, slightly convex, deeply toothed or serrate palmar margin completes the distance required to match the long front margin; the serrations are occupied by a series of seven or eight strong palmar spines, other slender spines projecting from the surface; the finger is broad, of a length to match the long palm, the outer margin greatly curved, and having five or six submarginal setules; the inner margin is nearly straight till the narrow, acute, and inward curving nail is reached; at the base of this there are three or four setules close together, others being dispersed along the margin, and some extremely small triangular spine-teeth at intervals.

The Perwopods were unfortunately all missing. The second pair of marsupial plates were similar to the first, but more regularly oval. None of the branchial vesicles were very large.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines two in number, each having two pairs of retroverted hooks; there were no discernibly cleft spines; the joints were seven in number in each ramus, the terminal joint being unusually stout.

Uropods.—The first pair reaching back much beyond the second, the peduncles as long as the outer, shorter than the inner ramus, with four spines on the outer margin, and a large spine on the lower apex; the outer ramus with three or four marginal spines, and an apical group of four, of which one is very long; the inner ramus with seven spines along its slightly pectinate inner margin, three or four on the outer, and the apical group; the peduncles of the second pair very short, as long as the outer ramus, which has one submarginal spine and the apical group of four, including as in the other cases one very long one; the inner ramus is a little longer, with two spines on the outer margin, three on the inner, and the apical group; each of the third uropods is represented by a small inward-bent oval plate, shorter than the telson and not nearly reaching the end of it; these plates are covered by the telson except for a small strip of the outer margin;
they have a spine on the inner side of the distal end. In the figure ur.2., the line is incomplete which should have separated the inner ramus from the peduncle.

The Telson seems to be rather longer than broad, much rounded distally, with two spines on the surface at about the centre; whether these are planted on a raised process as in the companion species, I could not definitely ascertain.

Length.—The specimen measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment, one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—The single incomplete specimen, a female, was labelled as obtained at Port Jackson, 2 to 10 fathoms.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the small size of the creature, and its want of conspicuous armature.

It is separated by the structure of the gnathopods from the species which Mr. Haswell has named *Dexiocerella lobata* and *Dexiocerella lavis*. These are only partially figured in Mr. Haswell's paper, and I have not seen specimens.

Genus *Lsetmatophilus*, Bruzelius, 1859.


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Bruzelius, 1859 (p. 312). Boeck gives the following definition:

"Sixth and seventh segments of the pereon coalesced."

"Upper Antennæ attached to the great frontal process; flagellum not many-jointed; accessory flagellum wanting."

"Lower Antennæ equal to the Upper in thickness and length."

"First and Second Gnathopods with subcheliform hands; the Second pair the larger."

"First and Second Peræopods alike in shape, very strong; the third joint very short, the fourth and fifth elongate.

"The last three pairs of Peræopods alike in shape; the Fourth longer than the Third, the Fifth than the Fourth."

"The First Uropods biramous; the outer ramus shorter than the inner."

"The Last Uropods tubercular in form."

1 This is not the case in the species now to be described.
*Laetmatophilus purus*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXII.).

The front of the head somewhat produced, with a small pointed process in advance of the eyes on each side; the lower part emarginate for the insertion of the lower antennæ to the rear of the upper; the head with a small dorsal depression to the rear; the first five segments of the peræon each with a dorsal depression, giving the back a corrugated appearance; the third segment has a small ventral process at about the middle, and the second segment is a little produced ventrally, but not into a definite process; the fourth segment of the pleon is a little longer than any of the preceding segments, narrow, cylindrical; the following segment is very short. None of the side-plates are deep; the branchial vesicles on the second to the sixth peræon-segments are strongly bent forward, the pair attached to the second gnathopods being much smaller than the following pairs.

Eyes round, prominent on special lobes; retaining a dark colour in the specimen mounted in Canada balsam; the outer ring of ocelli contained thirty.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The first joint shorter than the head; the second thinner but much longer, the under margin fringed with long setiform spines; the third joint a little shorter and thinner, similarly furnished; the flagellum of three joints, together not quite so long as the third joint of the peduncle, similarly armed, the first joint much longer than the other two united, the second twice as long as the third.

*Lower Antennæ* stouter and much longer than the upper; the first two joints short, the gland-cone small; the third joint not long, rather thick; the fourth joint thinner than the preceding, as long as the second joint of the upper antennæ, with slender spines on the lower margin, some shorter and stronger spines on the upper, and some lateral groups; the fifth joint considerably longer than the fourth, with many spines on the lower margin; the flagellum practically of one thick joint, narrowing only near the apex, a little more than half the length of the fifth joint of the peduncle, with short spines of various thicknesses distributed about it, including two curved ones on the apex; the apex under a high power appearing to consist of two minute joints scarcely distinct from the large one.

*Upper Lip.*—The distal margin is here, if I am not mistaken, rather deeply but not broadly emarginate; but in *Laetmatophilus tuberculatus* Boeck says that the upper lip is distally rounded (paa Enden afrundet).

*Mandibles* not well observed; molar tubercle prominent, palp nearly as in *Platophium danae*.

*Lower Lip.*—Principal lobes broad, the convex distal and sinuous inner margins meeting in a small projecting lobe; the mandibular processes rather long, divergent, apically narrowed.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate inconspicuous; outer plate apparently with nine spines
on the distal margin, the lateral denticles of the spines few and not prominent; the first joint of the palp short, the second joint long, with six rather long spine-teeth, the outermost longest, on the distal margin, and two or three slender spines at the inner corner; some longer setiform spines on the surface.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plate shorter than the outer.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates reaching about to the apex of the first joint of the palp, with feathered setae on the inner margin, and on the broad distal margin some feathered spines and two short spine-teeth which are set wide apart; the outer plates broad, reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, having on the inner margin several spine-teeth not set very closely together, and followed on the apical margin by some longer curved spines; the first joint of the palp short, the second twice as long, not very strongly armed, the third a little longer than the first, extended over the base of the very short and small conical finger, the truncate tip of which carries some spines which are longer than the body of the finger.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint almost free from the side-plates, as is usual with all the limbs of the pereon in this genus; equal in length to the wrist or the hand, but narrower than either, narrowest at the neck, the margins almost entirely unarmed. The second joint longer than broad, with a few setiform spines on the lower part of the hind margin, and a group of three spines on the surface near the upper part of the front margin; the third joint broader than the second but not longer, tending to diamond-shaped, the convex hinder margin fringed with long pectinate spines, the surface having two groups; the wrist subequal in length to the hand, with two or three groups of long spines on the surface near the long front margin, and a few other groups elsewhere on the surface; the convex, gently crenate hind margin fringed with long feathered spines, twenty or more; the width of the wrist is greatest where it becomes free from the third joint, and lessens very gradually till quite at the distal end; the hand, starting from a narrow neck, widens immediately to its greatest breadth, and thence narrows gradually till at the distal end it is as narrow as at the base; there are several groups of long spines on and adjacent to the convex front margin, and on various parts of the surface, especially near the apex; at the greatest breadth, and therefore not far from the base, the long, crenate, slightly convex palm margin begins, and is bordered with a great number of long feathered spines, but also it is ornamented and armed by a row of ten palmar spines with serrate edges, set close together, not on the margin, but so far within the surface that the tips of most of them project beyond it; the long and strong finger matches this margin and has the distal half of its inner margin set with about a dozen slightly decurrent spine-teeth, its tip being formed by a small curved nail; the outer margin is convex.

Second Gnathopods much larger than the first. The first joint narrow at the neck, then widening so as to be much broader though it is not longer than the first joint in
the preceding pair; the hind margin convex at the upper part, then straight, carrying a setule here and there; the front margin double, nearly straight till the apex, which is produced on each border forwards rather than downwards in a pointed process; the second joint short, not longer than broad; the third joint rather longer than the second, the front and hind margins convex, the lower narrow, concave, the hinder with some small groups of spines, and a sharply pointed apex; the wrist diminutive, not so long as the third joint and not broader than long; the hand much longer than the four preceding joints united, and more than twice as broad as the first joint; it widens at once on both sides of the wrist, and has a convex front margin, and near to which there are several groups of tolerably stout spines; the front margin is almost straight, till near the apex, when it forms a narrow, blunt process or tooth and immediately beyond this a broad process, sharp at one end, but flattened towards the hinge of the finger; the surface near the hind margin is set with many groups of slender spines, and the hind margin with its processes is fringed in like manner; the very long and strong finger presses in closing against the acute points of the processes, and then, leaving a small interval between its smooth inner margin and the margin of the hand, rests its apical part against the side of the hand, not far from the base; there is no appearance of a nail; the greatest width of the hand is nearly at the level which the tip of the finger reaches, and is not equal to half the length.

The First and Second Pleopods were missing.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Pleopods were scarcely distinguishable from one another. The first joint a little longer than the third, but much shorter than the fourth or fifth, the front margin a little convex, carrying here and there a spinule, the hind margin having a little lobe near the top, the lower part nearly straight, carrying one or two strong spines, and apically acute; the second joint as long as broad; the third widening distally, the front straight, with one or two setules, the hind margin having a few strong spines near the middle, and a large group on the blunt decurrent apex; the fourth joint long, widening distally, the front margin straight, with a few setules, the hind margin serrate, with groups of spines at three or four points; the fifth joint still longer, of almost even width throughout, the front margin almost unarmed, the hinder with spines at four points, these spines being less stout than those of the preceding joints; the finger strong, not half the length of the fifth joint, distally very much curved, with a short sharp nail, the dorsal ciliun short, close to the hinge.

Pleopods.—The peduncles shorter than the rami; the coupling spines in the first pair were seven in a row, and six or seven in the other pairs, short, with a single pair of retroverted hooks at the apex; the joints of the rami number from eleven to thirteen, the first joint in each ramus being long and slender, except that the upper part on the inner ramus was dilated on the outer side. I could not detect any cleft spines.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair as long as the outer ramus, a little dilated
distally, with five spines on the outer margin and one or two on the inner; the outer ramus with five spines on the outer margin, one or two on the inner, and an apical group, including one spine much larger than the others; the inner ramus broader and very much longer than the outer, with seven spines on each margin, not in pairs, and an apical group of five including one long one; the terminal uropods consist of a pair of narrow oval plates, which reach beyond the telson when extended, but not nearly to the end of the peduncles of the first pair; when directed, in what seems to be their natural position, so that their apices touch, they are almost completely covered by the telson; on the inner side there seems to be a slight constriction before the apex is reached, and a little way above this a small spine finds its place.

The Telson seems to be almost circular, with a very thin distal edge.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, just upon a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—The single specimen, no doubt a male, was mounted in Canada balsam during the voyage, and labelled “Caprella parus, on Brissops lyrif. 18 Dec. 73.” The date corresponds with Station 142, lat. 35° 4′ S., long. 18° 37′ E.

Remarks.—The specific name adopted is that which was found on the label, and which perhaps referred to the transparency of the specimen.

The species evidently bears a strong resemblance to _Laematophilus tuberculatus_, Bruzelius, but in that species the upper and lower antennae are described and figured as nearly equal, and the hand of the first gnathopods is said to be shorter but broader than the wrist, statements which do not suit the present species, in which moreover the pereopods and branchiae differ from those figured for the other species.

Family _Iciliidae_, Dana, 1849.

In 1849 Dana established the Iciliidae as fourth family of the subtribe Gammaracea, placing in it the genera _Icilius_, Dana, and _Pterygoecra_, Latreille; in 1852, in the preliminary account of his own collections, he upholds the family with the genus _Icilius_ containing the single species _Icilius ovalis_. For his definition of the family, see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 255). In the same year Dana relinquished the family and made the Iciliine the third subfamily of the family Corophidae, with the genera _Icilius_ and _Pterygoecra_, _Icilius ovalis_ being now named _Icilius ellipticus_. For his definition of the group as a subfamily, see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 257). After a long interval of neglect the title was revived in 1886 by Gerstaecker, who in his “Divisio II., Gammarina,” “Tribus I. Corophiina,” places “Fam. 4. Iciliine, Dana,” containing the genera “_Icilius Dana,” “Icridium Grube (Pereionotus Sp. Bate),” “Phlias Guér.”

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)

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For this group Gerstaeccker gives the following definition:—"Body broad, depressed, head transverse, widened forwards, the eyes projecting laterally beyond the outline of the head, the upper antennæ without accessory flagellum. The two front pairs of limbs [first and second gnathopods] not differing in character (nicht fonnell abweichend) from those which follow [the pereopods], with the penultimate joint narrow and the terminal small, unguiform." Upon this it must be remarked that both in Icilius australis, Haswell, and in the new species, Icilius danae, there is a small accessory flagellum to the upper antennæ; in Percionotus, Bate and Westwood say that "the hands of the first two pairs [of legs] are subchelate," and so they are in the new genus Chosroēs, while in at least one species of Icilius the third joint in the gnathopods is as usual distinguished from the third joint in the pereopods by its different position in relation to the fourth joint. The strongly developed third uropods in Chosroēs distinguish it strikingly from the other genera. In Icilius and Chosroēs the upper antennæ are much shorter than the lower, while in Icridium, Pereionotus, and Phlias the upper are the longer. In Icilius and Chosroēs the mandibles have a well-developed three-jointed palp, while in Icridium, Grube states that the mandibular palp must be either closely concealed or absent. For Icridium also, Grube, whether rightly or wrongly, denies the existence of a telson. On the mouth-organs of Phlias and Pereionotus nothing, I think, has yet been published. Under these circumstances I provisionally accept the family Iciliæ for the two genera which have come under my own notice, both of which have the body broad and depressed; the eyes lateral, prominent; the mandibles with dentate cutting edge and secondary plate, strong molar tubercle, and three-jointed palp; the upper antennæ much shorter than the lower; the telson not cleft.

Genus Icilius, Dana, 1849.

1852. ibid, Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. of Arts and Sci., vol. ii.
1886. ibid, Gerstaeccker, Bronn's Klassen outf Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 497.

For the original definitions of the genus, see Notes on Dana, 1849 (p. 229) and 1852 (p. 257). At page 844 of his great work Dana gives a third definition of the genus as follows:—

"Body much compressed. Antennæ elongate, and having long flagella; the inferior pair longest. Feet not prehensile, all vergiform and unguiculate. Caudal styles six, furcate." In the specific description he explains that "the branches of the last pair [of
stylets or uropods] are quite unequal," a character which, in view of Chosroës, might be included in the definition of the genus. In the expression "body much compressed" he is evidently not referring to lateral compression, but to that between the dorsal and ventral aspects of the animal, for which the more usual phrase would now be—body much depressed.

_İcelius danæ_, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXIII).

Head and peraeon not compressed laterally, rostrum small, the peraeon widest at the fourth and fifth segments; the seventh segment dorsally produced backwards in a central tooth or angular process; the first and second segments of the pleon produced in like manner, the fourth segment of the pleon much longer than the fifth and sixth united, but from the doubling over it of the third segment its length is not perceived until it is separated from the third segment; the first three segments have the lower margins convex, the hinder sinuous, the postero-lateral angles acute; the sixth segment broader distally than at the base, a little upturned. The skin in many parts covered with rows of little dentate scales (see fig. _gn_.1).

The Eyes set on the sides of the head are prominent, almost spherical, the ocelli of which they are composed being long, narrow, and very numerous.

Upper Antenna.—The first joint not so long as the head, a little longer and thicker than the second joint, the third thinner and much shorter than the second; all three carrying several groups of slender spines; of the flagellum there are fourteen unequal joints remaining, the first the longest, some, perhaps all, having long apical spines, and being a little dilated distally at the insertion of the slightly feathered spines; the secondary flagellum has a single slender joint, not so long as the first of the primary, but it appears to have one or more joints missing.

Lower Antenna.—The first and second joints short, the gland-cone narrow and small, not extending along the third joint; the third joint scarcely so long as the united first and second, carrying spines in pairs at two or three points; the fourth joint about three times as long as the third, with several groups of spines; the fifth joint more than once and a half as long as the fourth, with numerous groups of spines along the lower margin and along the side; of the flagellum there are thirty-eight joints remaining, those at the distal end very long and narrow, the whole number together much longer than the long peduncle.

Upper Lip.—There is a shallow emargination in or near the centre of the distal margin, the middle of which is smooth, but has on either side a fur of close-set short cilia directed towards it, the more remote cilia being longer and not closely set.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge with six teeth; the secondary plate with four, this plate forming a thin lamina with very sharp teeth on the right mandible, while on the
left it resembles the principal plate in general structure; the spine-row of nine denticulate spines; the molar tuberdee prominent, with a strong circle of teeth round the crown, the outside of which is strongly ciliated; a round-headed process rises not far from the base of the palp; the first joint of the long palp longer than broad, with convex outer margin, the second joint long, strongly fringed with numerous pectinate spines on both margins, the groups being planted chiefly on the outer surface; the third joint long, curved, shorter than the second joint, fringed for almost the whole length of both margins and at the narrow apex with groups of spines, the concave inner margin having a close row of short spines, besides the less closely set long ones.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes distally broadly rounded and loosely ciliated; at the junction with the inner margin there are two minute spines, making a kind of apex; lower down on the inner margin are two more; the inner margin is not strongly ciliated, except at the basal part, where the crowded cilia become almost spine-like; the inner lobes are distally broadly rounded and closely furred; the mandibular processes moderately prominent, a little divergent, the apex rounded.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate narrowing to the rounded apex on which there are four plumose setae, one smaller than the other three; the broad outer plate has on the slightly convex distal margin eleven spines, of which seven are rather long and slender, with two or three lateral denticles on the inner side, the innermost spine having two or three little denticles also on the outer side; the other four spines are shorter, with a furcate appearance, the apex bending inwards and having on the outer side two unequal lateral teeth; the first joint of the palp is short, the second is long and broad, reaching beyond the outer plates, broader distally than at the base, with a series of twenty or more spines passing round the broad distal margin and some little way down the inner, those on the inner margin being slender, the others being spine-teeth; submarginal to these are about fifteen slender spines; eight or nine slender spines fringe the convex outer margin, the surface carrying six or seven more.

Second Maxillae.—The plates broad; the inner shorter than the outer, nearly as broad, with plumose setae along most of the straight inner margin, and some on the surface near the apex, which is broadly rounded, fringed with short spines which stop short of the outer slope; the outer plate is wider distally than at the base, the spines beginning below the middle of the inner margin, one series passing round within the broad rounded distal margin, another passing round the margin, some of the spines being very long, though a few at the outer extremity are comparatively short.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates broad, not reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, the inner surface having a triangular space covered with spines, the distal margin broad and flat, carrying three spine-teeth and many slender spines; the outer plates not nearly reaching the end of the second joint of the palp, the inner margin carrying about a dozen slender spine-teeth, and the apical margin half-a-dozen; there are besides
many longer spines planted submarginally in groups or singly; the apical margin forms an obtuse angle with the inner; the convex outer margin is quite smooth; the first joint of the palp is broad, with two or three groups of spines near the rounded outer apex; the second joint is not quite twice as long as the first, very broad, with three groups of spines adjacent to the outer margin, the convex inner margin crowded with long spines till near the apex, and at this part the rows of spines are set on the inner surface a little way from the margin, beyond which they greatly project; the third joint rather longer than the first, widening from the base, with the distal half on the front margin and over the inner surface, especially at the apex, set thickly with long spines; the finger slender, tapering, little curved, subequal in length to the third joint, a small spine-like nail forming the acute tip; the dorsal cilium at a little distance from the base.

The *triturating organs* of the stomach show on one side a row of short stout acute spines, within which is a longer row of about twenty-five longer spines, stout, apically denticulate, in a semicircle, the opposite side of the semicircle (or oval) occupied as usual by numerous slender spines, and some of this character rise from the intermediate surface.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates small. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, shorter than the wrist or hand, with a long spine near the centre of the hind margin; the second joint short, with a large group of long spines at the apex of the hind margin; the third joint rather longer, with several groups of spines along the serrate hind margin and the oblique distal margin, which has an acute apex in front; the wrist longer and broader than the elongate hand, narrowing a little distally, with six or seven groups of small spines near the smooth, slightly convex front margin; the hind margin tending to concave, set all along with groups of spines, about fourteen groups or pairs of groups, the spines of different lengths in each group, some near the apex of the joint of very great length, finely pectinate; the hand long and narrow, curved, with ten groups of spines on the concave serrate hind margin, the spines varying in length, many of great length and pectinate; the convex front margin has some spines near the apex, and at the apex a group of very long and strong spines, strongly pectinate; the finger is slender, half the length of the wrist, as long as the apical spines of the hand, curved towards the apex, with setules at five or six points of the inner margin, a group near the base of the nail, a dorsal cilium near the hinge, and also three or four setules along the front margin.

*Second Gnathopods.*—The side-plates rather larger than the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles a little longer and considerably broader than the first joint, much longer than broad. Marsupial plates much longer and broader than the branchial vesicles, and like them with one margin nearly straight, the other convex, the end rounded; there are long setæ all round, but none equalling the greatest breadth of the
plate. The limb closely resembles that of the first gnathopods, but the joints are rather longer and broader, and the spines on the hand are stronger and more numerous.

*First Peraeopods.*—The side-plates broader than the preceding pair, the hind margin ending in a slightly produced point. The branchial vesicles about as long and broad as the first joint. The marsupial plates more than twice as long as the branchial vesicles, with a breadth more than half the length, the longest of the surrounding setae scarcely equal to half the breadth. The first joint almost free from the side-plate, the front margin a little sinuous, with some spines near the apex, a second margin in front forming a lobe at the lower part of the joint, on the lower rim of which there are spines; the hind margin has three or four groups of spines; the second joint is short, with three spines at the apex behind; the third joint is much shorter than the fourth, widening a little distally, with spines at the apex in front, and at two points of the hind margin; the fourth joint as long as the first, shorter than the fifth, with four groups of spines on the front and three on the hind margin; the fifth joint with several groups of spines on both margins; the hind margin interrupted at a little distance above the apex, and armed with some stout spines, of which one is very prominent, fitted for the impinging of the finger; the apex itself has a stout spine and some small ones; the finger is short and stout, little more than a third the length of the fifth joint, the nail curved, acute; there are small setules along the outer margin and some submarginal to the inner border. There is no appearance of gland-cells in the limb or of any opening in the finger-tip.

*Second Peraeopods.*—The side-plates broader than the preceding pair, with convex front margin ending in a rounded apex, the hind margin produced more deeply in a triangular apex, the lower margin between these two apices being concave. The branchial vesicles rather larger than in the preceding segment. The marsupial plates distally of immense breadth, the surrounding setae short. The limb is broken; the three remaining joints are similar to those of the first peraeopods; it can here be seen that the apex of the front margin in the third joint is emarginate.

*Third Peraeopods.*—The side-plates broader than the preceding pair; the front lobe somewhat squared, but with a convex front and sinus lower margin; the hind lobe tending to triangular, the combined front and lower margin carrying some spinules, the hind margin sinuous. The branchial vesicles greatly dilated, nearly as broad as long. The marsupial plates, or at any rate one of them, much narrower than the branchial vesicles, not once and a half as long. The first joint of the limb not winged, but tolerably broad, the front margin convex, with five groups of spines, the hind margin double, one smooth, and slightly concave except at the top, the other carrying two groups of spines; the second joint short; the third similar to that of the preceding peraeopods, and having, as they also appear to have, a lobe behind higher up than the apex; the other joints missing.

*Fourth Peraeopods.*—The side-plates narrower than the preceding pair, the front lobe
with several slender spines at the top of the front margin and shorter ones below and on
the rounded corner, the lower margin straight; the hind lobe of about the same depth as
the front, with one or two small spines; the lower margin makes almost a right angle
with the hind margin. The branchial vesicles oval, about as broad as the first joint,
rather shorter, the neck bent. The three first joints of the limb similar to those of the
third peraeopods, but with some long spines projecting from one of the hind margins, and
the third joint rather longer than in the preceding pair; the other joints missing.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates small, not bilobed. Branchial vesicles very small,
very, with a triangular attachment, the upper end the broader. The first joint a great
deal longer and broader than the branchial vesicle, with four groups of spines on the
convex front margin, winged at the back, the hind margin of the outer surface being
lobed at the top, acutely pointed below and produced so as to overlap the second joint;
a smaller less acute process of the oblique lower margin also a little overlaps the short
second joint; the third joint is longer than in the preceding pair, and has spines at
some four points of each margin, those behind being the stronger; the other joints are
missing.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines small, straight, the slender shaft springing from an
abruptly broader base and carrying on one margin three or four hooks in a row below
the apical one, on the other about seven little teeth or serratures; the large first joint of
the inner ramus has from eleven to thirteen plumose setae along its inner margin, of
which in one pair the two uppermost, in another three, in another five, are not cleft, while
the following two or three become cleft spines with very unequal arms, and the remainder
have flexible terminations; it is here, not as usual the shorter, but the longer arm of the
cleft, which has the termination like the hand of a clock, though the expansion is very
slight; the joints of the rami are twelve to thirteen for the inner, fourteen to fifteen
for the outer, which is also rather the longer ramus.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with many marginal
spines, and pectinate edges; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, both fringed with
several spines along both margins, those on the inner the longer; both with a group of
apical spines and with the edges pectinate except near the base; the second uropods like
the first, their peduncles and inner ramus reaching nearly equally far, the outer ramus of
the second pair rather shorter than that of the first, the peduncles not quite so long as
the inner ramus; the peduncles of the third pair longer than the telson, shorter than the
outer ramus, not reaching so far back as the other peduncles, the margins carrying some
little spines or spinules, the inner produced much beyond the outer, with the apex rounded;
the outer ramus is a little longer than the outer ramus in the other pairs, with five spines
on one margin, six on the other, and one or more on the apex; the inner ramus is
missing in our specimen, but the muscles of the peduncles testify to its existence.

The Telson is small, about as broad as long, the sides parallel for more than half the
length, then converging to a broadly rounded apex, with a setule on either side; each lateral margin carries a small seta and setule where the convergence begins, and there are two setae and a setule upon the surface not far from each straight lateral margin.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, half an inch.

Locality.—Station 161, off Melbourne, April 1, 1874; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand. One specimen, female, with the eggs in a forward state of development.

Remarks.—The specific name is given in honour of the distinguished founder of the genus Icilius, with a view also to call attention to the resemblance between this species and the type-species Icilius ellipticus. From Icilius australis, Haswell, this species is distinguished by the produced dorsal point of the seventh peraeon-segment and the first two pleon-segments, by the length of the hand in the first peraeopods, and other particulars. In regard to the third uropods, Mr. Haswell says, “Inner ramus of sixth pleopoda foliaceous, outer small, long ovate.” The figure of these uropods would in some degree correspond with the third uropods of the present species, if the figure of those appendages in Pl. CXXXIII. were reversed and the outer ramus thus made the inner, with a minute outer ramus supplied; but the uropods in my figure are, I think, drawn in their natural position, and the cavity in the produced end of the peduncle suggests the attachment of something more than a minute ramus.

From Dana’s Icilius ellipticus, two lines long, “brought up on corallines in thirty-one fathoms” at Balabac Passage, north of Borneo, the present species differs in not having a produced point on the third pleon-segment, in having the head less produced in front and at the sides, the maxillipeds much more strongly unguiculate, if this may be judged from the fact that Dana’s figure of the maxillipeds does not show a nail at all. Dana regards the upper antennæ as “non-appendiculatae”; but it is possible that he overlooked the small secondary flagellum, or that it was accidentally missing. He describes the second joint of the upper antennæ as “a little longer than third,” and figures it in accordance with the description; he figures the second and third joints of the mandibular palp as subequal, and gives only two setæ to the inner plate of the first maxilla. Of the uropods he says, “The three pairs of stylets are rather long, and extend back some distance. The branches of the last pair are quite unequal.” In his figure these branches are indistinct, the inner shorter than the outer, but not minute.

Genus Chosroës, n. gen.

Near to Icilius.

Upper Antennæ without secondary appendage.

The third joint of the mandibular palp longer than the second.

1 Catalogue of the Australian Stalk- and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, pl. iv. fig. 4, 1882.
Outer plates of the Maxillipeds not reaching beyond the middle of the palp's second joint.

Hands of both pairs of Gnathopods subchelate, not linear.
The Third Uropods with long equal or subequal rami.
The generic name is that of an Armenian king, of whom an account may be found in Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

*Chosroës incisus*, n. sp. (P1s. CXXXIV., CXXXV.).

*Rostrum* minute; body broad-backed, especially at the centre of the person, thence narrowing towards the pleon, the last three segments of which are ventrally flexed; the fifth segment of the pleon shorter than the sixth.

*Eyes* broadly oval, with many scores of narrow oceli; their position is close to the lower margins of the head, and very near the two lateral points where the front margin, which is concave on each side of the rostrum, joins the convex lower margins.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The first joint much thicker than the second, not so long as the second and third united, with a small spine on the lower apex; the second joint longer and thicker than the third; the flagellum much longer than the peduncles, with thirty-four joints remaining, the joints not long, widening a little distally, each having several small narrow calceoli, at intervals armed with groups of long and broad cylinders; the second and third joints of the peduncle likewise having calceoli, there being not fewer than a dozen round the apex of the third joint; the appearance presented by the calceoli being as if four stalked cups were planted one within the other, the basal cup smaller than the next, and the two following smaller than the basal.

*Lower Antennæ.*—The first two joints very short, the third also short, widening distally, the fourth longer than the third, and the fifth than the fourth, all three having a few spines and small calceoli; the flagellum stout, with twenty-four short broad joints remaining, furnished with small calceoli.

*Upper Lip.*—Distal margin evenly convex, as observed in the small specimen.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge angled, divided into seven teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible divided into a row of five teeth, the plate on the right mandible smaller, appearing in profile to have two narrow teeth, but in a broadside view rather to end in two laminae, one much wider than the other; the spine-row of five spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with long teeth round the dentate crown, cilia on the side, and a plumose seta; there is a process near the base of the palp, such as is found in so many genera; the palp very large, the first joint short, the second both broad and long, with many spines along the front margin, including five in a row near the base, of which the uppermost is the longest, and a group of about fifteen set in a curve on the distal part of the outer surface, the central the longest; there are others between these

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groups, most or all being feathered; the third joint is longer but narrower than the second, much curved, nearly the whole extent of the concave front margin being closely fringed with long and short feathered or pectinate spines, the longer ones being submarginal in origin; there is a dense group of not very long spines on and below the narrow truncate apex, and close to the base of the outer margin there are two on the outer surface.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes broad, distally rounded; the inner lobes appearing to be scarcely separated from the principal; the mandibular processes small.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate with two strong plumose setæ on the narrow oblique apical margin just below the pointed apex, on which, in the small specimen, one maxilla has a third setæ; the inner margin much ciliated; the outer plate having eleven strongly denticulate spines on the apical margin, one row of five with numerous small denticles, from four to seven in number, the other row of six rather stouter with stronger denticles, two or three in number; the first joint of the palp a little longer than broad, the outer margin longer than the inner, the second joint reaching considerably beyond the outer plate, with very convex outer margin, the distal margin carrying seven serrate spine-teeth, the outermost the longest, and one submarginal setiform spine; in the small specimen there are only four spine-teeth.

Second Maxillae.—The outer plate shorter than the inner, each with numerous strongly feathered spines round the apical margin; a few shorter spines are on the outer margin of the outer plate below the apex, and some larger plumose setæ longer than the spines on the inner margin of the inner plate.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates not nearly reaching the distal end of the palp’s first joint, with plumose setæ on the inner margin, three spine-teeth and some feathered spines on the distal margin; the outer plates scarcely reaching the middle of the second joint of the palp, the inner margin without spine-teeth, but fringed with some eighteen pairs of slender submarginal spines; without break in the series of spines, beyond the apex of the inner margin, the distal margin has its curve set with eight strong feathered spines; the first joint of the palp is not especially short, and has several groups of spines on the inner margin, and a group at the apex of the outer; the second joint is not twice as long as the first, densely fringed with spines on the inner margin, having also two groups on the inner surface, and three on the outer margin; the third joint is narrower but nearly as long as the second, the distal half buried in successive rows of spines; amidst those round the apex a short finger with a short sharp nail dimly appears with several spinules along its inner margin near the nail. In the fig. m.r.p., on Pl. CXXXIV., the palps appear to have five joints, but the line which divides the outer plate from its base, though it represents an actual thickening of the joint along the line of the muscles, should have been omitted, as it is misleading.

The triturating organs of the stomach show an outer row of short, strong, acute,
slightly bent spines, within which is a row of longer spines, straight and strong, and apically denticulate, the series being continued by spines that are much more slender.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, directed a little forwards, with a spine on the lower margin. First joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, not much longer than the hand, the distal half wide, the front margin nearly straight, the inner surface having a few long setae, each apex carrying some slender spines; the second joint of equal length and breadth, with one or two slender spines at the middle of the hind margin, and a long row round the apex of it; the third joint rather longer, with several groups of spines round the hind margin and across the pointed apex, and one on the convex front margin; the wrist subequal in length to the hand, but not so broad, broadest at the centre, with spines at the apex of the front margin, the hind margin closely fringed with numerous spines, the inner surface carrying two oblique rows, one composed of three or four groups passing from the hind margin to the distal; the hand oval, narrowest at the base, with six groups of spines along the serrate hind margin, the front margin with two or three groups, and the inner surface having seven or eight large groups distributed about it; the palm gently convex and slightly oblique, joining the hind margin by a gentle curve, a row of about ten palmar spines being set, some on the inner, some on the outer, surface at the junction; the palm is fringed with submarginal slender spines; the finger tolerably broad, with smooth inner edge fitting evenly over the smooth edge of the palm, and not projecting beyond it; a small dorsal cilium near the base; almost all the spines that have been mentioned, except those of the palm, are finely pectinate.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates deeper than the preceding pair, with the lower margin evenly convex and carrying a spine at the hinder corner. (They are twisted out of their true position in the figure.) The branchial vesicles elongate, widening distally, longer than the first joint. The marsupial plates extensive, far wider and longer than the branchial vesicles, surrounded by setae, not as long as the greatest breadth of the plate. The limb closely resembling that of the first gnathopods, but more elongate, the wrist longer than the hand, and the numerous spines of its hind margin showing in many cases a far stronger pectination.

First Peropods.—The side-plates much broader than the preceding pair, broader below than above, with the hind margin concave, a spine on the rounded lower corner. The branchial vesicles a little longer than the first joint. The marsupial plates as in the preceding segment. The first joint reaching much below the side-plate, with the hind margin smoothly convex, carrying a few apical spines, the front margin dilated into a winged lobe near but not at the apex, with two spines at its distal end, the inner margin a little dilated at the upper part, then straight, with an apical group of spines; the second joint short, with spines at the apex behind; the third joint much shorter than the fourth, widening distally, with two small groups of spines on the hind margin, stronger spines at
two points of the front margin, and a group on its decurrent apex; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, rather wider above than below, with small spines at three points of each margin; the fifth joint slightly curved, with small groups of spines at three points of the concave hind margin, spinules at four points of the convex front, and spines at its apex; the finger short, with a strongly feathered dorsal cilium close to the base.

Second Perseopods.—The side-plates broader than the preceding pair, the front margin very convex instead of almost straight, the long lower margin straight, the hind margin deeply excavate, the rounded lower portion carrying two spines. The marsupial plates of great breadth, with one margin almost straight, the other very convex, and the distal end somewhat truncate. The limb as in the first pair so far as observed; the fifth and sixth joints missing.

Third Perseopods.—The side-plates much broader than deep, the front and hind margins convex, the two lobes very distinct, of about equal depth, the front one with a spine at the front corner, its lower margin rounded, the hinder with an irregularly angled lower margin carrying two spines. The branchial vesicles longer than the first joint but not so broad. The marsupial plates a little smaller than the preceding pairs, with broadly rounded distal margin. The first joint a little longer than broad, the front margin carrying three groups of pectinate spines, the hind margin at the upper part convex, slightly notched for a few setules, below the middle having as it were a triangular piece cut out; the lower margin sinuous, projecting behind considerably beyond the second joint; apart from the wing the hind margin on the inner surface is nearly straight and would give a broad joint narrowest at the top and there fringed with several long spines; the short second joint has some apical spines; the third joint is much shorter than the fourth, with a narrow neck, then much widened, having on the front two groups of several small spines, and behind three or four large groups, that on the slightly decurrent apex including very many spines; the fourth joint, with the margins nearly parallel except at the base, has four groups of spines on each, those behind being the longer; the fifth joint a good deal longer and narrower than the fourth, has five groups of spines on each margin; the finger is short and narrow, not a third the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Perseopods.—The side-plates not so broad as the preceding pair, the front margin nearly straight, with a spine at the apex, the lower margin of the front lobe convex; the hind lobe produced below the front one, with its hind margin straight, its inner nearly so, and the lower angled, carrying two spines. The limb broken, the three remaining joints like those of the third perseopods, but larger, the inner hind margin of the first joint forming an obtuse angle and showing no spines, the third joint having five groups of spines on the hind margin.

Fifth Perseopods.—The side-plates smaller than the preceding pair. The limb apparently similar to that of the fourth perseopods. A fragment of a limb, probably
belonging to this pair, had on the hind margin of the fourth joint seven groups of spines and five on the front; the more slender and not much longer fifth joint had eleven groups behind and six in front; the finger not a fourth the length of the fifth joint.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines small, the apex sharp, its retroverted hook distally broad; there is another hook below it still broader; in each case the hook seems to stretch across the shaft, instead of forming a pair of lateral hooks, as is more usual; there are five cleft spines on the pair of pleopods examined, the same pair having nineteen joints to the outer ramus and eighteen to the inner.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair considerably longer than the rami, with a spine at the apex of one of the upper margins and three on the distal part of the other; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, each with numerous spines along the margins, and a group at the blunt apex; the peduncles of the second pair subequal in length to the inner ramus, with spines at five points of one of the upper margins, one, two, or three together; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, with five spines along the inner margin and five elongate groups along the outer margin, numbering three, five, six, six, two, in the respective groups; there is besides an apical group; the inner ramus has seven spines along the inner margin, eight groups along the outer, and an apical group; the peduncles of the third pair are shorter than the rami, reaching beyond the peduncles of the other pairs, with a group of spines at the outer apex; the rami broad, lanceolate, equal in length, a little shorter than the inner ramus of the first pair, longer than the other rami, the inner with numerous spines and feathered setæ along each margin, the outer with spines and setæ along the inner margin, and groups of spines intermingled with some single spines along the outer margin; both with serrate margins and the apex acute.

The Telson elongate, about as long as the peduncles of the third uropods, widest at the base but almost immediately narrowing, not twice as long as the greatest breadth, but more than twice as long as the breadth below; the apical border with a triangular emargination, a little way above which on either side a dentate line upon the surface carries four large spines with accessory threads and a cillum; of the apices on either side of the emargination one is rounded and has two submarginal spines, the other is more acute and shows but one spine.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the middle of the third pleon-segment, seven-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 314, near Cape Virgins, January 21, 1876; lat. 51° 35' S., long. 65° 39' W.; depth, 70 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 46°. One specimen, female.

Station 313, off Cape Virgins, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long. 67° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 47°8. One small specimen, young.
Remarks.—The young specimen is the subject of Pl. CXXXV.; its length, from the rostrum to the extremity of the second segment of the pleon, is less than one-tenth of an inch; the figures will, I think, sufficiently show, without a detailed description, that the differences between the smaller and larger specimens are only such as might be expected between a very young specimen and an adult; in the young the spines are fewer on the palp of the first maxillæ, on the maxillipeds, gnathopods, uropods, &e.; the telson is much shorter in proportion to its length; the pleopods have a single cleft spine, and only four or five joints to the rami; the third uropods are not lanceolate. The latter difference recalls the still more remarkable divergence between the third uropods of the young and of the adult in Amathilla homari (Fabr.), better known as Amathilla sabini (Leach), a divergence which was pointed out by Bruzelius in the Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 51, 1839, and further noticed by Buchholz, in Die zweite deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, in 1874.

The specific name refers to the peculiar hind margin of the first joint in the third and following pereopods. It is a curious coincidence that, after the capture of a single specimen of the young of this new species at one station, at the very next station, but much more than a hundred miles away, a single specimen of the adult should have been obtained. The two large specimens of Andania gigantea from far greater depths present a similar coincidence that is even more striking.

Family Helaidæ.

In 1872 Boeck named the Helainæ as second subfamily of the Corophiidae, and in 1876 defined it as follows:—

"Mandibles with the third joint of the palp shorter than the second.

"Maxillipeds with the outer plate armed on the inner margin with few but strong teeth.

"The body slender, depressed; the side-plates tolerably small.

"Antennæ?"¹

"Legs rather elongate; First Gnathopods larger than the Second.

"Last three pairs of Percepods graduated in length, the hinder the longer; the first joint not dilated, linear; the fourth joint very small.

"First and Second Uropods biramous, the Third uniramous."

This definition Boeck had given in 1870 as that of the genus Hela, and in his later work, the definition of the subfamily is allowed to stand for the character of the single genus contained under it. Sars in 1882 relinquishes the subfamily Helainæ altogether, including its one genus under the family Corophiidae.

¹ Both pairs very long; upper with secondary flagellum, see Hansen, loc. cit.
Genus *Neohela*, S. I. Smith, 1884.

1870. , Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 180 (269).
1875. , Metzger, Zoologische Ergebnisse der Nordseefahrt, p. 299.

For the original description of the genus, see Note on Boeck, 1860 (p. 325). S. I. Smith, in substituting a fresh name for the preoccupied *Hela*, does not give an independent definition of the genus, but supplies some notes on the new species *Neohela phasma*. "The antennulae," he says, "are much longer than the rest of the animal; the first segment of the peduncle is nearly as long as the width of the head; the second segment is much more slender than the first and more than three times as long; the third segment is more slender than the second and considerably longer than the first; there is a well-developed secondary flagellum, as long as the third segment, and composed of about nine slender segments; the primary flagellum is very slender and about one and a half times as long as the peduncle. The third segment of the peduncle of the antenna just reaches the distal end of the first segment of the peduncle of the antennula; there is a small spiniform tubercle on the outside of the first segment, in line with the lateral spine of the head and the spiniform anterior angles of the first and second epimera. The distal portion of each antenna is wanting in the single specimen examined."

The very imperfect specimen, which I have provisionally named *Neohela serrata*, leaves me unable to speak with anything like decision on the proper position of the group.

*Neohela serrata*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXVI.).

*Rostrum* short; lateral lobes of the head small, not produced so far as the rostrum; the animal elongate, somewhat compressed, the back rounded; the side-plates all shallow; the first three segments of the pleon much longer than any of the pereon-segments, the postero-lateral angles of the first with a scarcely perceptible point, of the second more decidedly acute, of the third prominently so; the first five segments of the pleon have the hind margin dorsally dentate with sharp teeth, for the most part alternately longer and shorter, numbering about ten on the first segment, six on the fifth, and fifteen on the other three which have a prominent central tooth, particularly strong on the third pleon-segment; there are setules between the teeth; the fourth segment is longer than any of the pereon-segments; the sixth is produced backwards into long sharp points below on either side of the telson.
Eyes doubtful, apparently small, round, composed of few ocelli, situated on the lateral lobes of the head.

Upper Antennae.—First joint rather thick, longer than the head, narrowing a little distally, and carrying a few spinules; the second joint longer and thinner, with a comparatively long spine high up on the surface and another at the apex, and having the surface, at least on one side, studded with rows of spinules, besides having in common with the first joint a generally roughened hairy appearance all over. The other joints missing.

Lower Antennæ.—First two joints very short, the gland-cone short, decurrent; the third joint rather stout, longer than the united first and second, carrying a few spines and spinules. The other joints missing.

Upper Lip with the distal margin not quite symmetrically emarginate, the round tract on either side of the emargination carrying some short spine-like cilia directed inwards.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge divided into six or seven teeth, the most prominent not being the outermost; the secondary plate of the left mandible (on the right of the Plate) is divided into four strong teeth; on the right mandible this plate is less stout, with small teeth; the spines of the spine-row vary in number from seven and eight on one specimen to ten and eleven on the other, all appearing linear when seen edge-ways, but those near the cutting plates having in reality a broad shaft, widening for some distance from the base, and then rather abruptly narrowing to a serrate linear termination; the molar tubercle large and prominent, with some strong teeth round part of the rim of the dentate crown, a plumose seta and (observed only in one specimen and only in the right mandible) a small dentate process on the outer side of the trunk of the tubercle; the palp is long, the first joint short, scarcely longer than broad; the second joint elongate, with many lightly feathered spines along the inner margin and on the surface; the third joint shorter than the second, but nevertheless elongate, with the outer margin convex, the inner nearly straight, carrying long feathered spines at intervals, the almost acute apex having two or three; there are also spines along the surface, most of which are smaller than the marginal spines.

Lower Lip.—The outer and inner lobes and mandibular processes not showing any striking peculiarities, but not well enough observed for description.

First Maxille.—The inner plate with nine or ten very long plumose setae on the sinuous inner margin; the outer plate with ten spines on the truncate distal border, the innermost spine straight, with some minute lateral teeth, the next shorter, with a small denticle on the outer side, the following pair similar to these two; in the centre there are two, which each have a short and a long lateral denticle on the inner margin, while between them in the adjacent row is a longer spine which has only little teeth if any; of the three outermost spines, which as usual are rather stronger than the rest, one
has a single lateral denticle, one has some minute teeth, and one appears to be unarmed; the first joint of the palp is short; the second joint widens distally and on the dentate distal margin carries seven spine-teeth, and has seven setiform spines submarginal to these.

*Second Maxille.*—The outer and inner plates nearly equal both in length and in breadth; the inner with twelve plumose setae in a series beginning near the base of the inner margin and curving towards the outer apex, also having a series of spines beginning below the middle of the inner margin and passing most of the way round the apex; the outer plate with longer spines round the apex, except the three outermost which are slight, the subapical series beginning a very little way down the inner margin.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, having plumose setae on the inner margin, three strong spine-teeth and several feathered spines on the rather broad dentate distal margin, and a hooked spine-tooth near the apex of the inner margin; the outer plates reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, the lower part of the inner margin smooth, though having the slender spines on the surface projecting beyond it, the distal part gently crenate, set with six spine-teeth, the distal margin almost truncate, serrate, with four spines, of which the outermost is setiform; the first joint of the palp unusually short, with a setiform spine on the inner apex; the second joint long and slender, not very broad, with a setiform spine on the outer apex, and many such spines along the inner margin; the third joint twice as long as the first, with spines round the inner and apical margins and on the distal part of the surface and outer margin; the finger slender, not so long as the third joint, with a long spiniform nail and two setae at the base of the nail on the inner side; the dorsal cillum very long, close to the hinge.

The *triturating organs* of the stomach do not appear to have any of the spines very strong.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates below much broader than the depth, the lower margin nearly straight, serrate, forming with the oblique front margin a strongly produced acute angle. The first joint attached at the lower hind corner of the side-plate, with spines along both margins, set at a little distance from the edge; the second joint short, with some spines at the apex behind, the third joint longer than the second, with spines at four points of the straight hind margin, and groups across the distal margin, some of the spines in which are both long and strongly pectinate on two edges; the wrist about as long as the first joint and except at the two ends much wider, the long front margin slightly convex, having five or six groups of spines on it or closely adjacent; behind, the wrist attains its greatest width abruptly on leaving the third joint, and then, at an angle with the smooth margin by which this is attained, the convex and irregularly denticulate hind margin runs to the junction with the hand, the wrist gradually narrowing, bordered with long and strong pectinate spines, and having others planted
singly or in pairs along the surface; the hand, a narrow oval, as long as the wrist but not so wide, with six groups or rows of long pectinate spines adjacent to the front margin; the hind margin a little serrate, with a few long slender spines and some spaced palmar spines; at a little distance from the hind margin are some slender feathered spines, the groups being close set near what may be reckoned as the palm-border, of which the portion nearest the hinge is almost straight or tending to concave; the finger is slender, about half the length of the hand, the outer margin convex, with a long dorsal cilium close to the hinge, the inner margin nearly straight as far as the nail and set with several setules, the nail about one-third the length of the basal part of the finger.

Second Gnathopods longer than the first, but with a narrower wrist. The side-plates with the breadth and depth equal. The first joint longer than in the preceding pair, but scarcely so wide; the second and third joints narrower than in the preceding pair, the third with fewer spines and the apex acute; the wrist very elongate, yet scarcely so long as the first joint, its greatest width much nearer the distal end than the base, with spines at seven points of the slightly convex front margin, and five or six large groups of long pectinate spines on the serrate hind margin, besides slighter spines on the surface, and on the oblique distal part of the hind margin; the hand in general form is a long narrow oval, shorter than the wrist, but longer than the hand of the first gnathopods, which it much resembles in armature, though the front margin is more lightly spined, the hind margin is not serrate or scarcely so, and the palm is pretty distinctly marked by a shallow concavity, over which the finger curves, leaving a narrow elliptical space between its inner margin and the palm; the finger resembles that of the preceding pair, except in having its inner margin more concave.

First Peraeopods.—The side-plates like the preceding pair. The marsupial plates narrow, shorter than the elongate first joint of the limb.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates rather broader above than in the preceding pair. The first joint long and narrow, with some slender spines at intervals along the hind margin, and some spinules on the front; the second joint quite short, with some small spines at the apex behind; the third joint thinner than the first, but very little shorter, with spines of very different lengths and spinules at seven or eight distant points of the slightly concave and serrate hind margin, and at five points of the slightly convex front; the fourth joint very elongate, but thinner and shorter than the third, with spines and spinules at six points behind and five in front; the fifth joint elongate, thinner than the fourth, carrying some spinules; the length not determined, the joint being broken.

The other peraeopods were missing. One or two of the branchial vesicles were observed to be broadly oval.

Pleopods.—The peduncles long, distally produced in a small acute process which seems to coalesce with the first joint of the outer ramus; the peduncles, at least in the
third pair, had numerous marginal spines; the coupling spines are long and slender, with a sharp apical pair of retroverted hooks, another slender pair just below, and a little further down two more hooks unsymmetrically placed; the cleft spines were observed to be five in a series on the first pair, four on the third, with long unequal arms, the inner margin of the longer arm distinctly serrate; the joints of the rami number from twelve to fourteen; the outer rami is perhaps slightly the longer.

The Telson is long and narrow, deeply cleft, the outer lateral margins converging, but the apices being broken it could not be determined what acuteness was attained.

The Uropods were all broken.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the extremity of the broken telson, three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 1491, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Island, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Two specimens. One of the specimens was certainly a female, as the marsupial plates were present. From this the figures marked A in the Plate were taken; the remainder from the other specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the ornamentation of the pleon.

In the imperfect state of the specimens the genus must remain to a certain extent doubtful, but there is sufficient likeness between this species, so far as it can be made out, and Hela monstrosa, Boeck, to justify their being, at least provisionally, placed side by side. Boeck says of his species that the mandibular palp is short, and that the spine-row consists of two spines.

Family Lysianassidae (see p. 606).

Genus Kerguelenia, n. gen.

Mandibles with the long three-jointed palp attached to the extreme front of the trunk; cutting plates, spine-row, and molar tubercle wanting.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate apparently rudimentary or wanting; the outer plate carrying five short spines; the palp broad, two-jointed.

Maxillipeds.—The inner and outer plates small, the palp four-jointed, very long and slender.

Lower Antennae.—The third joint of the peduncle as long as the fourth.

First and Second Gnathopods slender, having the second joint and wrist elongate; the first gnathopods neither chelate nor subchelate; the second gnathopods minutely chelate.

The Third Peraeopods with the first joint scarcely expanded; the Fourth and Fifth Peraeopods with that joint expanded widely.
The First and Second Uropods biramous, the first extending much beyond the second; the Third Uropods small, uniramous.

Telson doubtful, probably very small, undivided.

The name of the genus is taken from Kerguelen Island, which the Challenger Expedition has shown to be a locality of notable interest with regard to the Amphipoda. From Boeck’s definition of the Lysianassinae this genus differs in the formation of the mandibles, the tenuity of the maxillipeds, the want of the brush on the first joint of the flagellum of the upper antennæ; in not having the first joint of the third pereopods dilated, and in having the fifth pereopods shorter instead of longer than the fourth. But in the maxillipeds it agrees with the new genus Sophrosyne, next to which for this reason I propose to place it; it agrees with Menigrates obtusifrons, Boeck, in the character of the upper antennæ, so far as can be judged from Boeck’s own description and figure, and with the same genus in the relative length of the two last pairs of pereopods. From Acontiostoma, of which it is in respect to the gnathopods and some other points suggestive, it is widely removed by the character of the maxillipeds and the position of the mandibular pulp. The general character of the antennæ, the peculiarities of the gnathopods, the shape of the deep side-plates, as indeed of the whole animal, and the pereopods, all clearly point to the inclusion of the genus in the family Lysianassidae, although the structure of the mandibles must give it rather the air of an intruder.

Kerguelenia compacta, n. sp. (Pl. XVa.).

A compact little species, discovered among the Hyperina too late for the description to be inserted in its proper place; in outward appearance it resembles the Stenorthioideæ even more than the Typhidæ; of the pereon-segments the fifth is the longest and deepest; the third pleon-segment has the postero-lateral angles almost right angles, the fourth pleon-segment is elongate, as long as the third; the fifth is very short, the sixth narrow, longer than the fifth. Colour of the specimens preserved in spirits, a light brown.

Eyes not perceived, but not certainly absent.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint thick, not much longer than broad, carrying three feathered cilia; the second joint rather longer than broad, much narrower and shorter than the first, carrying one feathered cilium; the third joint shorter and narrower than the second; the flagellum of five little joints, successively narrower, together not so long as the first joint of the peduncle, the second with an apical filamentary cylinder, the last with some minute setules; the secondary flagellum consisting of three joints, which are rather longer than the first three of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—The first joint a little expanded, closely coalesced with the second,
of which the gland-cone is minute; the third joint a little bent, widest at the base, longer than the two preceding united; the fourth joint narrower than the third, which it equals in length, somewhat bent; the fifth joint shorter than the fourth; the flagellum tapering, of four or five joints, successively shorter, all of them together not equal to the last two joints of the peduncle.

_Mandibles._—The trunk somewhat curved, narrowing to the distal end, at which the palp is attached, and apparently not fitted to serve any other purpose than that of holding the muscles which move the palp; first joint of the palp very short, second long, unarmed, third more than half the length of the second, with five setiform spines on the distal part and apex of the inner margin.

_First Maxilla._—The outer plate carrying on the oblique apical margin five very short spines or spine-teeth, serrate on the inner edge; the palp far outreaching the outer plate, its first joint as broad as long, more than half the length of the second joint, which has two little spines on the broad slightly indented apical border.

_Second Maxilla._—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer, with four setae on the rounded apex; the outer plate similar in form to the inner, with twice as many setae or spines on or near the apical margin.

_Maxillipeds._—The inner plates reaching about to the middle of the first joint of the palp, the apical margin sloping outward, carrying two little spines; the outer plates reaching about to the end of the first joint of the palp, with four setules or spinelets on the inner and apical margins; the first joint of the palp rather elongate yet less so than any of the three following joints, which are subequal in length, but the third rather longer than the second or the narrow tapering fourth; two or three apical setules constitute the whole armature of the palp.

_First Gnathopods._—Side-plates deep, the anterior margin an arc of a circle with the hind margin for its chord. The first joint attached rather above the centre of the hind margin of the side-plate, not reaching the lower border, its margins nearly parallel, unarmed; the second joint more than half the length of the first, as long as the wrist; the third joint shorter than the second, its hind margin much longer than the front, ending in a pointed apex closely adpressed to the wrist; the wrist a little longer than the hand, its front margin longer than the parallel hinder one; the hand narrow, tapering, with two or three tiny setules on the distal part of the hind margin; the finger very small, a little curved, having in a serration of the hind margin a feathered setule as long as the finger itself, standing out at an angle from it, and followed by a much smaller setule in another serration.

_Second Gnathopods._—Side-plates a little longer and rather less broad than the preceding pair. The first joint attached as in the first gnathopods, but longer than in those, about reaching the lower border of the side-plates, the lower half wider than the upper; the second joint more than half as long as the first, not quite so long as the
wrist; the third joint much shorter than the second, flask-like, with the bulb at the distal end; the wrist much longer than the hand, with numerous setae on and near both margins; the hand not so long as the second joint, an elongate oval, distally sharpened so as to form a little blunt palm process from which a setule projects, and against which lies the minute finger with its strongly bent tip, forming a microscopic chela; the sides of the hand are furred with numerous tufts of setae, and at the distal end of the front margin there are the spines usual in the Lysianassidae overarching the finger. These spines were damaged, so that the pectination which might be expected could not be observed.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader and deeper than the preceding pair, the hind margin slightly concave. The first joint attached considerably above the centre, not nearly reaching the lower border of the side-plate, widening a little from the base; the second joint short, the third distally widened, longer than the fourth, the front apex a little produced downwards; the fourth joint abruptly narrower than the third, at the hinder apex of which it is attached, slightly curved, with three spinules on the concave hind margin; the fifth joint a little curved, subequal in length to the third, with a spine at the hinder apex; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods.—The side-plates rather deeper and immensely broader than the preceding pair, the excavation behind being about half the depth, and more than half the breadth of the plate, the hind margin below the excavation rounded. The limb very similar to the preceding pair, the third joint scarcely so much expanded distally, the fourth with a single spine on the hind margin, the finger rather stouter and much shorter.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates with the hind lobe deeper than the front, the breadth slightly greater than the depth of the hind lobe. The marsupial plates very narrow, with two apical setae. Marsupial plates were not observed attached to any of the other limbs. One pair of oval branchial vesicles was seen, but it was not ascertained how many more pairs there were. First joint attached just above the distal margin of the front lobe of the side-plate, a little wider but not longer than the first joint in the preceding peraeopods, with a pair of apical spinules on the nearly straight front margin, and a row of three a little higher up, the hind margin convex; the second joint short, with a few spinules on the front margin; the third joint longer and much more dilated than in the preceding peraeopods, with four spinules on the front and three on the much bowed hind margin, besides one or two at each apex; the hinder apex acute, completely overlapping the narrow fourth joint, which has a spine at the middle of the front margin and two at its apex; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, similarly armed, shorter than the corresponding joint in the preceding peraeopods; the finger rather more than half the length of the fifth joint; the nail small.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The side-plates much deeper than broad, the margins nearly parallel, the hinder longer than the front. The first joint wider than the side-plate, rather longer than broad, the front margin convex, with some spinules along the lower
half, the hind margin nearly straight, carrying a few cilia; the rest of the limb very similar to that of the third peraeopods, the finger rather longer.

_Fifth Peraeopods._—The side-plates a little broader but not quite so deep as in the preceding segment, the hinder margin convex, much longer than the front, the lower margin very convex. The first joint greatly expanded, a little longer than broad, the front margin nearly straight, with two or three spinules on the lower part, the hind and lower margins smooth, curved; the second joint very short, with two or three spinules on the front margin, behind overlapped by the first joint; the third joint much smaller than in any of the other peraeopods, with spinules at three points of the front margin, and one on the hind margin, of which the sharp decurrent apex quite overlaps the small fourth joint; the fifth joint shorter than in the preceding pair, but considerably longer than the fourth joint; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint.

_Pleopods._—The peduncles rather widely separated at the bases, with two little oval processes projecting between them. The coupling spines small, with slender shafts, having three or four retroverted teeth on each margin; a single cleft spine on the inner ramus; the inner ramus seemingly with five, and the outer with six, joints.

_Uropods._—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami; the rami acute, the lower and outer longer than the upper and inner, the lower having two small spines, the upper having one on the proximal half; the peduncles of the second pair about equal in length to the rami, which resemble in shape those of the first pair, but are unarmed, reaching very little beyond the peduncles of the first pair, the lower and outer rather longer than the other; of the third pair the peduncles were not clearly discovered and must in any case be very short; the single ramus of each uropod curved in towards the other, being broader distally than at the base, the two lying apparently under a shallow transparent telson.

_Telson_ not clearly distinguished, seemingly very small, wider than its length, forming a small arc of a circle.

_Length_ from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, in the position figured, about one-seventh of an inch.

_Locality._—Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Two specimens.

_Remark._—The specific name explains itself.

Family _Pardaliscidae_, Sars (see p. 990).

_Synopioides macronyx_ (see p. 1000).

A second specimen of this species, which, like that already described, had been mounted in glycerine during the voyage, was labelled "Townet at trawl, Nov. 1875, 2025 fms., South Pacific." It may be presumed that this belongs to Station 293,
lat. 39° 4' S., long. 105° 5' W.; bottom temperature, 34° 4; while the other specimen came from lat. 38° 7' S., long. 94° 4' W., the bottom temperature there being 35° 3.

**Length**, without the antennæ, nine-twentieths of an inch, from the front of the head to the extremity of the first uropods, the second uropods being broken, and the last uropods missing.

**Remarks.**—While the specimen from Station 205 was a female, the specimen from Station 293 appears to be a male, and the difference of sex may account for certain variations which might otherwise be regarded as of specific value. In the present specimen there is a clearly defined, only slightly depressed, rostrum, with the convex lateral margins meeting in a pointed apex; the third joint of the mandibular palp is not very elongate; the first gnathopods have the wrist almost as long as the hand; the first and second peraeopods have a slight convexity of the hind margin of the fifth joint, and the finger almost linear; the peduncles of the first pair of uropods are considerably longer than the rami. Should the foregoing differences be thought to require the institution of a separate species, I propose for it the name *Synopionides secundus*. The following particulars are in all probability common to both forms, although they were not observed or could not distinctly be made out in the specimen first described; the third segment of the pleon is dorsally produced at the centre of the hind margin into a short blunt tooth; the fourth segment a little in advance of the hind margin has a longer acute tooth or process, but the back of this segment being depressed along the centre, a lateral view showing the raised outer margin and the projecting central process gives a bidentate appearance to the segment. The maxillipeds have much greater resemblance to those of *Pardalisca* (see Pl. XCIII.) than, from their condition in the first specimen, I was able to perceive; the inner plates are a little less rudimentary than in *Pardalisca*, but they are very small, conical, without spine-teeth, carrying three setae, one of these being very long and planted on the apex; there are also some setae on the outer apex of the joint to which the inner plates belong; the following joint is very large, with two setiform spines apart from one another on its outer margin; the outer plates where free from the basal part of the joint are small, not quite reaching to the apex of the first joint of the palp, the outer margin smooth, the apical margin carrying three spines at intervals, curved, graduated in size, the largest outermost; the inner margin has six slender spines distant from one another; the first joint of the palp is longer than broad, with smooth margins; the second is about once and a half as long as the first, with long, plumose spines or setae, not very numerous, on the inner margin; the third joint is about as long as the second, with setae on both margins, chiefly near the distal end; the finger is long and tapering, with a setule at the base of the nail; this description of the maxillipeds must be taken in correction of that given on p. 1001. The triturating organs are of rather peculiar shape, narrow at one end and broad at the
other, the inner margin as it approaches the widened end being set with six or more powerful, strongly projecting spines, graduated in size, the largest at the broad end of the organ, the rounded apical part being set with a fan-like arrangement of slender spines. The fourth pereopods in this specimen were preserved, although, unfortunately, in an imperfect condition; they have the first joint intermediate in size between that of the third and fifth pairs; the third joint much longer than in the third pereopods, rather shorter but broader than in the fifth; the fourth joint longer than the third and longer than in the fifth pair, with spines at five or six points of the front margin, and smaller spines at seven or eight points of the hind margin; the fifth joint is nearly as long as the two preceding together, and, therefore, of very great length; the slender sixth joint was broken; the distal part being broken in each of the last three pairs of pereopods, it can only be stated with the necessary reserve, but still as almost a matter of certainty, that the fifth are longer than the third, and the fourth longer than the fifth.

Concluding Observation on the Gammarina.

In 1876 Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm writes with regard to Tristan da Cunha, that they there found “Gammarus everywhere under stones.” It is possible that specimens were not thought worth collecting, but at any rate I have not found in the collection of Amphipoda entrusted to me any shore specimens from Tristan da Cunha.
Tribe II. AMPHIPODA CAPRELLINA.

Head in general with the boundaries marked, but otherwise coalesced with the first segment of the peron; exceptions rare (Platycyamus).

The second to the seventh segments of the Peron as a rule distinct; occasionally two of them coalesced (Platycyamus thompsoni, Protella haswelliana). ¹

Pleon degraded, consisting of one, two, or (Cercops) five small segments.

Eyes two.

Antennæ, two pairs; the upper larger than the lower, without accessory flagellum.

First Maxillæ with the inner plate undeveloped.

Maxillipeds with (Caprellidæ) or without (Cyamidæ) two ² pairs of plates, and generally with the palp four-jointed; the palp rarely one-jointed (Platycyamus).

The side-plates of the peron never largely developed.

Pleopods wanting; Uropods never more than two ² pairs, and those more or less rudimentary.

In 1813 Leach established the Caprellini as sixteenth family of the Class Crustacea, and fourth family within the tribe Gasteruri, giving for it the following brief definition—"Body six-jointed, all the articulations except the second and third bearing feet. Two oars on each side, placed on the sides of the second and third joint." As he assigned to this family the two genera Caprella and Cyamus, it is practically equivalent to the Amphipoda Caprellina. In 1814 Leach changed the name Caprellini into Caprellidæ, which he called the fourth tribe of Gasteruri, including in it the new genus Proto. In 1815 and 1816 he took what must be considered a backward step, since in the third section of the legion Edriophthalma he united this group with the Isopoda. He made it the first division of its section, improving the classification by forming two subdivisions, the first for Proto and Caprella, the second for Larunda [Cyamus], but erroneously assigning "Pedes 14" as a general character of the division. ⁴ See Notes on Leach, 1813 (p. 84), 1814 (p. 86), 1815 (p. 90). In 1817 Latreille established the order Laenodipoda to receive this group, which he had previously, under the name Cystibranchia, combined with the Isopods. See Notes on Latreille, 1817 (pp. 95, 99). For further definitions

¹ In Platycyamus thompsoni (Goss) Lütken says that the branchiæform segments, that is, the third and fourth, in the female though not in the male, are coalesced for the greater part of their breadth; in Protella haswelliana, Mayer says that the sixth and seventh segments are coalesced.

² In Cercops Krøyer observed only one pair of plates, but thought that the second pair had by its small size escaped his observation.

³ The "two very small, oval or vesicular organs" at the base of the first uropods in Cercops, which Krøyer figures and describes, cannot, with respect to their form and position, be regarded with any probability as representing either pleopods or uropods.

⁴ In the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Art. Anulosa, p. 423, he says without qualification, "Division I. Body with all the segments bearing legs." In the Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi., he says of the legs, "paria tertium et quartum saepius sparsus," no doubt in allusion not to rudiments of the actual legs but to the branchia.
of the Læmodipoda, see Note on Desmarest, 1825 (p. 123); Latreille, 1825 (p. 125), 1829 (p. 138); Burmeister, 1837 (p. 171); Milne-Edwards (Caprellines), 1838 (p. 174); Milne-Edwards, 1840 (p. 184); Kroyer, 1843 (p. 202). In 1828 Zenker included this group in the Leptomere, which he made the second family of the Isopods. In 1852 Dana made this group, under the name Caprellidea, the first subtribe of the Amphipoda, with the two families Caprellidae and Cyamidae; see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 256). Spence Bate in 1856, drawing up his system of classification in concert with Westwood, divided the Amphipoda into “Group A. Normalia,” and “Group B. Aberrantia,” the latter containing the single family Caprellidae; in 1857 he added to this group the family Dyopedidae, and in 1862 he retained the group unaltered, except that the name Dyopedidae was changed into Dulichide, and the family Caprellidae was divided into Caprellidae and Cyamidae. This arrangement is also followed by Bate and Westwood in the British Sesile-eyed Crustacea. Boeck in 1870 made the Caprellidae the fifth family of the Gammaride, with two subfamilies, the Caprellinae and Cyaminae; in 1872–1876 he made the Amphipoda Caprellina the third division of the Amphipoda, with the two families Caprellidae and Cyamidae. Sars in 1882 and 1885 follows this arrangement with the unimportant alteration of calling the Caprellina the third tribe instead of the third division. Mayer in 1882 reverts to the Læmodipoda as the name of one of the three principal groups, whether to be called subtribes or divisions, of the Amphipoda, including in it the two families, the Caprellidae and Cyamidae. Carus in 1885 adopts the same terminology, except that he calls the Læmodipoda the first tribe of the Amphipoda. Gerstaecker in 1886 calls the Læmodipoda the second suborder of the Amphipoda; for the definition see Note on Gerstaecker, 1886 (p. 579). Bovallius in 1886 makes the Caprellidea the fifth tribe. An objection may be raised to the name Caprellina, on the ground of its calling attention too exclusively to one only of the families, and that not the one which embraces the oldest genus in the group, namely Cyamus, Latreille; on the other hand the term Læmodipoda has been criticised as implying an attachment of the first gnathopods to the head, which is in no case actual, and in Platyceamus not even apparent; there is also, I think, an advantage in having the names of the three divisions or tribes of the Amphipoda terminating alike.

Family Caprellidae, White, 1847.

Mandibles with dentate cutting edge and secondary plate; with or without three-jointed palp.

Maxillipeds with two ¹ pairs of plates and the palp four-jointed.

Body narrow, more or less cylindrical; side-plates often present, though rudimentary.

¹ See note on Maxillipeds in the character of the tribe.
The Perxon seldom or never\(^1\) carrying seven pairs of fully developed limbs. Branchial Vesicles on the second, third, and fourth, or only on the third and fourth, segments of the perxon.

Pleon with one, two, or five segments. Uropods.—Two pairs, one or both being sometimes scarcely appreciable.

The name Caprellidae for this family appears first, so far as I remember, in White’s List of the specimens of Crustacea in the collection of the British Museum, 1847; in 1857 White gave the following definition:—

"Body elongated, cylindrical, and very narrow. Four well-developed antennae. Legs long and slender. Coxa fused with the body of the animal. Animals not parasitic."

For Kroyer's definition of his equivalent subdivision, Caprellina, see Note on Kroyer, 1843 (p. 202). For Mayer’s definition of the family Caprellidae, see Note on Mayer, 1882 (p. 535). Mayer describes the genera known to him in the following order, Cercops, Proto, Caprellina, Protoella, \(^\text{AE}g\)ina, \(^\text{AE}gin\)ella, Caprella, Podalirius. Accepting this order as far as the older genera are concerned, I insert the genus Dodecas after Proto, change the name Caprellina into Caprellinopsis, provisionally placing the new genus Caprellinoides immediately after it, and following this by the new genus Protellopsis, finally allowing the preoccupied name \(^\text{AE}g\)ina to be absorbed in \(^\text{AE}gin\)ella.

Genus Proto, Leach, 1814.

1817. Proto, Latreille, Le Règne animal, t. iii.
1817. Leptomera, Latreille, Le Règne animal, t. iii.

\(^1\) In Proto there are seven pairs of limbs, but the third peraeopods, though with the full number of joints, by their comparative shortness indicate an arrest of development.
For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Leach, 1814 (p. 86). It is thus defined by Mayer, though not verbally as follows, yet to this effect:—

"The *Pereon* with seven pairs of completely developed legs.

"The *Mandibles* with a palp.

"Branchial *Vesicles* on the second, third, and fourth segments of the *Pereon*.

"Pleon one-jointed, having in both sexes two pairs of two-jointed *Uropods* (Fussstummel).

"Lower *Antennae* without motor-setæ (Ruderhaare), the flagellum in the adult animal consisting of more than two joints."
The *Third Peripods* may on the one hand be regarded as completely developed, inasmuch as they have the full number of joints, but, on the other hand, compared with the elongate limbs which precede and follow them, they have a dwindled appearance that might well be attributed to incomplete development.

*Proto nova-hollandii*, Haswell, 1880.


Head and body without spines; the very short first segment of the peraeon intimately coalesced with the head, the following segments successively longer to the fifth, the sixth as long as the fourth, shorter than the fifth, the seventh very short; the second segment dilated at about the middle in the male, but more proximally in the female, in each case at the point of attachment for the second gnathopods.

Eyes rather large, dark in specimens preserved in spirits, not regularly rounded, the ocelli numerous, as many as a hundred and fifty to each eye.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint not as long as the head with the first segment; the second joint much thinner than the first, not twice as long; the third joint intermediate in length between the first and second; the flagellum of seven slender joints, carrying short cylindrical filaments, these joints together not as long as the peduncle; the second and third joints of the peduncle and the joints of the flagellum with the margins minutely tuberculate in the male, but not, or almost imperceptibly, in the female, in which the flagellum is of six joints.

Lower Antennæ much slighter than the upper, the peduncles of which they equal in length; first and second joints very short; third a little longer than the preceding two together; fourth a little shorter than the fifth; fifth about equal in length to the third joint of the upper antennæ; flagellum of three very slender joints, together not equal to the fifth joint of the peduncle in the male, but equal to it in the female, in which this joint is not longer than the fourth.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge with five unequal teeth on one mandible and six on the other, of which one is more prominent than the rest; the secondary plate with four teeth on one mandible, probably on both; there are also some laminar spines, not seen with sufficient distinctness for particular description; the second joint of the palp with the spines few and scattered, the third with two at the apex and several at a little distance from the apex on and near the oblique ciliated apical or inner margin.

First Maxillæ.—The outer plate with six slender spines on the distal margin, only weakly denticulate; the palp with the apical margin not expanded, carrying four
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little teeth or spines, and a spinule or two on a little indent near the top of the inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates small, not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, not strongly armed; the outer plates small, reaching little beyond the inner, about level with the apex of the first joint of the palp, the distal part of the inner margin serrate, armed with a few spinules; the first joint of the palp scarcely longer than its distal breadth; the second joint about twice the length of the first, broad, with slender spines on the inner margin; the third joint not much shorter than the second; the finger as long as the third joint.

First Gnathopods.—First joint as long as the hand, but narrower, widening a little distally; third joint a little longer than the second, with half-a-dozen slender geniculate spines across the inner surface, the middle of the convex hind margin furred, the front apex acute, resting on the wrist; the wrist much longer than the third joint, shorter and much narrower than the hand, the front margin smooth, the hinder furred, the inner surface carrying many slender spines; the hand widening from the base to the apex of the short hind margin, which is partly furred, the adjoining surface being microscopically marked with lines of pectination, the apex itself forming a strong denticle tooth-process carrying setules and a palmar spine; from the cavity of this process rises on the inner surface a much smaller triangular process, also carrying a palmar spine; from this point to the narrowed apex of the hand the long convex palm, which almost usurps the place of the hind margin, is planted with numerous small spines and a few setules; the front margin is smooth, not very convex, with four transverse rows of long graduated spines on the adjoining surface; the finger is as long as the palm, slender, curved, with a very small dorsal cilium close to the base, and some cilia or hairs near the smooth inner margin.

The Second Gnathopods much larger than the first, especially in the male, in which the hand is immensely dilated; in structure the second gnathopods much resemble the first, except in regard to the wrist, which is here scarcely longer than the third joint, almost coalescent with the hand, to which it forms a very narrow base; the finger is bulky in some proportion to the size of the hand, having in the Challenger specimen of the male a small incurring of the inner margin near the base. The male specimen was defective beyond the second segment of the pereon.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates small, but very distinct, much broader than deep. Branchial vesicles small, a narrow oval. Marsupial plates large, the fringing setae small. The limb very slender, first joint nearly as long as the segment; second slightly narrower than the first, little longer than broad; third longer than the fourth, the two together about as long as the first; the fifth a little longer than the fourth, scarcely narrower; the finger slender, tapering, curved at the acute tip, nearly as long as the fourth joint.
Second Peræopods as nearly as possible like the first peræopods, both pairs being without armature, except a few microscopic hairs or cilia.

Third Peræopods missing; the muscles running to this pair and the place of articulation are rather behind the centre of the segment.

Fourth and Fifth Peræopods missing, articulated at the extremities of their respective segments.

Length of female, without the antennæ and hind limbs, a fifth of a inch; length of the second gnathopod of the male, with the finger open, more than a tenth of an inch.

Locality.—Port Jackson, Australia; depth, 2 to 10 fathoms. Three defective specimens, an adult male, a female with the marsupial plates fully developed, and another female of the same size with the marsupial plates quite small.

Remarks.—It seems in the highest degree probable that this is the species described by Mr. Haswell as Proto novæ-hollandiæ, but his account of the first and second peræopods does not agree, being as follows:—"First pair of perciopoda slender, as long as the second and third segments of the pereion, with a slight tooth on the posterior margin of the propodos. Second pair much larger than the first or third, rather longer than the cephalon and the first two segments of the pereion, the carpus, propodos, and dactylos short, the propodos armed with four spines and a row of serrations on its anterior border." These observations may be true of the male, and yet not apply to the female, but it seems unlikely that the second peræopods should differ so much from the first, since in the other known species of the genus these two pairs, so far as they have been described, are in close agreement.

Genus Dodecas, Stebbing, 1883.


Mandibles with an elongate three-jointed palp.
Lower Antenne with a flagellum of more than two joints.

The First and Second Gnatopods and Fourth and Fifth Peræopods fully developed; the First and Third Peræopods feebly developed, the Third not having the full number of joints; the Second Peræopods wanting.
Branchial Vesicles on the second, third, and fourth segments of the pereion.
Pleon undivided.
Uropods two-jointed.

The generic name is derived from the Greek δώδεκας, a set of twelve, this genus being distinguished from the rest of the Caprellidæ by having twelve limbs (in six pairs) attached to the pereion.
With regard to the three systems of arrangement proposed by Mayer in his "Caprelliden," pp. 18, 19 (1882), \textit{Dodecas} in the first will stand after \textit{Proto} and \textit{Protella}, in the other two between \textit{Proto} and \textit{Caprellina}.

\textit{Dodecas elongata}, Stebbing, 1883 (Pls. CXXXIX., CXL.).


\textit{Body} smooth, sometimes more or less speckled, very long and slender; the first and second segments of the peraeon very long and slender in the male, much shorter and rather thicker in the female, in both sexes the first broadest at its junction with the almost completely coalesced head, and narrowest at its junction with the second segment, which is broadest at the part where the limbs are attached; the third and fourth segments are shorter in the male, and much shorter in the female, than the fifth and sixth; in the female the third is widened distally, the fourth proximally; in both sexes the seventh segment is very short.

\textit{Eyes} prominent, round or a little oval, situate near the top and front of the head, small, but with the ocelli very numerous.

\textit{Upper Antennae} large and long, the first joint of the peduncle stout, about as long as the head, the second joint more slender, from two and a half to three times as long, the third more slender and a little shorter than the second; the flagellum showing in different specimens seven, eight, or nine joints, of which the first is much the longest, with setules at three or four points of the lower margin, the remainder having each an apical setule, all except the last being a little dilated distally, the whole flagellum much shorter than the fifth joint of the peduncle.

\textit{Lower Antennae} very slight in comparison with the upper, the flagella of which they do not greatly exceed in length, nor in thickness at all, except at the base, the first and second joints appearing to be completely coalesced, the gland-cone minute, the third joint a little longer and more slender than the preceding two, the fourth joint nearly twice as long as the three preceding together, the fifth nearly as long as the third and fourth together; the flagellum of three, four, or five very slender joints, together not so long as the last joint of the peduncle.

\textit{Upper Lip} distally rather deeply divided into two unequal lobes, the margin smooth.

\textit{Mandibles}.—Cutting plate divided into five strong unequal teeth, of which the lowest is bifid, the others sometimes assuming the same appearance from wear; in one specimen the right mandible had but four teeth, not showing any signs of loss or breakage, while the new growth displayed the usual five; the secondary plate on the left mandible nearly as large as the primary, its broad distal edge divided into five or six teeth; on the right mandible this plate is less powerful, its distal edge broad and

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)

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nearly straight, with a small tooth at the top, which is evidently liable to be worn down, the remainder of the edge perhaps finely serrate; on each mandible there are two plates similar in form to the secondary plate of the right mandible, but successively smaller; these are followed by a group of backward curving spines, nine or more in number on the left, perhaps less numerous on the right, mandible; there does not appear to be any dentate molar tubercle; the first joint of the palp is about half the length of the second; the second, which has seven or eight slender spines distributed over it, is very little longer than the third joint; of this the front margin is clear for nearly the first half, the remainder carrying a series of from ten to thirteen spines, one at either end being more than twice as long as the rest; the apex of the joint is acute. The figure which Hock\(^1\) gives of the mandible of "\textit{Leptomera pedata}," in many respects resembles the mandibles just described, and a similar arrangement is observable in \textit{Caprellina longicolis}, Nicolet, judging from a specimen sent me from New Zealand by Mr. G. M. Thomson.

\textit{Lower Lip}.—The principal lobes pretty widely dehiscent, their rounded distal margins finely ciliated; the inner lobes large and prominent, distally rounded; the mandibular processes apically narrowed.

\textit{First Maxilla}.—Inner plate wanting or at most rudimentary; outer plate carrying six spines on the truncate distal margin, the innermost and three following pectinately feathered, but not strongly, the two outermost having each a strong lateral tooth on the inner side and a very slight pectination of the margin near it; the first joint of the palp not longer than broad, the second long, with several pectinate spines on the denticulate apex, and setæ or setiform spines along much of the inner margin.

\textit{Second Maxilla}.—The inner plate short, but a little broader than the outer, with about fourteen slender spines round the apical margin, the series slightly descending the inner margin; the outer plate similarly armed, but with the margin less convex and the spines very unequal in size, none on either plate being strongly feathered or pectinate.

\textit{Maxillipeds}.—The inner plates not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, having four setiform spines crossing the distal end of the outer surface, the apical border concave, with two little teeth at its outer corner, a small spine-tooth inserted below the inner corner, the margin itself near to this corner bearing an arrangement of three large, closely-set spine-teeth, two with their serrate edges facing one another, the third and largest intermediate, overlapping and out-topping the other two, with its serrate edge facing outwards; the distal part of the very convex outer margin is a little serrate; the basal part of the joint carrying these plates rises on the outer surface to a divided apex, each half carrying five setæ in two sets; the outer plates are smaller than the inner, and reach just to the apex of the first joint of the palp, the inner margin serrate, armed with setiform spines, the outer margin convex, smooth except for some microscopic

\(^1\) \textit{Carcinologisches,} Taf. viii. figs. 1, 16, 1879.
serration apically; the first joint of the palp is not much longer than broad, with two or three setæ near the apex of the almost straight inner margin; the second joint nearly twice as long as the first, the inner margin fringed with setæ, of which there are also groups on the inner surface, the third joint widening from the base, the apical margin oblique on the inner side and fringed with setæ, on the outer side carrying a setule, and with its rounded edge overlapping the base of the fourth joint; the fourth joint longer than the third, curved, pointed, a little ciliated, and having a small dorsal cilium very near the base.

**Triturating Organs.**—These are small, not regularly oval, apparently without any armature except a row of seven or eight rather broad, slightly pectinate spines, along a margin which slightly projects.

*First Gnathopods* attached just where the segment coalesces with the head, close to the base of the maxillipeds; the first joint narrow at the base, widening distally, not greatly longer than the hand in the male; the second joint rather longer than wide; the third not much longer than the second, somewhat rhomboidal, with a group of spines at the slightly furred hinder apex, and others on the surface; the wrist narrow at the base, then widening, shorter than the hand, with numerous setiform spines on the surface and along the hind margin; the hand abruptly wider than the wrist, tending to oval, narrowest distally, with several groups of spines on the surface near the front margin, the hind margin, as distinct from the palm, short, ciliated; the palm-border long, convex, fringed on both sides with short spines and setules, the cavity at its junction with the hind margin of the hand being set round with five unequal palmar spines, larger than those along the border; the finger large, curved, matching the palm, with some small cilia on the inner margin, and a very small dorsal cilium near the hinge. The hand in the female is rather smaller than in the male.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Attached, in the male, close to the hinder end of the segment, which is here abruptly dilated, and bulbous in the lateral view; in the female the attachment is near to the front end of the segment, which from this point of considerable dilatation narrows backwards; the first joint narrow, widening a little distally, of great length in the male, more than twice as long as in the female, being nearly three and a half times as long as the branchial vesicle in one sex to once and a half in the other; the second joint short; the third in the male about twice as long as the second, but scarcely so much in the female; narrow at each end; the wrist narrow, of very great length in the male, sometimes even longer than the first joint, though sometimes shorter, in the female shorter even than the third joint, almost triangular; the hand oval, long and stout, the base in the male a little narrowed, the front margin almost unarmed, as likewise the much shorter hind margin; the long convex palm beginning with an emargination, of which the tips are serrate, and on either side of which large palmar spines are planted; beyond this the border is fringed
on both sides with numerous short spines and occasional setules, and apically forms a small tooth or projection, between which and the hinge of the finger it is crenulate, the fringe of spines not being interrupted; the finger is large, curved, acute, matching the palm.

First Peræopods.—Attached a little behind the centre of the segment, which is here a little dilated in the male, and greatly in the female. Branchial vesicles narrow and elongate, about two-thirds the length of the limb. Marsupial plates much longer and enormously broader than the branchial vesicles, in some specimens adorned with numerous dendritic colour-spots. The limb extremely slender, and smooth; the first joint longer than the third and fourth together; the second longer than broad; the third a little shorter than the fourth and fifth together; the fourth and fifth subequal; each of the five joints having a setule at or near the apex of the hind margin; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, with convex front margin, broad at the centre, the tip acute, near which the hind margin has a row of about six small spines, the bases of which are broad. The relative proportions of the joints vary to some extent with age and sex.

Second Peræopods wanting. The branchial vesicles are attached at the centre of the segment, which in the male is here very slightly dilated, while in the female as usual the anterior part of the segment is broad, the posterior narrow; the branchial vesicles scarcely so large as the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—Attached behind the centre of the segment, small and degraded, with only four distinct joints; from the shape of the first of these it may be supposed that it represents the second and third coalesced; it about equals the length of the next, or fourth joint; the following or fifth joint is about equal to the two preceding united, and is rather stouter, somewhat curved; the finger is half the length of the preceding joint, strongly curved, acute.

Fourth Peræopods.—Attached at the distal end of the segment, which is here dilated; the first joint elongate, like all the others except the second, distally a little widened, rather longer than the fifth joint; the second joint scarcely longer than broad; the third joint rather shorter than the fourth, widened a little distally; the fourth subequal to the fifth, having a spine near the base on the front margin; the fifth joint having a pair of spines near the base and several single spines along the course of the front margin and some setules on the hind margin, the spines simple except for the accessory thread on the outer side; the finger curved, acute, as long as the fifth joint.

Fifth Peræopods.—Attached at the distal end of the short seventh segment, similar in general to the preceding pair, but the first joint much shorter, the fourth, fifth, and finger considerably longer than in that pair. In the relative proportions of these joints there is some amount of variation, whether it be from individual difference or due to age or sex.
Uropods.—Of these small appendages the first pair are the longer; in each case the first joint is much longer than the second, and its fringe of spinules on the concave side much stronger.

Length.—The longest specimen is figured at the top of Pl. CXXXIX., to the right. From head to pleon, in the position figured, this measures an inch and a half; the upper antennæ in front are more than an inch long, and the hinder pereopods are capable of extension to the length of half an inch, giving a total extensibility of at least three inches; the second gnathopods in this specimen are an inch in length; more than any other Crustacean, with the exception perhaps of Rhabdonectes, this animal suggests the geometrician’s definition of a line, as length without breadth. The females, which do not appear to attain so great a length as the males, are as usual broader in the marsupial region.

Localities.—Station 149r, Rhodes Bay, Kerguelen Island, January 27, 1874; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. A male and three females (mounted in Canada balsam); also a great entangled mass of specimens of both sexes.

Station 149g, off London River, Kerguelen Island, January 29, 1874; depth, 110 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen, female, and two mounted specimens.

Kerguelen; 100 fathoms; two mounted specimens, female (Stations 149c or 149j).

Genus Caprellinoides, n. gen.

Mandibles with a three-jointed palp.
Lower Antennæ with a flagellum of (probably) more than two joints.
The Third Peræopods with only three distinct joints, of which the last is not unguiform; the First and Second Peræopods wanting.
Branchial Vesicles only on the third and fourth segments of the Peræon.
Pleon one-jointed.

The generic name alludes to the likeness between this genus and Caprellina, G. M. Thomson. The name Caprellina, having been earlier applied to the whole group, cannot, I think, be used for a genus within the group, and I have therefore proposed in the Note on Nicolet, 1849 (p. 233), to change it into Caprellinopsis, being under the impression at the time that Note was written that the species for which a new genus is now instituted would fall under Mr. Thomson’s Caprellina. Caprellinopsis, however, differs from Caprellinoides, in that the mandibles have, besides several slender spines, two broad laminar spines like those in Dodecas elongata, and that it has three pairs of branchial vesicles, and the degraded third peræopods ending in a strong claw.

In Mayer’s first system Caprellinoides will stand between Caprellinopsis (= Caprellina, Thomson) and Podalirius, in his second perhaps between Proto and Caprellinopsis,
and in his third along with Αἰγινα and Αἰγινελλα. In the arrangement which Mayer adopts for his own work Caprellinoides might provisionally follow Caprellinopsis, but the doubtfulness of the lower antennæ and the uropods prevents any certain decision.

_Caprellinoides tristanensis_, n. sp. (Pl. CXI.1).

_Body_ smooth, slender; the rather skull-like head with the closely coalesced first segment of the peraeon together shorter than the second segment of the peraeon; this much shorter than the third, the third shorter than the fourth, the fourth about half the length of the narrow and elongate fifth, the sixth not quite so long as the third, the seventh not longer than broad; the second segment is dilated anteriorly and narrow distally, the third and fourth, as usual in the female (which sex alone was available for investigation), much dilated, the third narrow for a very short space in front, the fourth abruptly narrowed and tapering for the distal third of its length. The pleon has the appearance, viewed laterally, of consisting of two very small joints, the second much smaller than the first, but such an appearance is explained by Mayer¹ to be due to the valve at the opening of the intestinal canal.

_Eyes_ not clearly made out.

_Upper Antennæ._—First joint stouter than the second, but not so long; second joint twice as long as the third; the third a little widened distally; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, of four elongate joints, the first as long as the second joint of the peduncle, with two cylindrical filaments, each of the other joints with one such filament; there are a few setules or cilia on the peduncle as well as on the flagellum.

_Lower Antennæ_ not much longer than the peduncle of the upper, the first two joints very short, the gland-cone small, decurrent; the third joint about as long as the coalesced first and second; the fourth joint longer than the three preceding united; the fifth joint rather longer than the fourth; of the flagellum only two joints remaining, the second considerably longer than the first, the appearance of its distal end indicating that a third joint had probably been broken off.

_Upper Lip_ apically cleft.

_Mandibles._—The cutting plate divided into five teeth; the secondary plate, at least on one of the mandibles, nearly as broad as the primary, and likewise divided into five teeth; on this mandible a small prominence was visible, looking like a short double-headed spine; the first joint of the palp short, the second scarcely so long as the third, with a setule near the middle of the inner margin, the third joint with five slender spines on the oblique apical margin. _Caprellinopsis longicollis_ (Nicolet) from New Zealand has a somewhat similar palp, but with the second joint rather longer than the third, carrying five setiform spines, the third joint having four unequal spines on

¹ _Caprelliden_, p. 95.
the apical margin, and at the actual apex a short stout spine pectinate on two edges and with a slender curved tip.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate absent or rudimentary; outer plate not broad, apically carrying five or (perhaps) six small spines; the first joint of the palp more than half the length of the second, the second having a few spinules or setules on the more or less denticulate apical margin.

Second Maxilla.—The inner plate very small, with two small setæ or slender spines on the rounded apex; the outer plate apically rather narrower than the inner, with three or four spines or setæ, the outer margin bowed out below.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates very small, not reaching even to the base of the palp, having a setule on the inner margin and two on the rounded apex; the outer plates narrow, reaching about to the centre of the second joint of the palp, with four spinules along the inner and apical margin; first joint of the palp the shortest, the second not twice as long, with a small spine on the inner margin near its apex, the third joint about equal in length to the second, with three spinules near the inner apex and a setule near the outer, the finger as long as either of the preceding joints, with a cilia near the acute curved tip.

First Gnathopods attached close to the maxillipeds. The first joint little longer than the hand, a little widened distally; the second joint rather longer than broad, the third joint longer than the second, as long as the wrist, narrow at the neck, the hind margin longer than the front, nearly straight, the broad apex having two setules, the surface one; the wrist small, four-sided, carrying a couple of setules, the front margin the longest, convex; the hand much larger than the wrist and abruptly wider, between oval and triangular in shape, narrowing to the distal end, the front margin convex, with some apical setules, and a row of setiform spines on the surface near its distal half; the short hind margin almost at right angles to the front margin, while its place is practically taken by the long, nearly straight, palmar margin, which has a row of four spinules and another of four setules adjacent to it, the edge itself being microscopically ciliated or pectinate; the long, curved, acute finger matches the palm, its tip closing down between two small palmar spines, its inner edge strongly pectinate.

Second Gnathopods attached close to the proximal end of the segment. The first joint similar in shape to that in the preceding pair; the second joint longer than broad, longer than the third joint; the third joint very short, front and hind margins almost equal, narrow at the neck, the distal margin flat; the wrist very small, triangular, shorter than the third joint, with only the front margin free; the hand similar in structure to that of the first gnathopods, but less narrowed apically, the palm margin entirely taking the place of the hind margin, from which it is marked off by a small projection with a strong palmar spine planted on it; the palm margin, besides having some spinules and setules at intervals along it, is finely but irregularly denticulate,
with two small teeth breaking the line of denticles in the distal half; the long and powerful finger has a sharp tip, which closes down between and beyond the large palmar spine and a smaller one on the surface; its inner edge is smooth.

First Peræopods wanting, or only represented by the small joint, at the extremity of which the branchial vesicles are attached. Branchial vesicles small and almost round, a little narrowed at the point of attachment. Marsupial plates enormously larger than the branchial vesicles, oval, the distal end the larger, the rim crenulate, fringed with setæ.

Second Peræopods in the same condition as the first. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates nearly as in the preceding segment, but in this the marsupial plates are directed forwards instead of backwards; they are, like the others, fringed with setæ.

Third Peræopods three-jointed, attached above the centre and at the broadest point of the very narrow elongate segment; the first joint attached to the distal border of a small laminar projection which may be regarded as representing a side-plate, the joint not twice as long as broad, distally widened; the following joint more than twice as long, armed with two or three setules; the third joint as long as the first, slightly tapering, with a setule at the apex, and one on either side a little way above it. There is little or nothing to indicate what joints are homologically represented by these three; it may be supposed that the last represents the hand or fifth joint, and that the penultimate represents the fourth, or the third and fourth combined.

Fourth and Fifth Peræopods.—Of these nothing was left but the stumps, but the muscles running to them indicated that they are probably of the average size and strength in proportion to the size of the animal.

Uropods.—There was nothing about the pleon to indicate whether the uropods were naturally or accidentally wanting.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured without the antennæ one-seventh of an inch. Fully extended it would have been rather more.

Locality.—Station 135c, off Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha, October 17, 1873; depth, 110 fathoms. One specimen, female.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

Genus Protellopsis, n. gen.

The First and Second Peræopods rudimentary, consisting of two joints. Uropods of the first pair reaching beyond the pleon, two-jointed, the second joint comparatively long and narrow; the second pair short, tapering.

In other respects this genus is like Protella, Dana.

In Mayer's arrangement of the Caprellidae this genus will stand immediately in front of Protella.
Protelopsis kergueleni, n. sp. (Pl. CXLII.).

The Head smoothly rounded above; the first segment of the pereon longer than the head, with a single dorsal upright tooth at the distal end; the second (first free) segment with two dorsal spines inclining forwards at about the centre, and a single larger and more upright one at the distal end; the hinder part with its lower margin overlapping the base of the next segment; the third segment rather longer than the second, having at the distal end a tooth broader than high; the fourth segment a little shorter than the third; the fifth longer than either, and longer than the sixth and seventh together, having a projecting tooth on either side near the base, widening to the attachment of the limbs, then abruptly narrowing; the sixth segment much longer than the seventh, distally widened. There are no ventral spines. The animal is sometimes speckled with dendritic markings on almost all parts.

Eyes round, retaining colour in the specimen mounted in Canada balsam.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint rather shorter than the head and its accompanying segment, with a pair of spinules above the centre of the upper margin, and three or four on its distal end; the second joint thinner and longer; the third about half the length of the first, widening a little distally; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, of thirty distinct joints, the first as long as the following three together; the joints tipped with small setules, the distal joints long and thin compared with the proximal, excepting the first.

Lower Antennæ thinner and little longer than the peduncle of the upper, the first two joints short, the gland-cone of the second tolerably acute and prominent; the third joint as long as the two preceding united, with a few spinules near the distal end; the fourth joint subequal in length to the first of the upper antennæ, and the fifth a little shorter than their second; the two-jointed flagellum is little more than a third as long as the fifth joint of the peduncle, its first joint having spinules at four points of each margin, the longer ones below; the second joint is tapering, a third the length of the first, with two little curved spines and some setules at its apex.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate divided into five large unequal teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible with a general similarity to the principal plate, against which it lies so closely that the teeth of the two plates could not be distinguished; the secondary plate on the right mandible apart from the principal plate, much smaller, with its distal edge cut into numerous denticles; the spine-row on the left mandible consisting of three large pectinate spines, the first the more tapering, the other two the more curved; the number of spines in the spine-row on the right mandible was not clearly ascertained; the molar tubercle prominent, with circular strongly denticulate crown; the palp longer than the trunk of the mandible, the first joint considerably longer than broad, the second joint not longer than the third, slightly

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
curved and widening a little distally, carrying three slender unequal spines; the third joint distally tapering, on the inner margin of this part carrying a row of about eighteen short spines, and at the apex a long pectinate spine, with a short stout one beside it on the outer side; it also carries three spines on the outer surface at the other end of the row, two that are long and pectinate, and a shorter one.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes wide apart, not very broad nor strongly ciliated; the inner lobes rather broad, occupying much of the vacant space between the principal lobes; the mandibular processes small and narrow.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate seems to be entirely wanting; the outer plate has seven spines on the apex, of which the innermost are more or less minutely denticulate, the outer three appear to be almost smooth; the first joint of the palp is a little longer than broad, its outer margin longer than the inner; the long second joint much overtops the adjacent plate, and on a strongly dentate apex carries four spine-teeth, and has a couple of setiform spines on the surface below these.

Second Maxillae.—The inner plate broader and shorter than the outer, with some eight or nine setiform spines on the oblique apical border; the outer plate with the like number round its apical border, the chief part of which slopes outwards, while that of the inner plate slopes entirely inwards; the spines on these plates are scarcely plumose.

Maxillipeds.—The inner prismatic plates very small, scarcely reaching beyond the base of the first joint of the palp; the apex of the inner margin projects a little, the apical border carrying a little imbedded spine-tooth and two curved setiform spines, two larger setiform spines being on the inner surface not far from the apex; the outer plates are a little longer and reach a little beyond the first joint of the palp, with the inner margin straight, the outer convex, the armature consisting of a row of four or five spines spaced along the outer surface, and two marginal spines in notches, one on either side of the apex; the first joint of the palp short, with two slender spines on the inner margin; the second joint the longest, with several spines on and near the inner margin, the third joint rather longer than the first, with numerous spines about the slightly widened apex; the fourth joint as long as the third, curved, the inner margin pectinate, the dorsal cillum close to the hinge.

First Gnathopods attached close to the maxillipeds; the first joint much longer than the hand, narrow at the point of attachment, the front margin straight; the second joint a little longer than wide; the third rhomboidal, with a narrow neck, having a group of spines on the surface near the front and another at the lower angle behind; the wrist longer than the third joint, as long as the hand, widening distally from a narrow base, set with numerous spines on the surface and round the hinder and apical margins; the hand irregularly oval, the surface set with numerous groups of spines; the hind margin much shorter than the front, the difference being made up
by the oblique palm, which is bordered with setules, having at the commencement two stout palmar spines, between which the long curved finger closes down. Most of the spines on this limb are strongly pectinate.

Second Gnat-hopods attached rather above the middle of the segment. The rudimentary side-plates very inconspicuous; the first joint long and narrow, rather longer than the hand, distally a little widened, at the extremity having the front margin rounded on the outer side, while on the inner side the front margin is produced into a sharp tooth; the second joint scarcely longer than broad; the third joint lageniform, three times as long as the second; the wrist a narrow triangle, little more than half as long as the third joint; the hand large and long, more than twice as long as the greatest breadth, which is at the produced setiferous tooth, with which the oblique hinder margin ends, and the long, somewhat convex palm begins; the palm margin is fringed with spinules and setules and forms another (not outstanding) tooth, not far from the hinge of the finger; the slightly convex front margin forms a very small produced tooth at its apex; the finger is long to match the palm, and, except at its apex, broad; the outer margin has some distant hairs, the inner is faintly crenulate, with the appearance of small canals running from the new growth to the raised points of the existing margin.

First Perawopods attached rather behind the middle of the segment. The branchial vesicles oval, large and long, attached by a short, narrow neck, which has almost the appearance of a joint. The limb very much smaller than the branchial vesicles, not a third of the breadth, and little over a third of the length. The first joint, attached to a small hinge-piece, is shorter than the second and widens distally; the second joint is narrowed at the apex, where it carries a few small hairs.

Second Perawopods similar to the first.

Third Perawopods attached on the ventral surface a little above the distal extremity of the segment. The first joint the longest, distally a little widened, with small groups of spines at three points of the front margin; the second joint scarcely longer than broad, with an apical group of spinules in front; the third joint longer than the fourth, widening to the distal end, with spinules along the front and at the apex behind; the fourth joint similarly armed, less narrow at the base; the fifth joint longer than the third, with a strong tooth projecting from the front margin close to the base and armed with small spines, the rest of the front border fringed with very small spinules; the convex hind margin has setules at three points; the powerful finger, broad except at the curved apex, is of a length to reach the projecting tooth of the front margin.

Fourth Perawopods attached on either side of the widened distal end of the segment, not materially differing from the preceding pair, but a little stronger.

Fifth Perawopods attached on either side of the distal end of the segment, similar
to the preceding pair, but rather stronger; the fifth joint longer; the little prominence on the front margin near the base of the fourth joint is rather more marked in the fourth and fifth than in the third pereopods.

**Uropods.**—The longer first pair are two-jointed, the first joint short, with a group of slender spines standing stiffly out from the outer distal angle, and a short spine at the inner distal angle; the second joint long, slender, somewhat curved, pectinate with small teeth at right angles to the concave inner margin, the convex outer margin having some spinules near the centre; the corner of the pleon just above the uropods has a group of slender spines; the much shorter second uropods are perhaps one-jointed; the terminal joint; whether solitary or not, is tapering, a little curved, smooth.

**Length.**—In the position figured, the specimen measured from head to pleon two-fifths of an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 149E, off Greenland Harbour, Kerguelen Island, January 21, 1874; depth, 30 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Two specimens, males (one mounted in Canada balsam).

**Genus Protella, Dana.**

1863. *Caprella*, Grube, Naturhist. Section der Schlesischen Gesellschaft (teste Mayer).1
1866. *Caparella* (pars), Heller, Amph. des adriatischen Meeres, p. 53.
1870. *Ægina* (pars), Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 190.
1878. *Protella*, Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch’s Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 61.

1 Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 196, gives the reference as follows:—“Grube, A. E., Ueber die höhere Crustaceenfauna des Mittelmeeres, Naturhist. Section der Schlesischen Gesellschaft, Sitzung am 1. April 1863. (Mir nur aus einem unpaginirten Sonderabdrucke bekannt geworden).” He refers to it for the species *Caprella quadripinias*, Grube, which is in Mayer’s opinion a synonym of *Protella phasma*, Montagu. I have not seen this paper of Grube’s either paginated or unpaged.
For the original definition of the genus, see Notes on Dana, 1852 (pp. 256, 265). It may now be defined as follows:

**Mandibles** with a three-jointed palp.

*Lower Antennæ* with a two-jointed flagellum; devoid of motor-setae (Ruderhaare).

The two pairs of *Gnathopods* and three hinder pairs of *Pereopods* well developed; the *First* and *Second Pereopods* rudimentary, consisting of a single joint.

*Branchial Vesicles* only on the third and fourth segments of the pereon.

*Pleon* two-jointed.

*Uropods* rudimentary, neither pair produced beyond the end of the pleon.

The definition given by Mayer has been a little enlarged with a view to the new genus *Protellopsis*. Haswell, in describing *Protella australis* in 1885, says that the flagellum of the lower antennæ "is composed of six articuli," without noting that this is contrary to Mayer's definition of the genus, which he apparently accepts.

*Protella gracilis*, Dana.


A female specimen; the head and body smooth; the convex dorsal line of the head longer than the dorsal, equal to the ventral, line of the coalescent first segment of the pereon; the second segment of the pereon about equal in length to the third, the third a little longer than the fourth, the fifth longer than any of the three preceding, considerably longer than the next two united, the sixth dorsally little if at all longer than the seventh; the pleon extremely short and small.

Eyes round, not very large, but with from eighty to a hundred ocelli in each.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The first joint longer than the head; the second joint more than twice as long as the first, smooth-edged; the third about as long as the second, narrower, slightly notched for setules; the flagellum slender, not so long as the third joint of the peduncle, of about twenty-one joints, each carrying an apical filament (the last joint perhaps excepted) and some setules.

*Lower Antennæ* not nearly so long as the peduncles of the upper, but longer than the
first two joints of those peduncles; the first and second joints short, the second with a very small decurrent gland-cone; the third joint longer than the preceding two together; the fourth longer than the first of the upper antennae, fringed with slender rather distant setae; the fifth joint longer than the preceding, fringed like it, not nearly so long as the second joint of the upper antennae; the flagellum little more than half the length of the fourth and not nearly half the length of the fifth joint of the peduncle, the first joint about three times as long as the second, having spinules at four points of each margin, the second joint having one or two setules at its apex.

*Mouth Organs.*—As far as could be observed the mouth-organs are in near agreement with those of *Protella phasma* (Montagu), as figured by Mayer.\(^1\) The specimen was mounted in Canada balsam by Willemoes Suhm on the voyage, and I have not dissected it.

*First Gnathopods* attached close to the base of the maxillipeds; the first joint a little longer than the hand, narrow at the neck, widening distally, having a single spine on the surface at a distance from the apex of the hind margin, one at the apex of the front margin, one at its centre, and a smaller one higher up; the second joint a little longer than broad, with some apical spines behind; the third joint longer than the second, with a group of slender spines near the rounded hind corner, the front apex acute, resting on the wrist; the wrist a long triangle, as long as the hand, with apical spines in front, and five groups of slender spines along the distal half of the breast; the hand more or less oval, wider at the base than distally, and wider at the base than the distal end of the wrist, with five rows of spines on the surface near the front margin; the palm occupying almost all the hind margin, fringed with setules interspersed with some slender spines; the elongate finger matching the palm, its curved tip reaching even beyond the small palmar spine.

*Second Gnathopods* attached not far from the proximal end of the segment; the rudimentary side-plates deeper in front than behind; having just in advance a small piece bulbose at the base and distally spine-like, the distal part seemingly adnate to the first joint of the limb; the first joint shorter than the hand, narrowing a little below the proximal end, then widening for the distal half which is channelled in front; the second joint scarcely longer than broad; the third joint little longer than the second, distally rounded, this like the two preceding joints having a slender spine at the hinder apex; the wrist very small, triangular, about as long as, and lying close beside the third joint; the hand large, more or less oval, more than twice as long as broad, with small spines distantly spread along the convex front margin; the hind margin apart from the palm short, carrying a few small setae; the palm long, defined by a tooth or projection carrying a palmar spine, fringed by setiform spines and spinules, an excavation at a little distance from the finger hinge forming a narrow tooth on one side, and on the side nearer the hinge an angular point rather than a tooth; the finger large and long, its curved apex closing

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\(^1\) *Die Caprelliden, Taf. v. figs. 19-21.*
down beside the palmar spine, its inner margin having a few hairs, the dorsal cilium minute, close to the hinge.

First Peraeopods attached behind the centre of the segment. The branchial vesicles large, oval. The marsupial plates much larger than the branchial vesicles; the free margin fringed with setae. The limb consisting of a long slender joint attached by a small hinge, the length about two-thirds, the breadth about one-third, that of the branchial vesicles, the rounded apex carrying several setules.

Second Peraeopods attached in front of the centre of the segment, the details similar to those of the preceding pair, except that no setae were perceived on the marsupial plates.

Third Peraeopods attached nearly at the distal end of the segment, with the little smooth-rimmed oval genital-valves projecting from the ventral surface of the segment just in advance of them. The side-plates as usual quite small; the first joint widening a little distally, with some spines at the apex and one or two spines higher up on the front margin; the second joint scarcely longer than broad, with some apical spines; the third joint not quite so long as the first, widening a little distally, with apical spines and a small group of spines near the middle of the front margin; the fourth joint as long as the first, with spines at four points of the front margin and many round the apex; the fifth joint about as long as the fourth, with spinules at various points of the hind margin, the front margin smooth for the first fourth of its length or a little more, then forming an advanced point, on which are fixed a pair of rather slender spines apically serrate; below these the margin is bordered with spines of various lengths and thicknesses, and setiform spines are set round the sloping sides of the apex; the finger is strong, curved, capable of reaching the pair of spines on the advanced point of the hand, its inner margin carrying a few hairs.

Fourth Peraeopods attached quite at the distal end of the segment, similar in armature and general structure to the preceding pair, but the second joint longer than broad, the third joint rather longer than the fourth, the fourth considerably shorter than the first, the fifth longer than the first.

Fifth Peraeopods attached at the distal end of the segment, resembling the preceding pair in structure, but exceeding these and the third pair in size, to some extent in length but especially in breadth.

Uropods.—Viewed laterally the diminutive pleon presents the appearance of a basal joint, the distal margin of which is (laterally) emarginate, having a pair of small oval appendages attached at the upper end of the emargination, and folding back so as nearly to reach its lower end. There are some minute setules at the apex in these appendages.

Length.—In a slightly bent position the mounted specimen measures, from the front of the head to the pleon, a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—The label gives “Caprella, 28 fathoms, Arafura Sea.” On the glass slide there is the monogram $\S$. 
Station 188, Arafura Sea, September 10, 1874; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, green mud. One specimen (mounted).

Remarks.—Dana’s specimens were “from thirty-one fathoms water, in Balabac Passage, attached to a Plumularia and a Gorgonia.” He gives the colour as “pale yellowish.” In Mr. Haswell’s figures and descriptions of *Protella australis* I can find little to distinguish it from Dana’s species, except in “the presence of a pair of short, acute, forwardly directed spines on the head.”¹ But in the earlier account² he says “Cephalon armed above with a single short, anteriorly directed spine,” and again “the cephalic spine is sometimes rudimentary.” In the statement that the flagellum of the lower antennae “is composed of six articuli,”³ which I have already noticed as contrary to the generic character of *Protella*, there must, I think, be some misapprehension. In the original account⁴ Mr. Haswell only says “flagellum very short.” One point, however, remains: Mr. Haswell says, “the branchiae are long oval; the corresponding appendages are distinct, between a third and a half the length of the branchiae.”⁵ In Dana’s figures and in the Challenger specimen the rudimentary pereopods are much longer in proportion to the branchial vesicles than in Mr. Haswell’s description of his species; but in Dana’s figures the legs are proportionately much larger than in the Challenger specimen, so that probably these appendages are very variable in size within the species. The other details given by Mr. Haswell agree so well with Dana’s figures and with the specimen here described, that they strongly tend to confirm the opinion expressed by Mayer⁶ that *Protella australis* is a synonym of *Protella gracilis*.

**Genus Aeginella**, Bocck, 1860.

1854. ” Stimpson, Marine Invertebrates of Grand Manan, p. 44.

¹ Revision of the Australian Leucomiopoda, pp. 5, 6 (sep. copy), pl. xlix. figs. 2-4, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, vol. ix. pt. iv., 1885. In the Plate the figure of the pereopod is evidently fig. 5, which is not included in the “Explanation of the Plates”; fig. 4, which is there said to represent “Pereiopoda of Protella australis,” must be a second gnathopod.
⁴ *Die Caprelliden*, p. 31.
⁵ Revision of the Australian Leucomiopoda, p. 6.
⁶ Revision of the Australian Leucomiopoda, p. 6.
Since the name \textit{Aegina} given by Kroyer was preoccupied, and Mayer has shown that in all probability Boeck's genus \textit{Eginella} is identical with \textit{Aegina}, the latter name will take the place of the earlier. For Kroyer's definition, see Note on Kroyer, 1843 (p. 202), and for Boeck's, see Note on Boeck, 1860 (p. 325). The definition will at present stand as follows:—

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Mandibles} with a three-jointed palp.
  \item \textit{Lower Antennae} with a two-jointed flagellum.
  \item \textit{First and Second Perexopods} wanting, the other limbs of the peraeon normal.
  \item \textit{Branchial Vesicles} only on the third and fourth segments of the peraeon.
  \item \textit{Pleon} one-jointed.
\end{itemize}

The only distinction drawn by Boeck between \textit{Aegina}, Kroyer, and his own \textit{Eginella} was that in the former the first uropods were two-jointed, and in the latter one-jointed. Mayer thinks that this distinction may have been due to an error of observation. In any case it may, I think, be allowed to rank as not more than a specific difference. In the new species here assigned to the genus the uropods were not present.

\textit{Eginella tristanensis}, n. sp. (Pl. CXLIII.).

\textit{Head} with the dorsal margin rounded in front; behind the middle there rises a little blunt tooth, directed slightly forwards, and having a cilium at its base behind; the first segment of the peraeon is intimately coalesced with the head, its dorsal margin shorter, its ventral longer than the head; the second segment shorter than the third, dilated in front except at the neck, with a minute tubercle dorsally in front of the centre; the third segment longer than the fourth; the fourth than the fifth; the fifth than the second; the sixth longer than the seventh, these two together not quite so long as the second. Pleon as in \textit{Caprellinopsis tristanensis}.

\textit{Eyes} small, round, with about eighteen ocelli, not all of the same size, nor set very close together.

\textit{Upper Antennae}.—First joint nearly as long as the top of the head; second nearly as long as the first and third together; third more than half the length of the first, widening distally; flagellum rather longer than the peduncle, consisting of seven elongate unequal joints, each except the first with a slender apical filament and some cilia, the first joint the longest, longer than the third joint of the peduncle, the second joint the shortest, less than half the length of the first.
Lower Antennæ very little longer than the peduncle of the upper antennæ, the first two joints closely coalesced, the gland-cone small, scarcely decurrent, the third joint very little longer than the two preceding united; the fourth joint considerably longer than the three preceding together; the fifth a little longer than the fourth; the flagellum not so long as the fourth joint of the peduncle, the first joint longer than the second, each carrying apical cilia or setules, the second not by any means rudimentary, as would be required by Kroyer’s definition of the genus *Aegina*.

Mandibles.—The details not clearly made out; the cutting plate cut into several teeth; the palp elongate, the first joint a good deal longer than broad, the second more than twice as long as the first, with one or two setules near the centre of the front margin; the third joint rather longer than the second, with four or five setæ or slender spines on the oblique apical margin.

First Maxillæ.—The outer plate with five or six small spines on the apical margin; the palp with three or four spinoles on the apical margin of the second joint, and one or two setules on the surface or outer margin.

Second Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, much shorter than the outer, with four or five apical setules; the outer plate with five or six apical setules or slender spines, longer than those on the inner plate.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates very small, scarcely reaching the base of the first joint of the palp, with a couple of setules on the rounded apex; the outer plates reaching a little beyond the first joint of the palp, with two setules on the apex and three on the inner margin; the first joint of the palp the shortest, the second longer than the third, the third with setules about the apex, the fourth not much, if at all, shorter than the second, curved, acute.

There is a great resemblance between the mouth-organs of this species and those of *Caprellinopsis tristanensis*, but the minuteness of the specimens made a thoroughly satisfactory comparison of the details impracticable.

First Gnathopods attached close to the maxillipeds. The first joint about as long as the hand, widening a little distally, the front margin nearly straight; the second joint scarcely longer than broad, with a cillum near the apex behind; the third joint longer than the second, with two spines and a seta at the tolerably broad apex; the wrist about as long as the third joint, widening distally, and on the lower margin armed with three spines; the hand much longer and broader than the wrist, more or less oval, the front margin nearly three times as long as the hind margin without the long oblique palm, which is defined by some very small palmar spines and fringed with a few setules; there are two or three small groups of setiform spines on the surface near the front margin; the finger is long, curved, acute, matching the palm, carrying a dorsal cilium near the hinge, and a couple of cilia at the base of the short nail or nail-like tip.

Second Gnathopods.—As with the other limbs there is a rudimentary side-plate.
The attachment is very near the proximal end of the segment, the first joint subequal in length to the hand, little widened distally; the second joint little longer than wide; the third joint slightly longer than the second, with a rather broad, flat, distal margin, having a cilium near its hinder apex; the wrist very small, triangular, shorter than the third joint, with only the front margin free; the hand large, twice as long as its greatest breadth, the position of the hind margin entirely occupied by the palm, which is defined by a slightly projecting point, within which a palmar spine is planted; the palm border is smooth except for a tooth below the centre pointing towards the hinge; there are setae or setules at various points on either side of the edge of the palm; the finger matches the palm, and is therefore long; it is also broad, except at the acute tip, thin-edged, and smooth, except for a few microscopic hairs or cilia; the dorsal cilium is not very close to the hinge.

First and Second Peræopods wanting. The branchial vesicles small, oval, closely attached to their respective segments a little behind the centre.

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peræopods all missing from the specimen, with the exception of the rudimentary side-plates and the broken hinges. The place of attachment in each case is at the distal end of the segment. In the lateral view of the pleon, fig. Pl., the letters prp. refer to the place of attachment of the missing fifth peræopods.

Uropods missing. On the ventral side of the very minute pleon there is a cilium. There is an appearance of a very small second joint partially telescoped within the broader first joint, but this I imagine to be the abdominal valve, which, according to Mayer, has often been mistaken for a second joint.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured without the antennæ about one-seventh of an inch.

Locality.—Station 135c, off Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha, October 17, 1873; depth, 110 fathoms. One specimen.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

Genus Caprella, Lamarck, 1801.

1801. Caprella, Lamarck, Système des Anim. sans vert.
1802. Liparis, Bosc, Hist. nat. des Crust., t. i. p. 79.
1817. Latreille, Le Régne animal, t. iii.
1826. " Ross, Parry’s Third Voyage, Appendix.
1843. " Rathke, Beiträge zur Fauna Norwegens, p. 94.
1847. " Frey and Leuckart, Beiträge zur Kenntniss wirbelloser Thiere, p. 100.
1849. " (pars), Nicole, Hist. & y pol. de Chile por Claudio Gay, vol. iii.
1851. " Brandt, Mikdendoff’s Reise, Bd. ii. Th. i. p. 144 (68).
1851. " Liljeborg, Norges Crustacea, No. 70.
1859. " Gervais and van Beneden, Zoologie Médicale, t. i.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

1861. " " P. J. van Beneden, Recherches sur les Crust. du litt. de Belgique.
1864. " Grube, Die Insel Lussin und ihre Meeresfauna, p. 75.
1872. " Boeck, Bidrag til Californiens Amphipodfauna, p. 35.
1874. " Hoffmann, Recherches sur la Faune de Madagascar et de ses dépendances.
1878. " Spence Batte, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 61.
1878. " Gegenbaur, Grundris der vergleichenden Anatomie, 2te Aufl.
1880. " Claus, Grundzüge der Zoologie, 4te Aufl.
1887. " Hansen, Oversigt over de paa Djuphus-Togtet indsamlede Krebsdyr.
For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Lamarck, 1801 (p. 66); Mayer characterises it as follows:

"The third and fourth segments of the Perceon are without legs.

"The Mandible is without a palp.

"There are only two pairs of Branchial Vesicles, these being attached to the third and fourth segments of the perceon.

"The Lower Antennae have a two-jointed flagellum."

He adds that the dimorphism, so strongly developed in many species of the genus, to which Kroyer called attention, is brought about by the circumstance that in the male during growth an enormous elongation of the front part of the body often takes place, sometimes bringing the second gnathopods not only near to the distal end of their own segment, but sometimes to the middle of the animal's body. In this change the females and young males are not concerned. He considers that Haller has pointed out a useful distinction between species which have on the lower antennae motor-setae (Ruderborsten), and those which have sensitive setae (Sinnesborsten). Another mode of grouping species he finds in the distinction between those which in the adult male have the first joint of the second gnathopods very long, and those in which it remains short. Of minor and less decisive distinctions, he refers to the length of the upper antennae and the number of joints that they have in the flagellum, and to the position of the palmar spines on the last three pairs of peraeopods.

*Caprella equilibra*, Say, 1818.

1850. " *Kröyer* (8), de Haan, Fauna Japonica.

1 Spence Bate and Mayer both refer for this species to the Voy. en Scand., pl. vi. fig. 15, but there is no species so named on that Plate or in any part of the work referred to. The reference in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 362, was probably intended for a reference to the Naturh. Tidskrift, which Mayer gives correctly.
A few notes are added in regard to this widely distributed and often described species for the identification of the Challenger specimens.

_upper antennae_ with the peduncle stout, the third joint longer than the first, each of these shorter than the second; the flagellum abruptly narrower than the peduncle, of twelve joints, almost all of which are distally expanded, and all of them together not nearly as long as the third joint of the peduncle. In the female specimen examined the flagellum was less conspicuously narrower than the third joint of the peduncle and exceeded that joint in length.

_lower antennae._ The flagellum nearly as long as the fourth or the fifth joint of the peduncle, strongly fringed like them, with short curved spines on the distal part of the long first joint, which is six or seven times as long as the second, this terminal joint being very narrow as well as short. In the female the flagellum is quite as long as the fifth joint of the peduncle.

_upper lip_ bilobed.

_mandibles._ Cutting edge divided into five strong but very unequal teeth; secondary plate of the left mandible strong, divided like the principal plate; secondary plate of the right mandible slighter, with a prominent slender distal tooth, and the upper edge only slightly divided into two or three inconspicuous denticles; spine-row on the left mandible of three, on the right of two, stout curved feathered spines; molar tubercle strong, with a powerful tooth on the front border, giving the crown a very irregular outline.

_lower lip._ Principal lobes strongly dehiscent, only a little advanced in front of the inner lobes which are fully as large as the outer, and fill up almost all the gap between them, but the inner lobes about halfway from the base become coalescent with one another, and their outer margins not very far from the rounded apical borders seem to lose themselves on the sides of the principal lobes; the mandibular processes not divergent, apically narrow.

_first maxilla._ Inner plate undeveloped; the outer plate smaller than the palp, with the dentate distal margin carrying seven spines, all of them having one or more strong lateral denticles; the first joint of the palp short, the second widening towards the dentate obliquely convex distal margin, which is fringed with thirteen slender spines, none very long, the outermost the longest, the innermost six slenderer than the rest,  

1882. " " Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 45, taf. i. fig. 7, taf. ii. figs. 1-11, taf. iv. figs. 20-25, taf. v. figs. 16-18.
the surface near the apical margin and the distal part of the inner margin there are fourteen slender spines of greater length than those on the apex.

_Second Maxillae._—Inner plate shorter and more oval than the outer, with many slender spines round the apical margin and descending the inner margin for some distance; the outer plate oblong, with many long spines on the apical margin, of gradually greater length as they approach the outer corner, where there is one short spine; the apical margin for the most part truncate, but with an oblique portion where it joins the inner margin.

_Maxillipeds._—The inner plates small, scarcely reaching beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, widening distally, with two long slightly feathered spines near the distal part of the inner margin, and seven on or near the broad slightly denticulate distal margin, which also carries two or perhaps three distant spine-teeth; the angle where the distal and inner margins meet is finely but irregularly pectinate; the outer plates small, reaching little beyond the first joint of the palp, with eight rather long spine-teeth on the straight but denticulate inner margin, and on the oblique denticulate apical margin a spine-tooth at the inner corner, and a long curved spine at the outer; the first joint of the palp short and stout, with spines on the inner margin, and one below the centre of the outer; the second joint stouter than the first, scarcely twice as long as broad, the inner margin fringed with long spines, of which there are two near the outer apex; the third joint intermediate in length between the second and first, its distal half crowded with spines, especially on the inner surface; the finger abruptly narrower, not very much shorter, than the third joint, with a short dorsal cilia near the hinge, its surface covered with rows of minutely pectinate scales or appearances that may be so described; there is a setule on the inner margin at the base of the slightly narrowed furred tip.

The limbs are in close agreement with the figures and descriptions given by Mayer for this species.

**Length.**—Some of the male specimens were about an inch long from the rostrum to the pleon, with the gnathopods inserted behind the centre of the body; in these specimens the upper antennæ were more than half an inch long, the total outstretched length including the antennæ and hinder pereopods not being less than an inch and three-quarters.

**Locality.**—"Screw of ship, off Cape of Good Hope, 18 Dec. 1873 " (corresponding with Station 142; lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.). Several specimens of both sexes and of various sizes.

Samboangan, Philippines, February 18, 1875; lat. 2° 56' N., long. 134° 11' E. One specimen, male; total length about seven-tenths of an inch.
**Caprella scaura**, Templeton, 1836 (Pl. CXLIV.).

1872.  " californica, Boeck, Bidrag till Califonriens Amphipodefauna, p. 35.
1874.  " scaura, Hoffmann, Recherches sur la Faune de Madagascar et de ses dépendances.
1874.  " nodosa, Hoffmann, Recherches sur la Faune de Madagascar et de ses dépendances.
1882.  " attenuata, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 68.
1882.  " gracilis, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 70.

In regard to the above-given synonymy I accept Mayer's conclusion that the minute *Caprella nodosa* of Templeton is no doubt the young of *Caprella scaura*; whether it is the female form is perhaps not easy to determine in regard to so small a specimen as that which Templeton describes. Mayer is strongly inclined to make Dana's *Caprella attenuata* a synonym of *Caprella scaura*. Dana's species was found at Rio de Janeiro, and Mayer has received specimens both from Rio and from Australia (Port Jackson). Templeton's species was found at Mauritius; the Challenger specimens came from the neighbourhood of Japan, and agree so closely with the figures and descriptions given by Templeton and Dana for the male and by Mayer for both sexes, that there can be no further doubt about the identity of *Caprella attenuata* with *Caprella scaura*, the species evidently having a very wide distribution. As Mayer's figures of the two sexes have already shown, there is in this species the curious peculiarity that the female is spiny or tuberculated, while the male except for the cephalic tooth or horn is very nearly smooth. In the species which Boeck calls "Caprella californica, Stimpson," taken in the neighbourhood of San Francisco, there is the same peculiarity, and allowing for a certain amount of variation, such as is almost certain to occur where one sex is smooth and the other spiny, Boeck's description seems to justify the addition of *Caprella californica* to the synonymy of *Caprella scaura*. It is to the following effect:—

"The animal's length is in the ♂ from head to pleon 16 mm, in the ♀ 13–14 mm. The body is as in *C. linearis* Lin. (*C. lobata* Müll.) very different in ♂ and ♀. In the former it is

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1 Kroyer, Naturh. Tidskr., R. 1, Bd. iv, p. 504, 1843, refers to *Caprella scaura* and *Caprella nodosa* in a footnote. (Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
especially elongate, the head is above armed with a strongly forward curved horn. The first and second segments of the body are about equally long, the latter somewhat thickened towards the hinder end, where the second gnathopods are fastened. The two following segments are very short, of equal length, and together as long or slightly longer than the second segment; the fifth segment is longer than the preceding, but shorter than the two preceding together, and much longer than the two last segments together. In the younger ♂ on the other hand the first and second segments of the body are not so long, yet longer than the third segment. In the ♀ the first segment is tolerably short, much shorter than the second segment, which is thickest in the front part, where the first [second] gnathopods are fastened; the third and fourth segments together are much longer than the other segments and furnished with a large brood-pouch. The three hinder segments are in the female sometimes furnished with spines, which were not found in any adult specimen of the ♂, but only in a younger one. The upper antennæ are in the male especially elongate, and when bent back reach the fifth segment of the body. The first joint of the peduncle is more than a third shorter, but much thicker than the second and about as long as the very thin third joint. The flagellum is longer than the third joint of the peduncle and consists of 16 joints in the ♂ and 10 in the ♀. The lower antennæ are in the ♂ much shorter than the upper, and reach to somewhat beyond the middle of the second joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ; the third and fourth [fourth and fifth] joints are about equally long, and the flagellum, the second joint of which is scarcely a fourth of the length of the first joint, is slightly longer than the last joint of the peduncle. The antennæ are furnished with long groups of setæ on the lower margin. In the ♀ on the other hand the antennæ, especially the upper, are much shorter than in the ♂ and when bent back do not reach the fifth segment of the body; the second joint of the peduncle is not much longer than the first, and the third is much shorter. In the younger ♂ also the third joint of the peduncle is shorter than the first. The lower antennæ are in the ♀ as compared with the ♂ much longer and reach beyond the third joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ. The first gnathopods are alike in both sexes and completely agree with those of C. linearis. The second gnathopods are in the male especially elongate. The first joint is nearly as long as the segment of the body to which it is fastened, and is prolonged downwards on the front apex in a strong spine. The hand is as large as the first joint, becomes broader outwards and is nearly club-shaped and rounded at the outer extremity; the upper half of the hinder margin is armed with three teeth, the two uppermost small, while the third is broad, triangular. The finger, which is attached at the end of the hinder margin, is very strong and armed with a little tooth at the upper part of the hinder margin. In the younger ♂ the first joint of the gnathopods is shorter than the second segment of the body and shorter than the hand, which is not so narrow. In the ♀ these gnathopods
are very short; the first joint is much shorter than the second segment of the body, and much shorter than the oval hand, which is only armed on the hinder longer margin with two small teeth. The branchial vesicles are of an elongate oval form. The three hinder pairs of feet are successively longer, and are shorter, with much broader joints, than in C. linearis. That pair, which is attached to the fifth segment of the body, is the shortest; its first joint is only a little longer than broad, and the lower hinder angle is outdrawn into a spine; the fourth joint is about as long as broad. The hand is somewhat shorter than the preceding joints together and is somewhat more than double as long as broad. The palm is furnished with setae. On the last legs the joints are much longer and narrower." With this should be compared the description given as follows by Stimpson:

"The body in this species is slender. The antennae are exceedingly variable in their proportions; the flagella of the superior ones 10–15 articulate; inferior ones sub-pediform. A more or less developed spine, which curves forward, and is sometimes of considerable length, is placed upon the dorsal surface at the anterior extremity of the first thoracic segment. Hand of the second pair of feet generally three-toothed on the inner surface; teeth (in full-grown specimens) about equal in size, and placed mostly toward the outer extremity of the palm. Two or three sharp tubercles along each of the sides of the branchiferous segments; and a short dorsal spine on each of the three posterior segments. Hands of posterior feet slender. Color, variable. Length, one-inch; breadth, about 0.03 inch. Found on seaweeds, etc., below low-water mark in San Francisco Bay, near its entrance."

It is probable that by "the anterior extremity of the first thoracic segment" Stimpson intends the head. Boeck did not find in his specimens the sharp tubercles on each side of the branchiferous segments, and does not consider that Stimpson's description of the hand of the second gnathopods agrees with his own.

Guérin-Méneville's C. tuberculata, 1836, and Lockington's C. spinosa, 1875, if the types are accessible, may eventually be found to belong to this species, or to varieties of it.

As observed in the Challenger specimens, the male of this species attains a very considerable length, measuring a good deal more than one inch without the antennæ and hind pereopods. The forward-directed horn on the short head is small; the proportions of the segments vary as usual with the size of the specimen; in the longest specimen the first segment measured not less than three-tenths of an inch and was even longer than the second segment, though these proportions in other specimens were reversed; the suture between the head and the first segment seems to be almost or quite continuous; the second segment is much longer than the third; the third is subequal to the fourth, the two together longer than the second, and each having a small dorsal tooth at the extremity, though in some specimens this, especially on the
third segment, is evanescent; these two segments have also one or two lateral teeth or tuberules behind the place of attachment of the branchial vesicles; the fifth segment is longer than the fourth, with some very inconspicuous raised points on the back; the sixth and seventh segments are subequal, about as broad as long, together shorter than any one of the preceding segments, inconspicuously tubercled on the back.

Eyes small, round, situated on the advanced lateral lobes of the head.

Upper Antennæ in the largest specimen about seven-tenths of an inch in length; the first joint of the peduncle thicker than the second, more than half its length; the second joint with the distal part rather abruptly thicker than the proximal; the third joint thinner than the second, in the longest specimen subequal to it in length, in others intermediate in length between that and the first, widened at the distal end; there are setules and cilia scattered over the whole peduncle; the flagellum a little shorter or a little longer than the third joint of the peduncle, with twelve joints in a dissected specimen, of which the first was the stoutest, nearly equal in length to the remaining eleven together; of these the first nine are widened distally, each carrying an apical filament and setules, the serrate lower margin of the first joint being similarly furnished at nine points.

Lower Antennæ not reaching the end of the second joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ; in structure as in the female.

Mouth Organs as in the female.

First Gnathopods as in the female.

Second Gnathopods attached almost at the distal end of the narrow second segment, which is there a little widened; the first joint of great length, sometimes longer than the segment as well as longer than the hand, though these proportions, like others, vary in different specimens; there is a little widening of the joint at the distal end, and as in the female a small apical prolongation of the front margin; the second joint is not broader than long; the third joint is a little longer than the second, with scarcely any free front margin, the hind margin almost semicircular, with a setule here and there; the very small wrist is scarcely distinct from the very narrow base of the hand; the hand very long, nowhere very broad, widening gradually for about half its length, that is, from the base to the beginning of the palm, which is defined by a small projecting tooth carrying a palmar spine and setules; thence the palm margin, fringed with a spine or two and some spinules and setules, but otherwise smooth, runs a little obliquely so as to narrow the hand till it projects in a prominent narrow tooth, followed by a small cavity beyond which a broad tooth or process leads up to the hinge of the finger; the finger is greatly curved, of a length to match the palm, broad, especially where the inner margin swells out with a prominence that bites against the large tooth-process of the palm.

The Branchial Vesicles of the third and fourth segments are very long and narrow, subequal in length to their respective segments.
The Peraeopods resemble those of the female in general, but the serrated palmar spines are placed a little lower down, and the front surface of the hand above these presents a more conspicuous set of spinules; the dorsal margin of the finger is set round with a series of eilia or setules, which are perhaps only accidentally absent from the female specimen described.

The following description refers to the female specimen figured on Pl. CXLIV.:—

The lateral lobes of the head scarcely project so far as the frontal process; the suture is deep between the head and the first segment of the peraeon, which is about equal in length to the head, and carries almost at the distal end a dorsal tooth, bent very slightly forwards, and, like the other dorsal processes, slightly eliatised; the second segment is longer than the head and first segment united, longer also than the third segment, dorsally carrying a pair of teeth in front of the centre and a single tooth at the distal end, where there is also a small tubercle on either side; the third segment has a rather larger pair of lateral tubereles near the base, and two dorsal tubereles, the larger behind the centre, the smaller at the distal end; the fourth segment is not shorter than the third, and has a couple of dorsal teeth at about the centre and one tooth at the distal end; the fifth segment is a little shorter than the fourth, and has a tubercle on each side not far from the base, a pair of dorsal teeth at the centre, and another pair not far behind these; the lateral borders are distally emarginate for the insertion of the peraeopods and are acutely produced both at the upper and lower ends of the emargination; the sixth segment, which like the fifth and seventh is widened distally, is short, subequal in length to the seventh, and, like it, carrying a pair of dorsal tubereles.

Eyes small, situated on the lateral lobes of the head, with numerous very small oceli.

Upper Antennae.—The first joint stout, longer than the head; the second joint longer than the first, the third thinner than the second, as long as the first; the flagellum of fourteen joints, of which the first is much the longest, the second the shortest; all have apical setules and all but the last an apical cylindrical filament.

Lower Antennae.—First two joints short, the gland-cone not produced along the side of the third joint; the third joint about twice as long as broad; the fourth joint as long as the third joint of the upper antenne, with motor-setae at about a dozen joints, longer as they approach the distal end; the fifth joint rather thinner and a little longer than the fourth, with similar setae; the flagellum nearly as long as the fourth joint of the pedunclae, the first joint carrying feathered setae and setules like those on the fourth and fifth joints of the pedunclae, and apically a pair of spines, which indeed are like the feathered setae except in being shorter and slightly thicker; the second joint not quite a third as long as the first, with a similar pair of apical spines amidst numerous apical setules.

Upper Lip distally bilobed a little unsymmetrically, strongly eliatised.
**Mandibles.**—The cutting plate divided into five or six strong teeth, of which one or two are much more prominent than the rest; the secondary plate on the left mandible similar to the principal, divided into four or five teeth; on the right mandible the edge of this plate seems to be rather denticulate than cut into regular teeth, but this may be an effect produced by wear in the actual specimen examined; spine-row consisting of three serrate spines on the left mandible, of two on the right; the molar tubercle powerful, ciliated, apparently not strongly denticulate, presenting an angular prominence on the side near the spine-row.

**Lower Lip.**—The principal and inner lobes strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes narrow.

**First Maxilla.**—Inner plate wanting; outer plate carrying seven strong spines, of which four are furcate with some serration of the edges, the others are more or less denticulate; the first joint of the palp is short, with a seta at the outer distal angle; the second joint is long, widening distally, and there cut into seven or eight teeth between which are planted six spines, the outermost the longest; on the inner margin and the distal part of one surface there are several setae.

**Second Maxilla.**—The inner plate shorter, but at the base wider, than the outer, fringed with spines of various lengths round the apical margin and about to the centre of the inner; the outer plate with longer spines on the apical margin, and none on the straight inner margin.

**Maxillipeds.**—The inner plates narrow at the base, not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, with numerous feathered setae on the inner surface between the centre of the inner margin and the centre of the apical; the apical margin broad, irregular, sloping inwards, carrying numerous feathered setae, and near the outer corner a spine-tooth, together with one or perhaps two such near the inner corner; the outer plates small, just reaching beyond the apex of the first joint of the palp, the inner margin serrate, carrying some setae and five rather distant spine-teeth; distally there is an emargination which may be reckoned either to the inner or apical margin, carrying two slender spines, the distal one stronger than its neighbour; the first joint of the palp shorter than any of the three following, with setae on its inner margin; the second joint stoutest near the base, not twice as long as the first, fringed with slender setae on the inner margin, the third joint almost as long as the second, with numerous long setae or setiform spines, especially about the inner margin and apex; the finger as long as the third joint, curved, ending in a very sharp point, the inner margin forming a small tooth just in advance of the apex, its whole course finely pectinate, the surface also showing two or three series of little curved markings pectinate on the lower convex side.

**First Gnathopods** attached close to the maxillipeds. The first joint not longer than the hand, with the front margin straight, the hinder convex, carrying some apical spines; the second joint with some spines a little above the hinder apex; the third joint not
much longer than the second, with slender spines at two or three points of the straight hind margin, and several long ones on the inner surface near both the front margin and widened apex; the wrist rather broader than long, the rounded process behind not produced at all downwards, fringed with spines; the hand much longer than the wrist, narrowing distally, the lower border straight, the whole hind margin occupied by the palm which is finely cut into little bifid and trifid denticles, bordered with setules and defined by a couple of palmar spines; there are several setiform spines about the surface of the hand; the broad curved apically acute finger reaches over the full extent of the palm, the nail passing the palmar spines; the inner margin has a tooth just before reaching the nail, its whole extent being finely though irregularly denticulate, and, the inner part of the finger being channelled, there is a second more strongly denticulate margin.

Second Gnathopods attached near the front of the segment. First joint not so long as the hand, widened a little distally, and with the front apex a little produced; second joint not longer than broad, with a group of spinules above the hinder apex; third joint small, a little longer than broad, with a few small spines about the hind margin; the wrist broader than long, but of quite insignificant dimensions, forming rather a narrow base to the hand than acting as an independent joint; the hand large, twice as long as broad, the long convex front margin carrying a few small distant spines, the setiform spines of the surface not numerous, the hind margin short, oblique; the palm long, convex, fringed with many small spines and spinules, the margin very faintly crenulate, having a small acutely angled prominence not far from the hinge of the finger, while at the other extremity there is a bold tooth followed by a rather deep cavity with palmar spines above and below, between which the acute tip of the long broad slightly curved finger closes down; the inner edge of the finger is sharp and almost smooth; there are small setules on the surface within the inner margin, and there is a small dorsal cilium at some distance from the hinge.

First Perseopods.—Rudimentary side-plates very indistinct, behind the centre of the segment. Branchial vesicles elongate oval, the hinge joint very small. Marsupial plates large, with some short setæ about the front and long ones about the hinder margin.

Second Perseopods.—The diminutive side-plates at the centre of the segment. The branchial vesicles like the preceding pair. The marsupial plates without setæ.

Third Perseopods.—The small plate or joint within which (as seen from the ventral side) the first joint of the limb is socketed, is produced downwards and outwards to an acute apex. The first joint widening distally from a narrow neck, scarcely longer than broad, with some spines at each apex, the outer apex prominent, a little blunted; the second joint short and narrow, with spines at the inner apex; the third joint nearly as long as the first and nearly as broad as long, with some slender spines about the distal margins; the fourth joint as long as the third, but narrower, the spines on the inner
margin more numerous, and at two points of the outer margin; the fifth joint subequal in length to the three preceding together, at a distance from the base of about a fourth of its total length carrying two palmar spines delicately serrate for more than the distal half of their inner margin; below these the joint is abruptly narrowed, and fringed with slender spines; the outer margin has groups of slender spines at five or six points; the finger is strong, curved, matching the palm, with a short dorsal cilium not far from the hinge.

Fourth Periopods like the third but longer.

Fifth Periopods like the two preceding pairs, but with all the joints decidedly longer, the third joint much longer than broad, and considerably longer than the fourth joint.

The Pleon appeared to consist of a dorsal plate and a ventral plate, each more or less semi-oval; between these appeared to lie the rounded distal margins of the anal opening, and projecting at either side was a one-jointed uropod.

Length, in the position figured, from the rostrum to the pleon, nearly nine-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 233A, off Kobe, Japan, May 19, 1875; lat. 34° 38' N., long. 135° 1' E.; depth, 50 fathoms; bottom, sand. Four specimens male; two specimens female.

Caprella danilevskii, Czerniavski (Pl. CXLV.).

1868. Caprella Danilevskii, Czerniavski, Materialia ad zoograph. pont. compar., p. 92, tab. vi. figs. 21–34.
1880. \( \text{inermis} \), Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 343, pl. xxiii. fig. 3.
1882. \( \text{inermis} \), Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 71, woodcuts 20–29.
1882. \( \text{Danilevskii} \), Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 54.

Czerniavski gives the following description:

"Mosc.—Corpus gracile, aculeis tuberculatis non ornatum, segmento 2-do valde longo, triplum vel quadruplum longiore quam lato, 3-io et 4-to vix brevioribus, 5-to oblongo. Caput segmento 1-mo fere duplo brevius. Antennae superiores \( \frac{2}{3} \) corporis breviores, flagello 9–10-articulato, \( \frac{2}{3} \) pedunculi breviore, articulis in apicem filum olfactorium vel duo quibusque gerentibus, a. 1-mo et duobus composito vel simplici. Antennae inferiores fere pedunculum superiorum longitudine æquantes. Branchiae elongata-ellipticae. Pedes paries 1-mi manu pyriformi, palma in angulo subbasali spinam obtusam gerente, uinge curvato, in margine posteriore denticulato; \( p. 2-di \) manu elongatissima, fortissima, quadruplum longiore quam lata, margine anteriore fere recto, palma in dimidio apicali inter duos dentes obtusos rotundulariter excavata, uinge curvo, margine posteriore in medio incassato; \( p. \) posteriores 3 breviores, articulis abbreviatis, tarso panulumbum curvato, æque lato vel in basi latiore, uinge
crasso, sub apicem curvato. Color rubescente vel viridescente-brunneus. Long. corp. ad $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; manus 2-da long ad 1,8 mm.

"Femina.—Corpus segmentis 4 primaris permulto minus elongatis, 1-mo dorsaliter breviore, 2-do nec duplo longiore quam lato, 3-io et 4-to paulo longioribus. Caput segmento 1-mo duplo longius. Pedes 2-di paris 1-mo minores, manu simili, paulo breviore, sed latiore, palma dente obtuso subbasali, duas spinas subtrorum gerente, armata, ungue curvato, levī, 1-mo debiliore. Corpus rubrescente-brunneum, maculis roseis, rariter viridescente-brunneum. Long. usque ad 8,2 mm.

"Mas junior, Pedes 2-di paris 1-mo non majores, manu ad formam feminae transseunte, ungue levī."

In the Challenger specimen of the male the dorsal line of the head is as long as the dorsal line of the first segment, though considerably shorter than its ventral line; the third and fourth segments of the pereson are decidedly shorter than the second; the lower antennae are fully equal in length to the peduncle of the upper; the hand of the second gnathopods is scarcely more than three times as long as the greatest breadth, but neither is it in Czerniavski’s figure fully four times as long.

In the Challenger specimen of the female the second gnathopods are larger instead of smaller than the first, and have the hind margin (as distinguished from the palm) longer than in Czerniavski’s figure, but they well agree with the figure which Czerniavski gives for the second gnathopods of the young male, so that the very unusual circumstance which he attributes to the female, of having the second gnathopods smaller than the first, was probably accidental.

Of Caprella inermis the following account is given by Haswell:—“Cephalon terminating anteriorly in a minute mesial tooth. Neck very long; first segment of the body longer than the head and neck, the rest shorter. Superior antennae as long as the cephalon and first segment of the pereson; flagellum shorter than the last two segments of the peduncle. Inferior antennae a little longer than the peduncle of the superior pair; flagellum shorter than the two last segments of the peduncle. Anterior gnathopoda short; propodos ovate, palm longitudinal, undefined. Posterior gnathopoda very large; propodos elongated, narrow; palm excavate, uniformly concave, occupying about one-third of the entire length of the propodos. Branchiae sub-cylindrical. Last pair of pericopoda longer than the others. Colour green. Length $\frac{7}{10}$ths of an inch. Hab. Port Jackson.”

This account obviously refers to a male specimen, and agrees so closely with the Challenger specimen of the male as to require no comment, except the remark that the length attributed to the neck or first pereson-segment agrees better with Czerniavski’s than with the Challenger specimen. Mr. Haswell in his Revision of the Australian Lemodipoda retains the name Caprella inermis, and offers no opinion upon Mayer’s suggestion that it may be identical with Caprella danilevskii, probably from want of opportunity to consult Czerniavski’s work.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
On points not mentioned by the preceding authors quoted the following details may be added:—

The animal is in many parts covered with a very short fine down.

Eyes round, small, but with numerous ocelli.

Lower Antennæ having the flagellum armed with motor-setæ, which are shown in the figures given both by Czerniavski and Haswell.

Upper Lip unequally bilobed, the apical part of each lobe furled.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate strongly produced, divided into about five teeth, the actual breadth of the plate not easy to ascertain without breaking the mandible; the secondary plate also rather elongate, apically divided into four teeth, stronger on the left than on the right mandible; the spine-row containing on the left mandible three, on the right mandible two, feathered spines, in each case the one nearer the cutting plates the stouter, the hind one longer, curving backwards; the molar tubercle strong, prominent.

Lower Lip.—The outer lobes a little dehiscent, well ciliated; the inner lobes oval, well developed, strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes divergent, apically narrow.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate not developed; outer plate carrying on the truncate distal margin seven strongly denticulate spines and some cilia; the first joint of the palp scarcely so long as broad, the second joint long and broad, its apical margin carrying four spine-teeth, of which the outermost is the longest; there are also numerous setiform spines on the surfaces, some of them of considerable length.

Second Maxillæ.—The plates small, the inner shorter than the outer, with slender spines fringing the scarcely rounded apex and descending on the inner margin for a short distance, and there mixing with one or two slightly feathered setæ; the outer plate having the distal margin still more squared, faintly crenulate, and fringed with rather stronger and longer spines, with which short ones are mixed; one or two of the long spines might be regarded as belonging to the inner margin; on the outer margin there are a spinule and some cilia.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates reaching little beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, narrow at the base, thence widening, the distal margin broad, indentured, sloping inwards, carrying three distant spine-teeth and several feathered spines planted on or a little below the margin; the inner border straight, unarmed; the outer border very convex beyond the neck; the outer plates not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, small, the inner margin faintly serrate, fringed with slender setiform slightly feathered spines, at the apex presenting an oblique emargination with a strong spine-tooth at one end and a long spine at the other (the distal end); in the female the inner margin showed two other emarginations below the apical, each with a spine-tooth; in the male there was one additional spine-tooth on one side of the maxillipeds. The broad distal
margin is ciliated; on the outer surface of the plate towards the base there is a row of unequal slender spines; the first joint of the bulky palp is broad, and a little longer than broad; the second is not once and a half as long as the first, broad, the inner margin fringed with slender spines, many of which are very long; the third joint much narrower than the second, but as long, with fringes of long spines on either side the inner margin and at the apex; the fourth joint rather longer than the first, its inner margin finely pectinate, its nail short but extremely sharp.

The first pair of marsupial plates in the female have long setæ on the free margin; the second pair (as seen in the smaller specimen) have setæ also, but these are not long.

Fourth Peraeopods a little longer than the third.

Fifth Peraeopods much longer than the fourth, the increase of length applying to all the joints, but in a marked manner to the third and fourth, which in the preceding pairs are very short, although in both the third joint is longer than the first. In all three pairs the hind margin of the first joint is produced downwards in a small point; in all three, as Mayer has observed and as Czerniavski's figures show, the hand is devoid of the clasping-spines (Einschlaugdorne) so usual in the Caprellidae; the third pair have some tolerably stout spines a little above the centre of the front margin, and all the pairs have such near its distal end, but all these spines have flexible terminations. The fingers have the inner margin minutely serrulate, and carry some cilia on both margins.

The Uropods appear to be one-jointed, not reaching beyond the trunk of the pleon.

Length of the male specimen, from the front of the head to the end of the pleon, in the position figured, three-tenths of an inch; of one of the female specimens, a little over a quarter of an inch, of the other about a fifth of an inch; the latter one has eggs in the pouch.

Locality.—Bermudas.

Remarks.—The name Caprella inermis was preoccupied, so that should this species by any chance prove to be distinct from Czerniavski's, it would fall to Mr. Haswell to select another name for it.
The following Table, adapted from Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 17, will illustrate the arrangement of the Caprellidae here adopted:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Flagellum-joints of Lower Antennae</th>
<th>Mandibular-palp</th>
<th>Peraeopods</th>
<th>Branchial Vesicles to Pleon-segments</th>
<th>Pleon-segments</th>
<th>Pairs of Uropods distinguishable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cercone</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0 0 + 2d 3d 4th</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto</td>
<td>More than 2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+ + + 2d 3d 4th</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecas</td>
<td>More than 2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+ 0 r 2d 3d 4th</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprellinopsis</td>
<td>More than 2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0 0 r 2d 3d 4th</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprellinoides</td>
<td>More than 2?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0 0 r 3d 4th</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protellopsis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>r r + 3d 4th</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protella</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>r r + 3d 4th</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeginate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0 0 + 3d 4th</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprella</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 0 + 3d 4th</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podalirius</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 0 r 3d 4th</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The symbol + means present, 0 absent, r rudimentary.

The name *Podalirius*, having been already used for two genera before its adoption by Kroyer, may be altered to *Pariambus*, from the Greek παρίαμβος, a metrical foot of two short syllables, in allusion to the structure of the third peraeopods in this genus.
Tribe III. AMPHIPODA HYPERINA.

Head not coalesced with the first segment of the pereon.

Pereon generally of seven distinct segments; the number not unfrequently reduced by the more or less complete coalescence of the first two, rarely of more than two.

Pleon of five distinct segments severally carrying appendages, the fifth segment being formed by the coalescence of two segments, and with rare exceptions carrying two pairs of appendages, sometimes being itself in coalescence with the telson.

Eyes two, almost always very large, each eye sometimes subdivided into an upper and a lower group of ocelli, with distinct pigment-masses, the upper group sometimes widely separated externally from the lower (Phronima, Phronimella), at other times contiguous with it (Platyscelus, Thyropus).

Antennae, two pairs; the lower pair often obsolete in the female, rarely rudimentary in the male (Cystisoma); the upper pair without accessory flagellum.

Maxillipeds, with a single inner plate, and a pair of outer plates, rarely the three plates coalesced (Paraphronima); without palps.

The limbs of the Pereon of very diversified pattern in different genera, and sometimes in the individual animal; the side-plates generally small; the Gnathopods subordinate in size to some or all of the Peropods.

Pleopods generally having on the inner margin of the peduncle two, rarely more than two, small coupling spines, and on the first joint of the inner ramus one, but never more than one, cleft spine, which is very rarely absent (Cystisoma, Dairella).

From the Amphipoda known as the "Normal Hyperina," a large group has been separated under the title of "Anomalous Hyperina," designated Platyscelidae by Claus. The two salient peculiarities of this group consist in the generally zigzag-folded lower antennae of the adult male and the widened first joints of the third and of the fourth pereopods, these laminar joints being more or less adapted to act as opercula. The family of the "Hyperines" was instituted by Milne-Edwards in 1830. For the definition which its author gave of it in 1840, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1840 (p. 185). For Dana's definition of the equivalent Hyperidea, see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 256). For a definition of the Hyperina by Claus, see Note on Claus (trans. by Sedgwick), 1884 (p.

1 Dana sometimes, but with doubtful accuracy, figures the fifth and sixth segments as separate, and of Dithyurus faba he says—"the suture between the fifth and sixth is distinct." Bovallius finds these segments separate in some species of Vildia.

2 In Lanceola very small.

3 Hyperiques, Sars, is a doubtful exception, since it is not clear that the genus belongs to this group.

4 The suggestion has been made that the outer plates correspond with the palps of the other two tribes, but that would imply that the joint which elsewhere develops the outer plates was lost in the Hyperina, and there is the further objection that these plates are never in any way palpiform, while their general shape, and to some extent their armature, corresponds with that of the outer plates elsewhere.
553). For a definition of the "Amphipoda Hyperiidea," see Note on Bovallius, 1887 (p. 587); and for notices bearing more or less directly on the definition of the group, see Notes on Claus, 1879 (pp. 487, 490) and 1887 (p. 596).

Family Scinidae.

Dana in 1852 placed the genus Clydonia in a subfamily of the Corophiidae which he constituted to receive it, and named Clydoninae; Bovallius, having in 1885 established the identity of the genus Clydonia with the earlier Tyro, in 1887 changed the subfamily into a family, and named it the Tyronidae; since Tyro itself falls to the earlier name Sciná, it will be convenient to name the family Scinidae. The definition given by Bovallius¹ for the family is as follows:—

"Head small. Eyes small as in the Gammarids. First pair of antennæ straight, styliform. Second pair of antennæ angularly bent, fixed at the inferior side of the head. Mandibles without palp. The seventh pair of pereiopoda [fifth pereiopods] not transformed. The inner ramus of the uropoda coalesced with the peduncle."

Genus Sciná, Prestandrea, 1833.

1833. Sciná, Prestandrea, Effemeridi scientifiche e letterarie per la Sicilia, tome vi. p. 10.

In the Systema Entomologiae, p. 399, J. C. Fabricius in 1775 defines the Agonata as having "Os palpis quatuor, aut sex. Maxilla inferior nulla." Among these he

¹ Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, p. 551.
includes the genus Astacus, and at p. 415 he gives the following definition of Astacus crassicornis:—

“7. A. antennis posticis bifidis, thorace articulato, pedibus sexti paris longissimis.


By Herbst in 1796 this species is called “Das Dickhorn. Cancer (Gammarellus) crassicornis” (see Note on Herbst, p. 61), but, though he correctly places it in the midst of Amphipoda, he leaves it in so much obscurity that later writers have not accepted it as an Amphipod. By the expressions “antennis posticis bifidis,” and “pedes utrunque octo,” it seems to be entirely excluded from this group, but fortunately there is in the Museum Banksianum, under the care of Dr. Günther in the British Museum at South Kensington, a figure of Cancer crassicornis, signed “Sydney Parkinson pinxt. 1768,” to which the description by Fabricius clearly refers. The bifid hinder antennæ were perhaps assigned to it as a matter of course on the presumption that the species belonged to the genus Astacus; the eight segments attributed to the thorax probably include the head, and possibly the lower antennæ of a male specimen were counted as the first pair of legs, by this means making the total number of legs eight pairs, and the longest pair the sixth in order instead of the fifth; if these or some equivalent explanations be accepted, it will then, I think, be readily admitted that the Astacus crassicornis of Fabricius is the earliest described species of the genus since successively named Scinä, Tyro, Clydonia, while it is beyond all question that Sydney Parkinson’s figure of Cancer crassicornis is the earliest known representation of any species of that genus.

The first intelligible description, however, of a species of Scinä appears to have been that given by Milne-Edwards in 1830 of Hyperia cornigera, which in 1840 he made the type-species of the genus Tyro. In the meantime Prestandrea in 1833 had described the genus Scinä. For the curiously worded definition, see Note on Prestandrea, 1833 (p. 151). The difficulties introduced into that definition by misprints and bad Latin will disappear on a comparison of it with the specific description which Prestandrea gives of Scinä ensicorne, and which for facility of comparison with the other generic accounts I here reproduce in English:—

“Body triangular, with the lower surface broader than the lateral, five lines long, dorsally carinate; lateral margins prominent; the colour of the body is deep orange-red, although in the middle there are one or two segments whitish. Head truncate, depressed, with two raised divergent lines, which starting from the beginning of the carina, where they form an acute angle, terminate at the base of the upper antennæ. Upper antennæ
sword-shaped, triangular as far as the half of their length, with the lower angle denticulate at the base, three and a half lines long, flesh-coloured with two lines of orange-red dots; they are supported on a short cylindrical peduncle. Lower antennæ filiform, white, much longer than the upper, formed of six joints, the first of which is much longer than the rest. Eyes very small, round, orange-red, placed on the outer side at the base of the upper antennæ. Thorax of seven segments, which increase gradually in width to the fifth; the sixth and seventh are narrower. Abdomen of four rings, narrower, but longer than those of the thorax, so that the whole of the animal appears as if divided into two portions, the anterior half wider, the hinder abruptly narrowed. Seven pairs of legs properly so called, simple, slender, which in their length preserve the order of the segments of the thorax; the fifth pair, the longest of all, is denticulate on the outer side through the whole length of the second joint, which on the inner side is prolonged beyond the articulation in an acute point. The tail carries six very slender stiles; four inserted on the same line, and the other two lateral, somewhat lower and longer than these."

It is possible that the notes of colouring given by Prestandrea may suffice to determine whether his species be the same as *Tyro marginata*, Bovallius, which is also from the Mediterranean, but in the latter species the eyes are said to be very large. *Tyro cornigera*, Milne-Edwards, agrees with Prestandrea's species in having "face supérieure de la tête garnic de deux petites crêtes obtuses et divergentes."

For the original definition of the genus *Tyro*, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1840 (p. 189). It will be noticed that Milne-Edwards says that "the lower antennæ are extremely small," while Prestandrea says that they are much longer than the upper, but the apparent discrepancy can be explained by a reference to the description of *Clylonia borealis*, in which Sars states that "the lower antennæ of the female are altogether rudimentary, almost inconspicuous, those of the male elongate, very thin, filiform, denticulate." For the definition of the genus *Clylonia*, see Note on Dana, 1849 (p. 229). The identity of this genus with *Tyro*, Milne-Edwards, was pointed out by Bovallius in 1885, but Bovallius does not describe the lower antennæ in any of the nine species which he refers to this genus. It is therefore probably from the male of *Clylonia borealis*, as described and figured by Sars, that, in the diagnosis of the family Tyronidæ, he draws the character of the lower antennæ as "angularly bent, fixed at the inferior side of the head." The definition which Bovallius gives of the genus is as follows:—

"Head truncated anteriorly. First pair of antennæ very robust, long, occupying with their basal joints the largest part of the anterior side of the head. First two pairs of pereiopoda [first and second gnathopods] simple, not cheliform. Fifth pair [third

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1 The meaning no doubt is that the shorter legs are attached to the shorter segments and the longer legs to the longer segments, but at any rate in some of the species, if not in all, the fourth segment is longer than the fifth, while the limbs of the fifth are longer than those of the fourth, and in *Tyro chausii*, Bovallius, the short sixth segment has the limbs longer than those of the longer fifth segment.

2 The colouring of an unpublished figure by Sir J. D. Hooker agrees well with that of Prestandrea's species.
pereopods] strongly developed. Inner rami of the uropoda coalesced with the peduncles. Peduncles very long and broad."

To this may be added the seemingly unique character, that the first maxillæ have the outer plate apically divided.

Scinæ cornigeræ (Milne-Edwards) (Pl. CXLVI).


The specimens belonging to this genus were all hard and more or less shrivelled, as though by some accident they had become dry before being put into spirit. Hence some of the details have been made obscure or doubtful. There seems to be a minute rostrum; the back of the pereon is rounded and probably also that of the pleon, but, if appearances may be trusted, the centre of the back is angled throughout except at the head and telson; of the pleon-segments the first two appear to have the postero-lateral angles but little rounded, while in the third these angles seem to be more strongly rounded; the fifth and sixth segments are completely coalesced, except that the fifth is sufficiently wider than the sixth to admit the attachment of a uropod on either side to the projecting hind margin; the following uropods occupy the whole hind margin of the sixth segment.

The Eyes are small, situate on the sides of the head, composed of nine ocelli.

Upper Antennæ very large, a little less than two and a half times as long as the elongate first uropods; the peduncle consists of one thick cylindrical joint, nearly as broad as long; the flagellum, at its base nearly as broad as the peduncle, tapers gradually to the distant apex; in section it is almost prismatic, the two lateral edges and the lower one being all armed with little spine-like teeth; on the inner margin at the proximal end there are some cilia or thread-like spines; at the distal end there is a faint show of division into three or four joints, but in the condition of the specimens this cannot be spoken of with any certainty, being probably only due to cracking or shrivelling. In the male, fig. a.s. A., the proximal half of the flagellum joint has a tolerably strong brush of filaments.

Lower Antennæ in the female very small and slender, placed close behind the upper, the base being a broad joint more or less adherent to the wall of the head, accompanied by a tolerably conspicuous gland-cone; the next joint is small, cylindrical, a little longer

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1888.)
than wide, and is followed by a terminal joint much narrower but immensely longer, tapering so far as its initial narrowness permits, which may be regarded as the flagellum; how diminutive are these lower antennæ compared with the upper, may be judged from the figures of both in the Plate, which are drawn to the same scale. In the male it is probable that here, as in *Scina borealis* (Sars), the lower antennæ attain a much greater development; successive steps are seen in the figures *a.i.* B., *a.i.* C., and *a.i.* A., from three different specimens; the coalesced first and second joints of the peduncle are to some extent free from the wall of the head and show a small blunt gland-cone; the third joint is rather longer than broad; the fourth longer than the third; the fifth longer than the preceding two together, more or less bent except in the earliest stage; the first joint of the flagellum at first shorter than the last of the peduncle, then equal to it, and eventually perhaps exceeding it in length; this is succeeded in the different specimens by three, four, and five joints respectively. In fig. *a.i.* C., these antennæ are shown in their position as folded back round the mouth organs. The flagellum-joints of specimen A were seen to be microscopically scabrous near the convex margin, with little groups of spinules.

**Upper Lip** unequally bilobed.

**Mandibles** without palp, spine-row, or molar tuberele; the trunk shallow, attached along the straight upper border, the front terminating in a small cutting edge, which is more or less triangular, striated in appearance, and minutely denticulate; the secondary plate of the left mandible is similar to the principal plate, but rather smaller, the denticles fewer, about fourteen in number.

**First Maxilla.**—The inner plate appears to be rather broadly oval, distally hairy; the outer plate slender, a little curved, its outer margin convex, at some distance from the apex interrupted and capped by a spine, the remainder of the plate being triangular, with smooth outer margin, the inner carrying three denticles and a spine, the narrow apex completely occupied by a spine; the concave inner margin ends in a similar but smaller triangular piece, with some minute denticles on either side and an apical spine; this plate therefore presents the very unusual feature of a cleft termination, and in some positions the spine on the outer margin together with the two terminal triangles gives it a tridentate appearance;¹ the palp, consisting of a single joint, is broader and a little longer than the outer plate, its outer margin a little convex, the inner a little concave, with some spinules adjacent, the distal margin nearly straight, with a spinule near the outer apex, and a little tooth at the inner apex. The figure of these maxillæ is taken from the South Atlantic specimen, in which the principal apex of the outer plate shows five denticles.

**Second Maxilla.**—The inner plate shorter and much narrower than the outer, distally furred with numerous spines of various thicknesses but none large, the distal margin narrow but truncate and having a blunt tooth on the inner corner; the outer plate rather broad, but not long, somewhat bent, furred with rather stronger spines than

¹ In *Clypeolaria borealis* G. O. Sars describes this plate as "anguste, incurvato, indistincte tridentato."
those of the inner plate, the distal margin truncate and having a blunt tooth at each end, each tooth having beside it a comparatively long spine.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate is very much narrower and shorter than the outer; the outer plates have the straight inner edges scarcely at all dehiscent, the adjacent ridge of the inner surface armed with a few small spinules, the outer edge convex, very lightly furred; the distal half in these plates is much narrower than the proximal, each ending in a narrowly rounded apex.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates shallow, broader than deep. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, evenly broad throughout except at the extremities, with one or two setules near the apex behind; the second joint short, the surface speckled with tiny spicules, the hinder apex having some small curved spines; the third joint, very little longer than the second, with a pointed apex lying against the wrist, the hinder surface furred with spicules; the wrist not so long or so broad as the first joint, but broader and much longer than the hand, widening a little distally, the hind margin fringed with very slender spines, of which there are some also along the surface and at the front apex; the hand narrow, without palm, having the front margin gently convex, the hinder nearly straight, scabrous, both fringed with slender spines, those on and adjoining the hind margin more numerous than those in front, the surface also carrying many groups of spines; a slender, nearly straight finger, slightly pectinate on the inner margin, is attached between the two front slightly produced and rounded apices, and in length about equals half the hand.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates a little broader than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles seemingly about as long as the first joint, widening below. The limb similar in general character to the preceding, the first joint a little longer, with a few setules on the hind margin; the second and third a little thinner and less scabrous, with slender spines near the hinder apex, the wrist shorter and with fewer spines, the hand longer so as to be nearly as long as the wrist, also with fewer spines and a somewhat less breadth; the finger not quite half the length of the hand.

First Peraeopods.—The side-plates shallow. The first joint as in the preceding pairs; the second joint considerably longer than broad, widening from a narrow neck; the third joint a little shorter than the fourth, a little longer than the fifth; the fourth as broad as the third, but much broader than the fifth; the fifth narrow, broadest near the base; the finger very slender, slightly curved, not quite half the length of the fifth joint; the armature of the limb very slight, the hind margin of the third, fourth, and fifth joints, and of the finger at its upper half, being faintly pectinate.

Second Peraeopods scarcely differing from the first, but having the third and fourth joints a little longer.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates rather deeper than the preceding pair, narrowly produced both before and behind and carinate. The first joint of great
length, of prismatic section like the upper antennæ, its three sharp edges serrate, the hinder one forming the strongest teeth; the front margin is produced into a thin pointed process, which in most of the specimens is broken or crumpled; the second joint is very small, serving as a hinge between the somewhat expanded end of the first joint and the base of the third which folds back closely against it; the third joint is rather shorter than the fourth; these two together reach back beyond the first joint when folded against it, but the first joint including its distal process almost equals or occasionally exceeds their united length; the fifth joint is slender, and no doubt owing to its feeble structure, the great length of the limb, and the prominent position which it appears to assume, this joint is in many instances damaged; its length is less than half that of the fourth joint, its front margin being like that of the third and fourth joints very faintly serrulate; the finger curved, minute, with bulbous base, apically slender.

Fourth Perseopods.—The first joint longer than in the first and second pereopods, which this pair in many respects resembles; the second joint small, but larger than in the third pair; the third joint longer than the fourth; the fourth a little longer than the fifth; the fifth a little narrower than the fourth, but wider than the corresponding joint in the first and second pereopods.

Fifth Perseopods slender; the first joint shorter than in the preceding pair, widest near the base; the second small, a little longer than broad; the third longer than the fourth or fifth; the fourth a good deal shorter and a little wider than the fifth; the finger very slender, curved, not half the length of the fifth joint.

Pleopods.—The coupling-spines short, with two rows of retroverted teeth and a bent apex; the cleft spine is short, the arm with the backward serratures being scarcely, if at all, longer than that with the subapical dilatation; the joints of the inner ramus number from seven to nine, of the outer from nine to eleven, the inner ramus being rather the shorter.

Uropods.—The first pair reach beyond the second and as far as the apices of the first or nearly so; on the straight inner margin they have some small distant teeth, on the more convex outer margin the dentation is coarser and continuous, especially along the lower half till near the acute apex; an interruption near the middle of the outer margin is occupied by a spine-like rudiment of an outer ramus; the second pair reach beyond the outer ramus of the third pair, the straight inner margin for most of its length ornamented with little teeth at intervals, the spaces between being filled with a succession of much smaller teeth of great slenderness; the outer margin is interrupted near the middle, about on a level with the interruption in the first pair, and there carries a similar spine-like rudiment of an outer ramus, which may be regarded as marking the commencement of the coalesced inner ramus; the third pair at about the middle has a free outer ramus, reaching about halfway to the end, and having its inner margin finely toothed; the outer margin of the coalesced ramus is more coarsely toothed.
The Telson is minute, triangular, nearly once and a half as long as broad.

Length. Without the antennæ, two-fifths of an inch.

Locality. — The label “September 29, 1873,” refers this species to the South Atlantic, off the coast of Brazil, lat. 19° 6′ S., long. 35° 40′ W. Six specimens, two of them males.

“October 5, 1873, South Atlantic, surface, night;” between lat. 26° 15′ and 29° 35′ S., long. 32° 56′ and 28° 9′ W. One specimen, male.

A specimen labelled “New Hebrides, August 23, 1874,” does not seem distinguishable from this species, although coming from a very distant locality, between lat. 15° 58′ and 14° 7′ S., long. 160° 48′ and 153° 43′ E. It has, however, a shorter wrist to the first gnathopods, and the outer ramus of the third uropods is more than half the length of the inner ramus.

Remarks. — Whether this be really Milne-Edwards’ briefly described species from the Atlantic must perhaps remain a little uncertain. He describes the upper antennæ as longer than the body, but whether by this he means the pereon and pleon without the head and the uropods is not clear. “Tyro Sarsii” of Bovallius is very near to, if not identical with, the present species, but there seems to be little to separate that species from Tyro cornigera. Dana’s Clydonia gracilis agrees with the present species in so minute a particular as having “eyes small, nine lenses”; the description of Astacus crassicornis, Fabricius, is too vague and erroneous to entitle the specific name to the honour of priority.

Family Vibiliae, Claus, 1872.

In 1840 Milne-Edwards formed the “Tribe des Hypérines gammaroides,” to receive the single genus Vibilia. In 1852, Dana placed this tribe in the family Hyperidae, as “Subfam. 1. Vibilinae.” Claus changed the subfamily into the family Vibilidae. This is changed into Vibillidae by Carus in 1885, but written Vibilidae by Gerstaecker in 1886, and by Bovallius in 1887. None of these writers increase the number of genera in the family. In the table of generic divisions belonging to his “Famille des Hypérines,” Milne-Edwards, in 1830, attributes to Vibilia, “pattes-machoires présentant des rudi-

mens de tiges palpiformes.” These he figures in his later work, pl. xxx. fig. 2. Dana in 1852, and Carus in 1885, retain these rudimentary palps of the maxillipeds as a character of the group, but it is almost certain that the original mention of them was due to some error of observation; Marion in 1874 expressly denies their existence either in adult or young of Vibilia jeangerardii, Lucas. Bovallius in 1887 gives the following character of the family:

“Head small, not tumid; eyes mediocre, resembling those in the Gammarids. Both pairs of antennæ fixed at the anterior side of the head. First pair with the first joint
of flagellum very large, compressed; the rest of flagellum minute. Second pair filiform, angulated. Mandibles with palp. Daetyli of seventh pair of pereiopoda [fifth pereopods] transformed [not normal]."

Genus *Vibilia*, Milne-Edwards, 1830.

1850. *Oratrixia*, de Natale, Su pochi Crust. del porto di Messina (See Appendix).
1880. " Claus, Grundzüge der Zoologie, Auflage 4, Bd. i.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1830 (p. 142). The account of *Dactylocera* given by Latreille in 1831 (see p. 144) is of no importance. For *Thaumalea*, see the description of the species *Thaumalea depilis*, in Note on Templeton, 1836 (p. 167). Bovallius in 1887, gives the following definition of *Vibilia*:

"Head small, almost quadrangular. Eyes small, ovate or bean-shaped. First pair of pereiopoda [gnathopods] simple, not chelate, second pair with a more or less produced carpal process. Femur of seventh pair [first joint of fifth pereopods] shorter [than] or as long as the following joints together. Telson broad, well developed."

1 Costa does not describe the genus, but since its name means—with expanded antennae—and since Costa subsequently named a species *Vibilia speciosa*, and does not again mention *Elasmocerus*, it may be presumed that he had discovered that his *Elasmocerus speciosus* was a *Vibilia*.
In regard to the eyes it may be noticed that Bovallius attributes to the species *Vibilia gracilenta* "eyes large," and to the species *Vibilia macrops* "eyes very large, occupying almost the whole sides of the head." The gnathopods and the first four pairs of pereopods in this genus have the first joint arranged for containing gland-cells. Many of the species, according to Bovallius, have the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon free, not coalesced.

*Vibilia propinquoa*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLVII.).

Back round, smooth; rostrum minute, sharp; first segment of the pereon very short, with the front corners a little projecting forwards; the postero-lateral corners of the first three segments of the pleon rounded, very finely serrate; the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon completely coalesced dorsally, but less completely ventrally.

Eyes long oval, vertical, narrowing below, wide apart; the ocelli small, numerous.

*Upper Antennae.*—Peduncle very short; the first joint broader than long, on the inner side overlapping the other two, which are very short; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, its broad flat joint scarcely narrowing till near the apex, where it is still broad; the length about twice the breadth; along the centre of the inner surface are two rows of filaments, in numerous small groups, not reaching to the apex, and round the edge spinules are placed at regular intervals, the lower margin distally more or less oblique, its tip concealing two minute joints.

*Lower Antennae* inserted in a small notch of the head, very much narrower than the upper and but little longer, with six free joints, the first about as long as broad, the second not twice as long as the first, the third slightly longer than the second, the fourth slightly longer than the third, the fifth equal to the first, the sixth nearly twice as long as the fifth; of these the first three are no doubt homologous with the third, fourth, and fifth joints in the Gammarina, the first two joints of the peduncle being here obscured by coalescence with the head, the opening of the gland-cone being at some distance from the first free joint; the last three joints, constituting the flagellum, are armed with spinules on the upper margin and taper to an almost acute apex, near which the spinules are close set.

*Upper Lip.*—Epistome broader than deep; the distal border of the lip with a deep but narrow emargination, from which two narrow rounded not quite symmetrical lobes result, the cilia on the sides of the emargination overlapping; the inner plate has a broad nearly straight edge, furred with short cilia.

*Mandibles.*—Cutting edge a little convex, with about fourteen little teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible triangular, the distal edge cut into about a dozen small denticles, resembling those of the principal plate; the secondary plate of the right mandible narrow, strap-shaped, apically divided into a very few teeth; in the spine-row
the first two spines are fureate or tridentate, and though not longer are stronger and more horny-looking than the rest, which include four of moderate length and two or three that are very short; there is also a group of almost hair-like spines; the molar tubercle is strong, with numerous sharp teeth round the oval crown; the long palp has the first joint longer than broad, a little widened distally, the second joint narrower but much longer, much curved, the front margin convex, the hinder very concave; the third joint thinner and longer than the second, curving in the opposite direction, at first narrowing and then widening again slightly, its concave front margin almost smooth, the convex hinder margin furred, except near the base, with many small spines; the apex forming an acute point.

Lower Lip.—The outer corner of the distal margin of the principal lobes prolonged into a tooth, the slightly convex distal and outer margins on either side of this tooth fringed with cilia; the mandibular processes as usual in this genus with the ends scarcely free.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate small, oval; outer plate with numerous slender spines on the distal part, the distal margin not very broad, with (not fewer than) eight stout spines, of which the outermost are the longest, some having lateral denticles, the outermost but one the strongest, but without denticles; the palp consists of a single joint, narrower than the base on which it stands, reaching a little beyond the outer plate, having long slender spines on its margins, and on the narrow apex a group of unequal spines rather stouter than the rest.

Second Maxilla short. The basal part with very convex outer margin, the inner plate much narrower than the outer, curved, apically narrowed, with spines along the distal part of the outer margin and at the apex, besides many hair-like spines in other parts; the outer plate short and broad, the outer margin carrying many hair-like spines, except at the base, apically produced into a rounded point, which is tipped and flanked with many spines; the inner margin and inner part of the distal margin are united by a curve and appear to be smooth.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate, of which the length and breadth are about equal, has a convex distal margin divided into five flat-topped teeth in the centre, the three central scarcely distinct from one another; the flat teeth are followed on either side by five sharp denticles, the first two forming a single tooth, the other three separate; the inner surface shows five spinules down the centre, not symmetrically arranged, and a great many scattered cilia; the outer plates are much longer than broad, with three or four spinules not symmetrically arranged on the convex outer margins; the inner margins dehiscent till near the convex distal part, irregularly cut into several sharp teeth, with one small spine or sometimes two inserted at the base of the tooth, but not quite reaching its apex; on the convex distal part the teeth and spines are small and crowded together; seven or eight denticles overlap one another on the apical part of the
outer margin; the inner surface has many cilia or hair-like spines near the inner margin, and the outer surface carries a curved row of about a dozen small spines at some distance from the inner margin.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, broader than deep, with rounded front. The first joint long and broad compared with the rest of the limb, the margins smooth, the hinder more evenly convex than the front which bulges a little above the centre, the distal margin carrying two or three small spines; the second joint not longer than broad, with some spines near the apex of the hind margin; the third joint very little longer than the second, almost triangular, with a strong spine at the apex of the hind margin and a smaller one above; the wrist a little longer and wider than the hand, the hind margin nearly straight, with a spine at the apex and a smaller one near it above, the front margin with a group of small spines at the apex, the distal margin sinuous, minutely pectinate; the hand widening a little from the base, then narrowing to the apex, with three spines on the distal half of the very convex front margin, the hind margin nearly straight, pectinate for most of its length with little teeth; the finger narrow, curved, acute, a little more than half the length of the hand, the proximal half of the inner margin pectinate. Almost all or all the spines are more or less feathered or denticulate.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates much broader than deep, the front rounded. The branchial vesicles very large, much longer and broader than the first joint, narrowing to a rounded tip; the marsupial plates nearly as long as the first joint, rounded oval, very broad, finely scabrous. The first two joints similar to those of the first gnathopods, but rather larger, the second with two spines on the hind margin; the third joint longer than the hand, overlapping a large part of the wrist on the inner side, the hind margin carrying eight spines, those at the distal part the longest, feathered; the distal margin truncate, armed with five or six stout spines that have hooked tips, and are more or less denticulate; the wrist is broader than the hand, and longer even without the narrow acute process by which it overlaps more than half the hand’s hinder margin; the front margin has an apical spine; the process is denticulate on one of its inner edges and finely pectinate on the other, the two edges not being in view together; the hand and finger are as in the first gnathopods, except that the hand is scarcely so broad, the spines of its front margin are more slender, and the finger is not more than half the length of the hand.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates rather broader than deep, like the two preceding pairs narrower in front than behind, the front margin flatter. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates large. The first joint with sinuous front margin, convex above, concave below, the hind margin convex, except at the base; the second joint short; the third longer and broader than the fourth; the fourth with a straight hind margin, the front convex, the distal margin of the inner surface pectinate; the fifth joint narrower than the
fourth, about as long as the third, curved, pectinate, but not closely, on the concave hind margin, the adjacent surface scabrous with little spines; the finger narrow, curved near the base, where on the inner margin it has a trace of incipient pectination, the length not half that of the hand. There are some minute distant spinules on various parts of the limb.

*Second Peropods.*—The side-plates deeper than the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles and the limb similar to those of the first peropods, but with the third, fourth, and fifth joints of the limb longer. Both the first and second pairs of peropods are very considerably larger than the gnathopods.

*Third Peropods.*—The side-plates with a front lobe much broader than deep, and a narrow hind lobe descending below the front one; hexagonal markings are conspicuous on these plates. The branchial vesicles broad, irregular in shape; the marsupial plates large. The first joint narrow at the base and nowhere much expanded, two or three times as long as broad, the margins nearly parallel, the front one with four spines at the distal part; the second joint short; the third joint longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth, rather narrower than the third joint of the preceding pair; the fourth joint has a small spine at the pectinate distal end, besides having like the two preceding joints some minute spinules here and there; the fifth joint is slightly curved and has the concave front margin closely pectinate; this and the preceding joint exceed in length the corresponding joints both of the second and those of the fourth peropods; the finger about a third of the length of the fifth joint.

*Fourth Peropods.*—The side-plates about equally broad and deep, the hind lobe deeper than the front one. The branchial vesicles smaller than the preceding, but otherwise very similar. The first joint wider and longer than in the preceding pair, with five spines on the lower part of the front margin; the third joint rather shorter than in the third pair, with two spines at the distal end of the front margin; the fourth joint with the front margin pectinate except at the base, and carrying six spines at intervals, the apical margin also pectinate; the fifth joint armed as in the preceding pair; the finger similar.

*Fifth Peropods* very considerably shorter than the fourth, yet much more than half the length. The side-plates rounded behind, and there free only for a short space from the segment's upper part. The first joint expanded, somewhat oblong, the front margin not very convex, a little scabrous below, the hind margin very slightly convex, completely overlapping the short second joint with a narrow rounded lobe; the third joint bent forward at the base, the proximal part of the hind margin being convex, the rest straight, having a small spine near the apex, and having like the other joints some pectination of the distal margin; the front margin nearly straight, with a small apical spine; the fourth joint longer than the third, slightly curved; the fifth joint narrower but rather longer than the fourth, also slightly bent; the finger not acute, shorter than
the fifth or the fourth joint, the apical part slightly widened and spoon-shaped, edged with spines, and having on the surface near the front margin a row of spines with their points directed upwards, the surface being also set with lines of spinules in little curved groups, which are found also near the front margins of the two preceding joints.

Pleopods.—The peduncles broad, not so long as the rami; the two coupling spines very short, apically broad and bent, with two or three retroverted teeth; the cleft spine stout, with slender unequal arms, each having a very slight subapical dilatation; the joints of the rami broad, numbering from eleven to fourteen, the inner ramus the broader, its joints generally one less in number than those of the outer ramus.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, and reaching beyond those of the second pair, the outer margin cut into small teeth; the rami almost equal, the outer slightly the shorter, both margins cut into teeth, those on the inner side the larger, the apex acute; the inner ramus with the outer margin cut into teeth, the lower half of the outer into four or five distant teeth, the apex acute; the peduncles of the second pair a little longer than the rami; the inner ramus the longer, armed like that of the first pair, the outer ramus having its inner margin cut into teeth, and the lower half of the outer; the peduncles of the third pair broad, longer than the rami, reaching much beyond the first peduncles, the edges smooth, the inner converging to near the apex of the telson, and then running near together with a slight convexity; the inner ramus rather broader and longer than the outer, its outer margin and lower part of the inner finely pectinate; the outer ramus with the inner margin and lower part of the outer pectinate; the apices acute.

The Telson shortly pear-shaped, about as broad as long, rather more than half the length of the peduncles of the third uropods, the narrow apex rounded.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the back of the second segment of the pleon, just over one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—“April 4, 1875; Pacific Ocean, off Volcano Island; surface.” Lat. 25° 30' N., long. 138° 0' E. Four specimens were obtained, that from which the details are drawn being of the same size as that of which the full figure is given.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the evident proximity of this species to Vibilia peronii, Milne-Edwards, and Vibilia robusta, Bovallius. The notices hitherto published of those two species, both of them found in eastern waters, do not seem to me to suffice to discriminate them the one from the other. The present species is distinguished from both by having the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon coalesced, not free. The rami of the second and third uropods also are unequal, not equal as in Vibilia robusta.
Vibilia milnei, n. sp. (Pl. CXLVIIIa.).

This species does not differ greatly in general appearance and structure from Vibilia propinqua. The points of difference displayed by the specimen will be described, it being understood that no specific value can be attached to the characters of the lower antennae and the mandibular palp, since they vary with the age of the animal.

Upper Antennæ.—The large flagellum joint oval, with almost entirely smooth margins, the upper more flattened than the lower; at the rounded apex the two minute terminal joints rest upon the surface, the apical much the smaller and just projecting.

Lower Antennæ about as long as the flagellum joint of the upper, but much narrower. The first free joint short, the second longer, the third intermediate; the single flagellum joint tapering, nearly as long as the three preceding together, tipped with a spinule.

Mandibles.—The secondary plate of the right mandible distally divided into three irregular teeth; the molar tubercle very prominent; the third joint of the palp not very slender, the apex abruptly acute.

Maxillipeds.—The inner margin of the outer plates nearly straight, with only a single small spine to each denticle; the upper part of the outer margin carrying a single spinule.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint without spines, the second and third joints each with one spine; the wrist not longer than the hand; the hand with a single spine within the convex front margin, the hind margin irregularly pectinate, with few teeth; the finger not more than half the length of the hand, slightly pectinate.

Second Gnathopods.—The third joint has five spines on the hind margin, and four on the distal margin, these being straight, not hooked, at the tips; the process of the wrist is very acute, its margin facing the hand not strongly pectinate; the hand not closely pectinate, carrying some little spinules dispersed over the breast.

The first four pairs of pereopods are of shorter, stouter build than in Vibilia propinqua, and in the fourth pair the fifth joint is longer instead of shorter than the corresponding joint of the third pair; the front margin of the fourth joint of the fourth pereopods has four spines.

Fifth Pereopods little more than half the length of the preceding pair. The first joint broadly oval, not very much longer than broad, widening at once from a narrow neck, the hind margin rather more convex and shorter than the front, not produced at the back of the short second joint, which is bent up close to it; the third joint longer than the second, little longer than broad; the fourth slightly longer and slightly narrower than the third; the fifth a little longer and a good deal narrower than the fourth; the sixth almost as long as the fifth, a little narrower, round-ended, with some minute armature round the margin, the other joints being quite smooth or with armature requiring a very high microscopic power for its discernment.
Pleonods.—The joints of the rami numbering from ten to eleven.

The Telson small, nearly circular, but flattened at the base.

Length.—The specimen, with the after part of the pleon flexed, measured a fifth of an inch.

Locality.—The single specimen, a male, was taken at the surface in the South Atlantic, on the night of October 5, 1873.

Remarks.—The specific name is taken from the first part of the name of the distinguished French naturalist, the second part of his name having been applied to another species in this genus. The species differs from Vibilia macropis, Bovallius, which is also from the South Atlantic, by the smaller size of the eyes, by the flagellum of the upper antennæ not being "elongate lanceolate," and by the rami of the uropoda being much serrate, and in the second and third pairs not equal. It has a shorter telson than Vibilia gracilis, Bovallius, from the Pacific, though it agrees with that species in having a round telson and in some other noticeable characters.

Vibilia sp. (Pl. CXLVIIIb. figs. C, D).

Rostrum minute, back smoothly rounded.

Eyes oval, the lower end the smaller.

Upper Antennæ.—The distal end of the large flagellum joint a little narrowed.

Lower Antennæ.—Two stages of the development of the flagellum are shown in the figures a.i. C. and a.i. D. respectively.

Mouth Organs differing little from those of Vibilia propinqua. In the molar tubercle of the mandible the teeth along the flattened side of the crown were here observed to be long and slender, and apically bidentate or tridentate.

First Gnathopods nearly as in Vibilia propinqua, but the wrist scarcely so long as the hand, and with only one spine on the apex of the hind margin.

Second Gnathopods.—The third joint has seven spines on the hind margin, six on the apical margin, all with sharp tips, the front spine much the smallest.

Pereopods like those of Vibilia propinqua. In the fourth pair the fourth joint has seven spines on the front margin, and in the fifth pair the first joint is rather more widely expanded than in the species compared.

Uropods.—In one specimen the inner ramus of the third pair was considerably longer than the outer ramus, see fig. ur.3. C., but in another specimen the difference was less.

Length, from the front of the head to the back of the second segment of the pleon, three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—"March 10, 1876, South Atlantic, surface." Lat. 37° 29' S., long. 27° 31' W. Six specimens.
Remarks.—It seems probable that this form may be one of the numerous species from the Atlantic which have already received names, otherwise the differences scarcely suffice to separate it from the eastern species, Vibilia propinqua.

Vibilia viator, n. sp. (Pl. CXLVIIIb. fig. E).

The dorsal depression deep where the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon coalesce, but with no separation between them.

Eyes large and dark.

Upper Antennæ with the upper margin of the large flagellum joint much longer than the lower, the end of the joint being obliquely truncate.

Lower Antennæ.—The flagellum in this specimen exhibiting six joints.

Upper Lip.—The smaller of the distal lobes distinctly serrate, neither strongly ciliated.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge divided into sixteen teeth; the strap-like secondary plate of the right mandible having four little slender teeth at its apex, one much longer than the other three; the first two spines of the spine-row on each mandible much widened distally and there cut into several little teeth, not so strong as those of the secondary plate on the left mandible, but stronger than the teeth of that plate on the right mandible.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint with the front margin not bulging, the hinder apex set about with five spines; the second joint with three spines about the hinder apex; the third joint with three spines on the hind margin; the wrist wider, but not longer, than the hand, having a spine at the apex of the convex front margin, and three at and near the apex of the straight hind margin; the hand with two spines adjacent to the convex front, the pectination of the straight hind margin continued round the slightly prominent apex; the finger more than half the length of the hand, the upper half of the inner margin pectinate.

Second Gnathopods not very different from those of Vibilia propinqua, but perhaps not quite in the normal condition, since in one the third joint is unusually short, and in the other the process of the wrist is very short and apically rounded, instead of acute as in the companion limb.

First Peræopods.—The third joint is narrow at the base, and then widens greatly, with very convex front margin, the length a little exceeding that of the fifth joint; the fifth joint is longer than the fourth, scabrous along the hind margin; the finger elongate, subequal in length to the fifth joint.

Second Peræopods similar to the first. The remaining pairs differing little from those of Vibilia propinqua, the fingers broken.

Pleopods.—Joints of the rami eleven in number in the pair examined.
The *Uropods* and *Telson* are in very close agreement with those of *Vibilia propinquua*.

**Locality.**—"Cape York," September 1874. One specimen.

**Remarks.**—The specific name is chosen to indicate the close agreement between this species and *Vibilia viatrix*, Boallius, from the Atlantic, from which, however, it is, separated by not having the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon distinct from one another.

*Vibilia australis*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLIX.).

**Head** with an acute rostrum which does not reach beyond the first joint of the upper antennae; the lateral emarginations deep to correspond with the thickness of the peduncle of the upper antenna; the first segment of the peraeon dorsally the shortest, widened below, being produced at the rounded front corners; the first three segments of the pleon long and deep, the postero-lateral angles of the second segment squared, those of the first more rounded, those of the third more acute; the coalesced fifth and sixth segments not quite equalling the length of the fourth.

**Eyes** remarkable, in general form a long irregular oval, not quite parallel to the lateral margins of the head, the ocelli in three rows of about thirteen or fourteen each, forming a compact eye, but with this peculiarity, that as well the crystalline cones in the rows as the rows themselves stand apart from one another; the cones appear to be rather spherical than conical, or each of the component halves, which can be very clearly distinguished, may be a little more than a hemisphere; those at the ends of the rows are of diminished size.

**Upper Antennae** stout; the peduncle short, the first joint broader than long, longer than the next two together, these being very short, but almost as broad as the first; the first joint of the flagellum more than twice as long as the peduncle, tapering at first very gradually, at the end more abruptly; at the outer side this joint has a rounded and smooth surface, forming on the inner side two sharp edges between which the inner surface or breast bulges a little, being set with a long brush of short setæ or cylinders in two series, the rows composing which number about thirty, with from one to five cylinders in each row; the edges near the end are serrate, and carry each about a dozen little tufts of small cylinder-like setæ; the almost acute apex of this large joint is tipped with two minute joints, the first scarcely longer than the second but considerably broader, and a little decurrent; the apex of each has a pair of setules.

**Lower Antennæ** very small (at least in our specimens). The first joint short, bent, not appearing beyond the margin of the head; the second longer than either the first or third; the third rather longer than the first, narrower than the second, slightly tapering,
with three distant serrations on the lower and seven or eight not distant on the upper side, all, as well as the tip, armed with setules.

Upper Lip.—The epistome a little arched above; the outer plate of the upper lip of a squared shape, with the distal margin unequally bilobed; the inner plate shorter, with the distal margin rounded.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge small, oblique, with eight teeth; the secondary plate narrower than the principal at both proximal and distal ends, but especially at the proximal; on the right mandible its teeth are extremely fine, and the plate is more widened distally than in some other species of this genus; the spine-row containing a few small but stout spines amidst others that are hair-like; the molar tubercle with the dentate crown moderately prominent; the palp three-jointed, longer than the trunk of the mandible, set a little behind the molar tubercle; the first joint short, the second more slender, more than twice as long; the third slender, tapering, longer than the other two together, with a series of small spines or setules all along it, except quite at the base.

Lower Lip compact; the inner lobes small; the mandibular processes having an attachment close to the rounded distal end, which makes it difficult to separate the lip from its surroundings.

First Maxillæ.—The outer plate has several strong unequal spines at the distal end, amidst numerous hair-like setæ; the single joint of the palp is short, with the convex outer and nearly straight inner margins meeting in a narrow apex, and distally fringed with many hair-like setæ or spines.

The Second Maxillæ not made out with sufficient certainty for description.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plate or tongue short, the distal margin having the corners rounded and in the centre two little embedded spines; the outer plates not meeting at the base, the inner margin at first straight, serrate with six teeth, at each of which there is a little spine, the distal part oblique and finely denticulate; the outer margin very convex, with two or three little spines on the distal part; there is also a row of six or eight spines on the outer surface, near the inner margin.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates shallow, much broader than deep. First joint as long as the next four together, the breadth greatest just above the centre, the front margin being convex above and concave below; the second joint about as long as its breadth, with a spine at the apex of the hind margin, and a smaller one just above; the third joint not larger than the second, with a spine at the apex of the hind margin, the distal margin angled; the wrist nearly as long as the two preceding joints together, the lower half of the hind margin armed with about ten little teeth; the hand oval, a little longer than the wrist, abruptly narrower but not much, the front apex a little produced and finely pectinate, the hind margin less convex than the front, armed with many little teeth, the surface near the hind margin being also microscopically scabrous; the finger
more than half the length of the hand, its hind margin nearly straight, armed with a few small teeth, the front margin convex, the apex acute.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates rather deeper than in the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles oval, narrowed at each end, about as long as the first joint. The first joint longer than in the first gnathopods, but less wide, sinuous, widest distally; the second joint short, with a distal spine; the third joint longer than the second, five-sided, with two spines on the apex of the joint, and two others just below the end of the hind margin; the wrist longer than the hand, being produced behind it in a slightly divergent process, of which the oblique distal or inner margin is denticulate with about twenty teeth; the hand and finger are as in the first gnathopods, but the hand is a little narrower.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates much broader than deep, rather deeper behind than in front. Branchial vesicles as long as the first joint, and broader. The first joint a little sinuous, the front margin for the most part concave, and the hinder convex; the second joint a little longer than broad; the third considerably longer than the fourth, which is narrower than the third but broader than the fifth; the fifth nearly as long as the third, a little curved, the lower part of the concave hind margin pectinate, the apex also minutely pectinate; the finger slender, not strongly curved, acute, not half the length of the fifth joint, its inner margin a little pectinate.

Second Peraeopods very similar to the first, but the third joint more decidedly longer than the fifth.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates with the hind-lobe deeper than the front. Branchial vesicles of irregular form. The first joint pretty evenly expanded, at no part widely; the second joint about as broad as long; the remaining joints slender; the third much longer than the fourth, the front apex pectinate; the front margin of the fourth pectinate, but less strongly than the apical margin; the fifth joint not shorter than the third, the slightly concave front margin closely pectinate; the finger nearly straight, not nearly half the length of the fifth joint, with the upper part of its inner or concave margin pectinate, as in the other peraeopods, the lower teeth of the pectination being much the longest.

Fourth Peraeopods similar to the third, but the side-plates less broad, with the hind-lobe much deeper than the front, the branchial vesicles longer, the first joint rather longer and broader, the third and fifth joints rather shorter, and the fourth joint as strongly pectinate as the fifth.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates not bilobed, a little broader than deep. First joint wider than in the preceding pairs, wider above than below, the front margin straight except at the top, the hind convex, slightly erenate, produced with rounded apex below the front; the second joint short, not reaching below the hind lobe of the first joint; the third joint twice as long as the second, widening from the base, both margins and the apex minutely serrate or pectinate; the fourth joint abruptly narrower than the third.

(Zool. Chalk Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
and slightly longer, bent at the base; the fifth joint not as long as the preceding two together, but much longer than either, its front margin straight, and like the hinder minutely pectinate; the finger a little longer than the fourth joint, constricted just below the base, thence widening and from the middle again narrowing to a blunt apex, the armature of the margins being exceedingly minute. The whole limb is about two-thirds the length of the fourth pereopod.

_Pleopods._—Coupling spines exceedingly minute; cleft spine stout, with the arms slender, unequal in length; the joints of the rami eight in number, the outer ramus narrower than the inner.

_Uropods._—The peduncles of the first pair scarcely so long as the rami; the rami equal, lanceolate, reaching just beyond those of the third pair, each cut into five or six sharp teeth on the inner margin and nine or ten on the outer, the apex long, acute; the peduncles of the second pair reach as far as those of the first, the rami are as long as the peduncles; the inner ramus has the inner margin nearly smooth, the outer pectinate; the outer ramus is a little longer and has its outer margin cut into six teeth, the inner with the upper part pectinate, the lower part cut into three teeth, the apex long, acute; the peduncles of the third pair, which are set apart, reach much beyond those of the other two pairs, and are a good deal longer than the rami; the outer ramus has its outer margin smooth, the inner pectinate; the inner ramus the reverse; ventrally the distal margin in the various peduncles is pectinate.

_Telson_ rather longer than broad, triangular, with a well-rounded apex, reaching more than half-way down the peduncles of the third uropods.

_Length._—The specimen, in the position figured, measured one-fifth of an inch in a straight line from the apex of the upper antennæ to the back of the third pleon-segment.

_Locality._—"March 9, 10, 1874, surface. South of Australia"; lat. 48° 18' S., long. 130° 4' E. Three specimens.

_Reams._—The specific name refers to the southern latitude from which the specimen were obtained. The species agrees with _Vibilia gracilis_, Bovallius, from the Pacific, in having a rostrum and in having a tapering flagellum to the upper antennæ, but here the carpal process of the second gnathopods is strongly instead of "sparingly" serrated, and the telson is not round but triangular.

_Vibilia antarctica_, n. sp. (Pl. CL.).

Frontal margin of the head shallowly convex; back of the animal broadly rounded, the first two segments of the pereon together shorter than the head; none of the segments either of the pereon or the pleon very long, the terminal part of the pleon having an unusually stumpy appearance.
Eyes not made out.

Upper Antennae.—First joint of the peduncle broader than long, the two following joints together as long as the first, and each nearly as broad; the first joint of the flagellum longer than the peduncle, having some slender filaments along the inner margin; the minute second joint abruptly narrower than the apex of the first, not embedded in that apex, a little longer than broad, with some apical spinules, the third joint narrower than the second, a little longer, with four apical spinules.

Lower Antennae not half the length of the upper, close beside which they are planted, the first two joints, which may be supposed to represent the peduncle, not being together so long as the third which represents the flagellum, and is tolerably stout, tapering, tipped with a setule.

Upper Lip pretty strongly ciliated or furred on the distal margin.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate very small compared with the broad trunk, the edge divided into ten or more small but sharp teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible with about eight teeth along its broad edge; the secondary plate of the right mandible strap-shaped, with three or four apical teeth; behind the plates there is a group of cilia or hair-like spines, among which there are three stouter spines, the first large, distally pectinate; the molar tubercle is prominent, its crown set with very many little teeth, and an outer row of fairly long ones; the palp in the present specimen seemingly not fully developed, its first joint quite short; the second a little longer; the third rather longer than the first and second together, apically blunt.

First Maxillae.—Inner plate small, oval; the outer plate not quite so large as the palp, distally set with seven spines among a crowd of spinules; the palp apically narrow, with slender spinules along the margins of the distal part, some at the apex a little less slender than the rest.

Second Maxillae short, the inner plate shorter and apically broader than the outer.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate broader than long, the convex distal margin a little serrate and crenulate, with two minute spinules embedded at the centre; the dentation of the margin in the new growth is seen to be much sharper than in the plate actually in use; the outer plates have the outer margins convex and smooth except for two little spines near the apex, the inner margins are to some extent concave, the middle part denticulate and carrying little spines, the distal part crenulate and pectinate; there are four or five small spines on the inner surface of each of the outer plates, and four on the inner surface of the joint below the plates.

First Gnathopods.—First joint a little sinuous; second short, like the first smooth and unarmed; third scarcely longer than the second, with one apical spine, which, however, is present only on one of the limbs; the wrist distally widening, broader and a little longer than the hand, with one apically plumose spine on the channelled apex of the hind margin; the hand with smooth convex front margin, the hind margin straight, with a
small spine where it meets the rounded, channelled, distal margin, which as usual in this genus is faintly pectinate and armed with a spinule; the finger is short, tapering from the base to an angle of the hinder margin, and then again tapering to the apex, in which a spine-like nail is inserted; the hand and wrist are both scabrous on and near the hind margin.

Second Gnathopods.—The branchial vesicles oval, small. The first and second joints of the limb similar to those of the first pair but longer; the third joint longer than the second, with a small and a large feathered spine on the hind margin, and at the almost acute apex a large spine with a small one close beside it; the proximal part of the wrist as long as the hand, the narrowly triangular hinder process nearly as long as the hand, scabrous, faintly serrate on its inner or front margin; the hand narrower than in the first pair, more strongly scabrous, and having two little spines at the apex of the hind margin; the finger shorter than that of the first gnathopods.

First Perasopods.—Branchial vesicles larger than the preceding pair, not so long as the first joint of the limb. The first joint broader than in the gnathopods, not sinuous; second joint longer than broad; third joint broader but shorter than the fourth, with one slender spine standing out from the hind margin; fourth joint slightly curved, having like the third a minute spinule a little above the apex of the convex front margin; fifth joint a little longer than the fourth, with a spine a little above the apex of the hind margin, and another at the apex of the front; the finger not half the length of the fifth joint, tapering from the base nearly to the bent tip, the hind margin a little pectinate.

Second Perasopods like the first.

Third Perasopods like the two preceding pairs, the first joint scarcely more dilated, the fourth and fifth joints and the finger longer, the fourth joint having a little spine at the apex of the front margin, and its distal margin pectinate, the front margin of the fifth joint being faintly scabrous, and having two spinules; as in the other pairs, the termination of the finger is not sharp and strong, though the new growth seems to indicate that it is normally acute.

Fourth Perasopods like the third, but with all the joints except the finger rather longer.

Fifth Perasopods equal in length to the two first joints of the fourth pair, the first joint not broad, fully as long as the following five together, the third a little longer than the second, the fourth than the third, the fifth than the fourth, the fifth having a slender spine at the apex of the front margin; the finger is oval, about as long as the third joint, scarcely scabrous.

Pleopods.—Peduncles scarcely so long as the rami, coupling spines short, with long apical retroverted teeth; the cleft spine represented by a minute rudimentary acute spine near the top of the inner margin of the long first joint of the inner ramus; interlocking process of the outer ramus very short; joints of the inner ramus numbering from six to seven, of the outer from seven to eight.
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Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair a little shorter than the outer ramus, which has four strong teeth on the outer and two on the inner margin near the apex, the upper part being finely pectinate; the rather shorter inner ramus has one or two teeth on each margin; the second pair are similar to the first, but shorter and with fewer teeth; the third pair are shorter than the second, the peduncles set wide apart, broad, longer than the rami, of which the outer is slightly the longer, denticulate on the inner margin and having an apical spinule; the inner ramus is denticulate chiefly on the outer margin.

Telson transversely oval, much broader than long, less than half the length of the peduncles of the third uropods.

Length.—One-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—“Antarctic, surface, February 2, 1874”; lat. 52° 4’ S., long. 71° 22’ E. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name alludes to the place of capture; the shape of the telson seems to separate this species from all others within the genus that have been hitherto intelligibly described.

Vibilia sp.

Where the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon coalesce there is a small groove at the centre of the back, limited to about a quarter of the whole dorsal breadth.

Eyes nearly round.

Upper Antennæ nearly as in Vibilia viator.

Lower Antennæ.—The flagellum with three joints, of which the second is the shortest.

Upper Lip with the distal lobes strongly furred.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge with fifteen or sixteen teeth; the first two of the stouter spines in the spine-row having each one lateral denticle on the outer edge.

Lower Lip.—The outer corner of the principal lobes not flanked by a pronounced tooth, yet with a little irregularity of outline.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, oval.

Maxillipeds with three spinules on the outer margin of the outer plates.

Gnathopods distinguished from those of Vibilia australis, chiefly in the first pair, by having the first joint’s front margin a little less bulging, and in the second by having the process of the wrist narrower, reaching nearly to the apex of the hand.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair reaching just to the apex of the telson, a little longer than the rami; the narrower peduncles of the second pair reaching very nearly as far as those of the first, very little longer than the rami; the peduncles of the third pair the broadest, intermediate in length between the other two pairs, longer than the rami, the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner; the rami of the second pair a
little shorter than those of the first, and the third than those of the second, the armature nearly as in Vibilia propinquia.

Telson triangularly rounded, not quite half the length of the peduncles of the third uropods.

Length.—One-third of an inch.

Locality.—“Between Kerguelen and Heard I., February 3, 1874, surface”; lat. 52° 20’ S., long. 72° 14’ E. One specimen.

Remarks.—There seems to be a close resemblance between this form and Vibilia gracilenta, Bovallius, from the Atlantic, but in that species the hinder corners of the coalesced segments of the pleon are “strongly produced backwards,” and the peduncles of the third uropods are “linear,” neither of which characters suits the Challenger specimen.

The following list shows the localities at which specimens of the genus Vibilia were obtained, arranged in sequence from the North Atlantic round to the North Pacific.

1. “June 18-19, 1873, surface”; between Stations 62 and 63, lat. 35° 7’ and 35° 29’ N., long. 52° 32’ and 50° 53’ W. One specimen.
2. “Between Bermuda and Azores, surface”; lat. 32° 29’ and 39° 0’ N., long. 68° 48’ and 27° 0’ W. Two specimens.
3. “April 27, 1876, North Atlantic, surface”; between Stations 352 and 353, lat. 10° 55’ and 26° 21’ N., long. 17° 46’ and 33° 37’ W. Three specimens.
4. “April 13–14, 1876, off Africa, surface”; near Station 352, lat. 10° 55’ N., long. 17° 46’ W. One specimen.
5. “October 5, 1873, South Atlantic, surface, night”; between Stations 130 and 131, lat. 26° 15’ and 29° 33’ S., long. 32° 56’ and 28° 9’ W. One specimen (Vibilia milnei).
6. "Vibilia, South Atlantic, November 10, 1873”; Station 140, lat. 35° 0’ S., long. 17° 57’ E. One specimen, mounted in Canada balsam.
7. “March 10, 1876, South Atlantic, surface”; Station 332, lat. 37° 29’ S., long. 27° 31’ W. Six specimens.
8. “March 9, 1876, South Atlantic, surface”; Station 331, lat. 37° 47’ S., long. 30° 20’ W. Five specimens.
9. “February 2, 1874, Antarctic, surface”; Station 150, lat. 52° 4’ S., long. 71° 22’ E. One specimen (Vibilia antarctica).
10. “Between Kerguelen and Heard I., February 3, 1874, surface”; near Station 150 One specimen.
11. “March 9–10, 1874, south of Australia, surface, lat. 48° 18’ S., long. 130° 4’ E.”; between Stations 158 and 159. Three specimens (Vibilia australis).


14. "Cape York"; lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E. One specimen (Vibilia viator).


16. "April 4, 1875, off Veleano L., Pacific, surface"; between Stations 229 and 230, lat. 22° 1' and 26° 29' N., long. 140° 27' and 137° 57' E. Four specimens (Vibilia propinquus).

17. Station 245; lat. 30° 23' N., long. 174° 31' E. One specimen.

None of the Challenger specimens are as much as half an inch in length. The largest species yet recorded appears to be Vibilia edwardsii, Spence Bate, from the southern Orkneys, the length attributed to this species being three-quarters of an inch. Vibilia kroeyeri, Bovallius, from Greenland, has a length of 12 mm. Vibilia jeangerardi, Lucas, from the Mediterranean, is 10 mm. long. Vibilia borealis, Bate and Westwood, from Banff, is seven-twentieths of an inch in length, but neither the size nor the colour nor any of the details given seem sufficient to distinguish this species from that named by Lucas. The figure and description of Vibilia affinis, Spence Bate, from Java, are also, I think, insufficient for any specific determination. Except in the absence of colour markings, the specimens from various stations in the Atlantic differ but little from Vibilia jeangerardi, Lucas, and the colour markings may have disappeared during the ten or twelve years that the specimens have been preserved in spirit. Vibilia edwardsii, Spence Bate, and Vibilia longipes, Bovallius, differ from the rest of the group by the great disparity in length between the second and fourth pereiopods, and Vibilia pyripes, Bovallius, from "tropical parts of Atlantic," is distinguished by having the "telson round, very broad, longer than last peduncles."

Family Cyllopodidæ, Bovallius, 1887.

The family is defined by Bovallius as follows:

"Head globular; eyes large, occupying almost the whole sides of the head. First pair of antennæ fixed at the anterior side of the head, with the first joint of flagellum tumid, conical; second pair fixed at the inferior side of the head, angulated. Mandibles with palp. Dactyli of seventh pair of pereiopoda [fifth pereiopods] transformed."

It may be questioned whether there was any pressing necessity for separating the single genus included in this family from the neighbouring Vibilidæ, a family which is itself as yet not overcrowded with genera. Mr. Spence Bate indeed is so much impressed with the likeness between Vibilia and Cyllops as to say of the two genera, that "had
they been found associated, they might have been supposed to be sexually related."¹ There are objections to that particular inference from the fact, but the fact itself of their being found associated is highly probable, since Mr. Spence Bate records a *Cyllopus* and a *Vibilia* from the same habitat "near the Powell Islands," and the Challenger specimen of *Cyllopus* bears the same date of capture as specimens of *Vibilia*.

**Genus Cyllopus**, Dana, 1852.


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 268). Bovallius in 1887 defines it as follows:—

"Head globular, a little tumid. Eyes large, filling almost the whole sides of the head. First pair of pereiopoda [first gnathopods] simple or subchelate. Second pair with a more or less produced carpal process. Femur of seventh pair [first joint of fifth pereiopods] much longer than the following joints together. Telson small, rounded."

The epithet "rounded" is scarcely applicable to the telson, since in *Cyllopus lucasii*, Spence Bate, it is said to be lanceolate. Spence Bate notices in regard to the species which he calls "*Cyllopus magellanicus*," that the second joint of the mandibular palp is the longest. This is the case in the Challenger specimen, and if it be a character of all the species it would be convenient to include it in the generic definition. *Cyllopus magellanicus*, Spence Bate, is distinguished by Bovallius from Dana's species of that name, and renamed "*Cyllopus Batei*.”

**Cyllopus hookeri**, n. sp.

*Head* with a small rostral angle between the upper antennæ; back rounded; first three segments of the pleon with convex lower margins, serrate near the rounded posterolateral angles; the coalesced fifth and sixth segments have the line of coalescence marked by a slightly convex groove at the centre of the back equal to about a quarter of the dorsal breadth.

*Eyes* dark, occupying almost the entire surface of the head; many of the multitudinous ocelli are very small, the crystal cone being in some cases spherical.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The first joint of the peduncle longer than the two following

² It was no doubt by an oversight that Dana omitted *Cyllopus* from the classification of the Hyperidea at page 1442.
together, all three broader than long; the first joint of the flagellum considerably longer than the peduncle, for some distance nearly as thick as the peduncle, then tapering gradually, with a narrowed terminal piece more than a third, but less than half, the length of the joint; the second joint is minute, a little longer than broad, and in our specimen this is the last.

Lower Antennæ in the present specimen straight and almost smooth, situated very near one another; the first free joint scarcely longer than broad, the second a little, and the third a good deal, longer than the first; the following joint, which is probably the first of the flagellum, is nearly as long as the three preceding together and longer than the two subequal terminal joints combined.

Upper Lip.—The outer plate distally unsymmetrically bilobed with a not very deep emargination, each lobe having fur directed towards the emargination; the inner plate has a slightly convex distal margin which is hairy.

Mandibles.—The upper margin of the trunk behind the palp is straight; the cutting plate has about nine teeth, of which the lowest stands somewhat apart from the rest; the secondary plate of the left mandible has seven teeth very similar to those of the principal plate; on the right mandible it seems to be rather different, with one long tooth and the rest slighter; besides some ciliation above the plates there is a spine-row, with several strong, more or less denticulate spines among others that are slender and hair-like; the molar tubercle is prominent, cylindrical, with strongly dentate crown, in general appearance recalling the form common in the Gammarina; the first joint of the palp is twice as long as broad, but short compared with the other joints; the second is between two and three times as long as the first, longer and much broader than the third, narrowest at the two extremities, a little bent near the lower end; the long and narrow third joint has some small spines or setules along the convex hind margin of the acute apex.

Lower Lip.—Principal lobes rather broad, ciliated; the rounded apices of the mandibular processes scarcely free.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, oval, smooth; the outer plate with numerous slender spines of various lengths on the surface and margins; the distal margin truncate, carrying eight strong but unequal spines, most of them having one or two lateral denticles; the palp joint is strongly ciliated, its outer margin convex, the inner nearly straight for more than half the distance from the base, the remainder concave, a spine being placed at the junction of the two portions; there are also some small spines on and near the very narrow truncate apex.

Second Maxillæ.—The two plates appear to be coalesced into a single plate with two apices, of which the inner is the larger and more prominent; there are numerous hair-like spines and slender spines about each apex, and a small spine at each apex. In the genus Vibilia these two plates are seen to be partially coalesced, and here, if my observation is correct, the coalescence is carried a step or two further.

(200. CHALL. EXP.—PART LVII.—1888.)
Maxillipeds.—The inner plate nearly as broad as long, the rounded corners of the distal margin serrate, the centre almost flat, with two little embedded submarginal teeth; the outer plates with their bases not contiguous, the inner margin at first smooth, then divided into five or six irregularly serrate teeth with spinules, the distal part convex, irregularly denticulate, the two plates here becoming contiguous; there are five small spines on the outer surface and on the distal part of the outer margin there are three together with some cilia.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint most widened near the centre, containing gland-cells, having a subapical spinule to the hind margin; the second joint as broad as the length; the third nearly longer or wider than the second, with the hinder apex not very acute, resting on the wrist and having a spine adjacent; the wrist a little longer than the hand, broader, the hind margin straight, the front convex, the distal margin very faintly pectinate; the hand with spinules at two points of the slightly convex front margin; the hind margin straight, much of it and the distal margin beset with little groups of little tooth-like spines; the finger curved, tapering, more than half the length of the hand, its inner margin pectinate with little spine-teeth, of which there are also some adjacent to the margin.

Second Gnathopods.—Branchial vesicles as long as the first joint, broad, distally widened. The first joint a little sinusous, with two or three spines at the lower part of the hind margin; the second joint with two spines on the hind margin; the third joint much longer than in the preceding pair and than the second joint, with three spines along the hind margin, the lowest the longest, and three larger spines at the apical margin; the wrist longer than the hand, half of which it clasps with the produced hinder process, its distal margin on the inner surface and round the process being fringed with little teeth; the hand nearly as in the first pair, but with the hind margin a little convex, more strongly pectinate with little groups of teeth, which do not appear to be triple-pointed as described by Spence Bate for his "Cyllops Magellanicus," though the teeth in many of the groups are set extremely close together; the finger as in the first pair.

First Peraeopods more bulky than the gnathopods; the side plates much larger than the preceding pair, broader than deep, with both ends rounded, the lower margin straight. The first joint, as in the gnathopods and the three following pairs of peraeopods, containing gland-cells, with two or three little spines on the hind margin; the third joint broader and very little longer than the fourth; the fifth joint a little longer than either of the two preceding joints, with a setule here and there; the finger about half the length of the fifth joint, a little bent, the upper half of the inner margin pectinate.

Second Peraeopods like the first; the third, fourth, and fifth joints a little longer.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates bilobed, broader than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles longer than the first joint. The first joint rather shorter than in the preceding pair, but winged, with about six little spines along the front margin; the second joint
scarcely longer than broad; the third joint longer than in the preceding pair, rather shorter than the fourth joint, which has a little spineule at the apex of the straight front margin, and a scarcely developed tendency to pectination; the fifth joint curved, considerably longer than the fourth, the concave front margin with fine decurrent pectination; the finger rather more than a quarter the length of the fifth joint, armed like that of the preceding peraeopods.

*Fourth* Peraeopods.—Side-plates bilobed. Branchial vesicles widened above, narrowed below, rather longer than the first joint. The first joint much larger than in the preceding pair, with six spines along the front margin, the hind margin smooth, scarcely convex except at the two extremities; the rest of the limb similar to the preceding pair, except that the fourth joint is more decidedly though very finely pectinate, and the fifth joint is longer. The first and fifth joints being longer, and the others certainly not shorter than in the preceding pair, it follows that the whole limb is longer than that of the third peraeopods.

*Fifth* Peraeopods not much longer than the first joint of the fourth. The first joint—twice as long as the remaining joints together, broad, looking very like a branchial vesicle, the front margin convex, with four little spines on the lower part, the apex drawn down a little below the hind margin, which is almost straight except at the two extremities; the second joint as broad as the length, with a subapical spine on the front margin; the third joint narrower, not longer, than the second; the fourth a little longer than the second; the fifth narrower than the fourth, not longer than the third; the sixth about as long as the fifth, tapering slightly to a blunt end, the front corner angled, furry, with a minute spineule at the angle.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines small, the apices forming as it appears a circlet of retroverted teeth, below which is another group of smaller teeth; the cleft spine without any considerable dilatation of either arm; the first joint of the inner ramus having three plumose setae on the inner margin below the cleft spine; the first joint of the outer ramus with a short, broad, interlocking process, apically narrowed, the outer margin of the joint having several plumose setae; the joints of the inner ramus nine to ten, of the outer ten to eleven. The terminal joint of the outer ramus in two or three instances in this specimen had but one seta instead of two, an anomaly which I have nowhere else observed.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair subequal in length to the rami, the outer margin pectinate, the inner with an acute apex; the rami lanceolate, reaching beyond those of the third pair, the outer a little the shorter, pectinate along the outer margin and having five larger teeth on the lower part; the inner margin with two teeth and a little pectination; the inner ramus very similarly armed, but with four teeth on the inner margin; peduncles of the second pair much shorter than those of the first, shorter than the rami; the rami reaching beyond the peduncles of the third pair, much shorter than
the rami of that pair; the outer the shorter, with a little serration of the outer and not much more of the inner margin, the apex acute; the inner ramus also similar, a little more strongly armed; the peduncles of the third pair set wide apart, a little shorter than those of the first pair, much longer than the rami, the inner apex acute; the rami shorter than those of the second pair, the outer the shorter, the margins only a little denticulate.

The Telson much broader than long, very short, triangularly rounded, its base occupying the space between the third uropods.

Length, outstretched, about a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—March 9, 1876, South Atlantic, surface; lat. 37° 47' S., long. 30° 20' W.; surface temperature, 64° 5. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name is given out of respect to Sir J. D. Hooker, among whose numerous unpublished drawings of Amphipoda there is one representing a species of this genus; the colouring represents the head as almost black, evidently occupied almost entirely by the eyes, the body a deep blue, the antennae a lighter shade of the same colour, and the legs light red. In Cyllopus armatus, Bovallius, the first flagellum joint of the upper antennae is drawn out to a much greater extent, there is a much greater disproportion between the second and third pereopods, the rami of the second uropods are more nearly equal to those of the third, the telson is differently shaped, and the size of the animal much greater. Cyllopus magellanicus, Spence Bate, has the rami of the third uropods “searemly one-fourth of the length of the peduncle,” the telson cylindrical, and the body of the animal “thickly covered with coarse stellate spots of black pigment,” whereas the Challenger specimen was colourless except as to the eyes. From Cyllopus magellanicus, Dana, if the figures of that species can be trusted, the present species is distinguished by having the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon coalesced instead of free, by having the peduncles of the second uropods much shorter as compared with those of the first, and by having the first joint of the fifth pereopods of greater breadth; to these marks of distinction might be added the fact that the telson is free, not, as in Dana’s figure, coalesced with the preceding segment, but the figure cannot perhaps be relied on for so minute a detail.

Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm, in a letter from Cape York, September 1874,1 refers to the capture of a species of Cyllopus, but a mounted specimen so named, in his handwriting, with his monogram attached, and labelled as taken on the voyage from “Api to Cape York,” belongs not to Cyllopus but to Paraphronima.

1 See Note on v. Willemoes Suhm, 1875 (p. 452).
Family Lanceolidae, 1887.

Bovallius, who in 1885 had reinstated Say's genus Lanceola, in 1887 established the family Lanceolidae to receive it, with the following diagnosis:—

"Head small, anteriorly truncate, not tumid. Eyes very small, often indistinct. First pair of antennae short, high, compressed, fixed at the anterior side of the head. Second pair long angulated, fixed at the anterior side of the head. Mandibles with palp. Three posterior pairs of pereiopoda with retractile dactyli. Seventh pair [fifth pereiopods] not transformed."

In a subsequent work of the same year Bovallius varied the description as follows:—


That the lower antennae are not folded as in the Platyscelidae is in agreement with the Challenger species belonging to this family, but neither do the dimensions of the lower antennae in those species agree with the epithet "filiform."

Genus Lanceola, Say, 1818.


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Say, 1818 (p. 102). The British Museum Catalogue, in the description of Say's type-species under the name *Vibilia pelagica*, speaks of the upper antennae as "reaching to the extremity of the peduncle of the inferior pair," whereas Say's words are "attaining the middle of the third joint of the inferiors"; in the account of the pereiopods, "third pair longest" is evidently a misprint for—third pair longer. In 1887 Bovallius gives the following definition of the genus:—

1 Systematical List of the Amph. Hyper., p. 5.
"Head anteriorly concavated, the upper part more or less projecting into a rostrum. Eyes small, like those in the Gammarids, placed uncommonly far down on the sides of the head. First pair of antennæ long, the flagellum more or less lanceolate, tumid; somewhat like that in the Vibilidæ. Second pair are long, filiform, with very long joints. Urus [segments in connection with the uropods and telson] like that of the Hyperidæ."

In 1885 Bovallius mentions that among his new species of *Lanceola* he has "two totally blind ones," in which case the generic character ought to speak of "eyes small or wanting"; that the lower antennæ are not always filiform has been already observed.

In this genus the ganglionic chain has its two halves clearly distinguishable, the longitudinal commissures being actually separate, in contrast to the genus *Vibilia* in which they are closely united. The muscles do not form thick and compact groups, but slender bundles of which the components are easily separable, and in the large segments of the pleon, instead of a single longitudinal group on either side of the back, there are several slender strips of muscle very distinctly separated.

*Lanceola pacifica*, n. sp. (Pls. CLI, CLII.)

Rostrum small, obtuse, a little depressed; back of the pleon rounded, its third segment the longest, the second and fourth nearly equal to the third; the pleon-segments slightly carinate dorsally, the first three also laterally ridged, having the lower part of the hind margin fringed with spinules and sloping forwards to form an obtuse angle with the lower margin, which is likewise bordered with spinules.

*Eyes* small but prominent, tending to oval, placed obliquely between the upper and lower antennæ.

*Upper Antennæ* reaching nearly to the middle of the fourth joint of the lower antennæ; the peduncle short and stout, the first joint not so long as broad, as long as the two following together; the flagellum three times as long as the peduncle, the bulky first joint channelled on one side, and on the other fringed with a brush of short setæ or filaments in many transverse rows; the apex is obliquely truncate and is followed by a very short laminar second joint, with one edge folded, to which succeed two minute terminal joints, much less broadly winged.

*Lower Antennæ*.—First joint obscure; second joint short, with a small gland-cone; third joint twice as long as broad, very setiferous; the fourth joint two and a half times as long as the third, as long as the whole upper antennæ but not quite so broad, triangular in transverse section; fifth joint as long as the third and fourth together, narrower, tapering to a point, of triangular section till near the apex. It is possible that the fourth joint may represent the fourth and fifth joints of the peduncle coalesced, and that the whole of the tapering fifth joint may be the flagellum; that its apical part belongs to the flagellum can not be doubted.
Epistome prominent, helmet-shaped.

Upper Lip not quite symmetrically bilobed, the emargination between the two lobes being very deep.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge sharp, oblique, more than two-thirds of the breadth of the trunk, the upper angle produced into a tooth; this tooth on one mandible crosses its fellow on the other just above the emargination of the upper lip, under which the cutting edges of the mandibles lie, except at their lower extremities; there is a small tooth on the lower margin a little to the rear of the cutting edge, and to the rear of this tooth there is a row of short spinules and setules; the left mandible has a small tooth-like secondary plate high up on the inner surface; each mandible has on the inner surface a curved diagonal brush of numerous setae extending from the lower front angle to near the base of the palp; the palp is set very far back, the first joint short, a little longer than broad, the second joint long, apically a little widened, with setae along one margin and many about the distal end, the third joint shorter than the second, apically pointed, one margin convex, smooth, the other sinuous, furred with cilia.

Lower Lip.—Pl. CLII. shows the two mandibles from the inner side, clipped above by the transversely oval inner plate of the upper lip, and supported below near the outer corners by the mandibular processes of the lower lip. The figure of the mouth organs in Pl. CLI. shows the two mandibles from the outer side clipped above by the outer plate of the upper lip, but the lower lip is concealed by the maxillae.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate broad, with sinuous distal margin, both that and the surface carrying very numerous spinules; the outer plate not so broad as the inner, reaching beyond it, with many spinules, especially on and near the inner margin, the somewhat narrowed apex carrying on the inner side a rather slender spine followed closely by a very stout one, with another equally stout but shorter below it on the outer side, and somewhat further down a stout curved spine, followed by another planted on the surface just within the outer margin; there are also a few small spines on the trunk of the joint to which this plate belongs; the palp rather longer than the outer plate, near the middle of the base of which it is attached by a ridge of its inner surface, this attachment causing both the margins of the palp to face inwards; that which appears to be the true inner margin has several distant short spine-teeth spaced along it; between that at the almost acute apex and the next below it there is a marked emargination; on the outer slope of the apex there is a feathered spine; the outer margin is convex, pectinate with little spine-teeth for more than half its length from the apex.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate shorter but broader than the outer, with thirteen spines of various lengths planted on and just within the serrate distal margin, the outer and inner margins and one surface having cilia or spinules on the distal portion; the outer plate has eight spines on the truncate oblique apex, the outer and inner margins and one surface armed as in the other plate.
Maxillipeds.—The inner plate short, strongly projecting, cleft far down the middle, the distal margin of each half convex, set with many spinules; outer plates to a certain extent “prismatic,” each having two inner margins, one of which carries several long and short spines; the outer margin is convex, smooth, the apical carries three or four unequal spines in notches; the outer surface of the plates is armed with many unequal spines, nineteen or twenty being counted on one plate and thirteen on the other; the basal joint carrying these plates has several spines on each lateral margin, and at the centre of the distal margin a small lobe or plate apically surmounted by two spines.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates shallow, the lower margin nearly straight. The first joint nearly equal in length to the following four together, the inner front margin fringed with setiform spines, the hinder margin with spines of various lengths; the second joint short, with some spines on the hind margin; the third joint with the front margin on the inner surface longer than that on the outer, the hind margin with several slender spines; the wrist widening distally, much longer and broader than the hand, the front margin much longer than the hind one, each with spines or spinules at intervals, the sinuous distal margin with many spines, especially on the inner surface; the hand almost triangular, broadest at the base, not twice as long as broad, with five or six spines on each serrate margin and four on the inner surface, the narrow apex truncate; the finger very narrow, straight, when complete about half the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates shallow, broader than the first pair, the lower margin very sinuous. Branchial vesicles elongate, oval, narrower than the first joint and much shorter. Marsupial plates in an early stage of development, smooth-edged, as wide as the branchial vesicles and rather more than half their length. The first joint as long as the wrist, hand, and finger together, fringed with spines on both margins; the second and third joints nearly, as in the first gnathopods, but the second rather longer; the wrist much longer and much narrower than in the first pair, similarly armed, distally widened, but not greatly; the hand shorter and narrower than the wrist, longer but narrower than the hand of the first gnathopod, with seven small spines on the hind margin and three or four on the front.

First Pereopods.—Side-plates broad, shallow, especially in front, the lower margin sinuous. Branchial vesicles much larger than the preceding pair, as long as the first joint and broader. The marsupial plates much narrower than the branchial vesicles and less than half their length. The first joint nearly as in the second gnathopods, but rather broader; the second joint rather longer than broad; the third joint shorter and much narrower than the first, considerably longer than the fourth or fifth; the fourth joint rather shorter but broader than the fifth; the fifth joint narrowing to the apex, slightly curved, having like the two preceding joints several small spines on the hind margin; the third has also several spines on the front margin, and the fourth has two or three;
the fourth and fifth joints are to some extent three-sided, or may be said to have a double hind margin; the finger small, curved, acute, not a fifth of the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peræopods like the first, but the joints a little longer, especially the fifth joint. The branchial vesicles similar to the preceding pair, but much broader; the marsupial plates much narrower than the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—The side-plates like the preceding pair shallow, especially in front, and broad. Branchial vesicles larger than the preceding pairs. The marsupial plates similar to the preceding pair. The first joint narrower and longer than in the second peræopods; the third, fourth, and fifth joints also respectively a little longer than those of the preceding pair, their front margins minutely spined, the hinder margin of the third being also spined; the fifth joint is straight, its hind margin smooth, nearly parallel with the front till the apex, which is rounded, produced behind the insertion of the finger, with oblique front margins, between which the minute, strongly curved, acute claw can be exerted or retracted.

Fourth Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles with the oval outline interrupted below the middle of the hind margin, a sort of suture marking off a narrow region from the base as far down as this interruption, below which the vesicle is narrowed. The first joint of the limb not longer than in the preceding pair, but broader, carrying some small spines along the front margin; the second and third joints longer and stouter than in the third peræopods; the fourth joint nearly as long as the fourth and fifth together in the preceding pair; the fifth joint narrower than the fourth, but considerably longer, this and the three preceding joints unarmed; the retractive finger very little larger than that of the third peræopods, with several little unequal spines on the upper part of the front margin, not decurrent.

Fifth Peræopods not half as long as the fourth. The side-plates small, narrower behind than in front. The first joint narrowing a little distally, its front margin carrying some small spines, the convex hinder margins nearly smooth; the third joint a little longer than the fourth, the two together scarcely as long as the first; the fifth joint longer than the third; the retractive finger smaller than in the two preceding pairs, with small spines or teeth on the inner margin directed slightly upwards.

The relative proportions of the peræopods may be represented by the numbers 40, 44, 48, 66, 36.

Pleopods.—Peduncles stout; coupling spines short and small, each with four or five retroverted teeth on either side; the cleft spine stout, strongly feathered, the acute arm longer than the other, denticulate on two edges; the long first joint of the inner ramus has five feathered setae below the cleft spine; there are fifteen joints in this ramus and nineteen in the outer.

Uropods.—Peduncles and rami all more or less prismatic or three-sided in transverse (Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
section; peduncles of the first pair much longer than the rami; the inner margin fringed with unequal spines, the outer finely denticulate; the rami narrow, lanceolate, the outer and inner margins denticulate, the ridge of the under surface carrying a few spines, the inner ramus a little longer than the outer; peduncles of the second pair not so long as those of the first but much broader, with some small spines on the three margins, the rami similar to those of the first pair, subequal to them in length, but broader; the peduncles of the third pair not quite so broad as those of the second, much shorter; the rami shorter than the peduncle, similar to those of the second uropods, but not quite so long, and the inner ramus broader.

_Telson_ long and narrow, nearly two and a half times as long as broad, subequal in length to the peduncles of the third uropods, not longer though extending a little beyond them; the nearly acute apex is rounded and microscopically pectinate.

**Length.**—In the position figured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the back of the third pleon-segment, the specimen measured eleven-twentieths of an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 241; lat. 35° 41' N., long. 157° 42' E.; depth, 2300 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 35°-1; surface temperature, 69°-2. One specimen. Trawled.

**Remark.**—The specific name refers to the capture of this species in the depths of the North Pacific Ocean; it bears a great general resemblance to _Lanceola sayana_, _Bovallius_, but in that species from the Atlantic the rostrum is acute, the segments of the pereon are imbricated, and the telson is longer than the peduncles of the third uropods.

_Lanceola_ sp.

**Rostrum** curved, acute; back of pereon smooth.

**Eyes** minute, prominent.

_Antennæ_ nearly as in _Lanceola pacifica_; the fifth joint of the lower pair rather less robust, followed by a small joint, scarcely longer than broad, to which succeeds a more slender joint, about twice as long, having a little setule on one side, and at the apex two setules, one of which is longer than the joint.

_Mouth Organs_ and _Gnathopods_ closely resembling those of _Lanceola pacifica_. The branchial vesicles of the second gnathopods are elongate oval, shorter than the first joint of the limb. The marsupial plates are strongly dilated like branchial vesicles, much broader and longer than the first joint of the limb, encircled by numerous slender setæ, which are rather long, but not of a length equal to the breadth of the plates.

_Percepods._—The first pair eleven-twentieths of an inch, the second over three-fifths, the third scarcely so long as the second, but still just over three-fifths of an inch,
the fourth three-quarters of an inch, the fifth just under two-fifths of an inch long. The relative proportions may be represented by the numbers 66, 74, 73, 90, 48. In the first pair the branchial vesicles and marsupial plates are larger than in the second gnathopods; in the second pair the branchial vesicles are larger, the marsupial plates smaller than in the preceding pair, the vesicles as long as the first joint of the limb, the plates longer; in the third pair the branchial vesicles are longer and the marsupial plates shorter than the first joint of the limb, the marsupial plates in all the pairs being fringed with setae.

Pleopods.—Pedicules of the first pair as usual longer than those of the third pair; the inner ramus of the first pair with seventeen joints, outer with twenty-two; inner ramus of the third pair with nineteen joints, outer with twenty-three. First joint of the inner ramus of the first pair with nine feathered setae below the cleft spine, of the third pair with seven such setae; the first joint of the outer ramus in the third pair having fifteen plumose setae along its outer margin.

Uropods scarcely differing from those of Lanceola pacifica.

Telson in general appearance like that of Lanceola pacifica, a very little longer than the peduncles of the third uropods, and having the lower part of the lateral margins and the apex not minutely pectinate as in the species just mentioned, but by comparison boldy serrate with teeth, of which some are bifid.

Length, about one inch, the antennae not included.

Locality.—Station 334, March 14, 1876; lat. 35° 45' S., long. 18° 31' W.; 1915 fathoms. Trawled. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—Had no other species been described than Lanceola pelagica, Say, from the Gulf Stream, there could have been no difficulty in assigning that name to the present form, but the locality is more suggestive of Lanceola felina, Bovallius, from Tristan da Cunha; in that species, however, the telson appears to be shorter than the peduncles of the third uropods. From Lanceola sayana, Bovallius, an Atlantic species, as well as from the Pacific species, Lanceola pacifica, it is separated to all appearance only by minute differences.

Lanceola sp.

Length a little over half an inch.

Locality.—Station 297, November 11, 1875, South Pacific; lat. 37° 29' S., long. 83° 7' W.; depth, 1775 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°; surface temperature, 57°. Tow-net at trawl. One specimen.

Remarks.—This specimen was mounted in a cell on the voyage, apparently in
glycerine. The second, third, and fourth segments are the longest and by far stouter than those which follow. The segments are imbricated. The relative lengths of the legs do not seem to differ very strikingly from those of the species just described. The telson, so far as appears in the undissected specimen, is a little more than half the length of the peduncles of the third uropods.

*Lancella* sp.

The specimen here figured has not passed through my hands. The woodcuts represent two drawings by the late v. Willemoes Suhm, who appended the following notes:

"Fig. 2. Amphipod. × 2, etwas mehr.

"Augen fehlen. Rothe Pigmentflecken ca. 1½ mm. im Dehm. am ersten Ring. Maxillipedtaster fehlen. Länge von Schwanz-Ende bis zur Spitze 2ten Segm. 42 mm.

"Fig. 2a. Starker Vergrösserung des Kopfes von vorn. Augen keine hervorragende Platte sondern eine etwas deprimirte pigmentirte Stelle, wohl ganz ohne opt. Apparat.

"Von No. 194, 29 Sept. 74, off Banda Isl., 360 fs."

Fig. 2a is reduced to half the size of the original drawing. Fig. 2 is a facsimile of the original. So far as can be judged from the measurements given, the total length of the specimen was about two inches. It is probably to this specimen that Pagenstecher refers (see Note, 1879, p. 497) in the words, "Eine Hyperide von 7 cm. nur mit rothen Pigmentflecken statt der Augen in grossen Tiefen der Arüse." But "7 cm." is the measurement of the figure from the rostrum to the apex of the third uropods, and the

1 Compare the description of *Erythrocophalus cactus*, Tilesius, quoted at p. 109.
figure represents the specimen in a bent position, magnified to rather more than twice the natural size. Pagenstecher does not give any reference to the source of his information, but it was no doubt obtained in one way or another from the notes of v. Willemoes Suhm himself. The statement that eyes are wanting must be received with reserve. "The red pigment-spots about 1/2 mm. in diameter on the first segment," that is on the head, as shown in the figures, correspond in size and position with the eyes as usually met with in this genus, and the crystal cones being in any case few and minute might easily be overlooked by any one unacquainted with the genus but accustomed to the multitudinous ocelli commonly found in the Hyperina. In fig. 2a, a indicates the lower antennæ, a the upper, obl. the epistome or Oberlippe.

*Lanceola estiva,* n. sp. (Pl. CLIII.).

*Head* rather short but very deep, with a very small triangular rostrum; the lateral margin irregular, the front of the head large and flat, with a central carina running between the antennæ which project above the mouth-organs; the central dorsal line of the whole animal scarcely carinate though the back is angled both here and laterally; the first three segments of the pleon with numerous spines or setæ round the convex lower margins.

*Eyes* doubtful, seemingly minute, prominent.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The peduncle of three short joints, the second and third successively shorter; the flagellum with its first joint broad, curved, very long, narrow near the base, acute at the tip, its three edges serrate, the convex upper one closely so; just within the apex there is a minute second joint, an apical third joint having probably been broken off.

*Lower Antennæ.*—Second joint short, with well-pronounced decurrent gland-cone; third joint about three times as long as the second, slightly bent, with three edges; the fourth joint elongate, longer than the whole of the upper antennæ, three-edged, the upper margin minutely serrate; the fifth joint scarcely so long as the fourth, much more slender, at first three-sided, then laminar, strongly tapering, its upper edge finely ciliated; the slender apex divided into two or perhaps three little joints.

*Epistome* prominent, helmet-shaped.

*Upper Lip* with the outer plate apically deeply cleft, the inner plate much shorter, transversely oval.

*Mandibles* similar in structure to those of *Lanceola pacifica,* the triangular secondary plate of the left mandible a little serrate on the edges, the groove or ridge over the spinous region strongly developed, convex; the palp much longer than the trunk, the first joint short, distally widened, the second joint very long with several slender setæ or setiform spines on three edges of the slightly widened distal part; the third joint long
and slender, two-thirds the length of the second, tapering to a point, the outward facing margin closely furred with spinules or setules.

Lower Lip.—The two oval pieces which represent at once the principal lobes and the mandibular processes, are ridged longitudinally; the long footstalks on which they appear to be supported form the lower border of the wide mouth-opening; between these in the figure l. i. are seen portions of the mouth cavity itself, a broad line of cilia running right round.

First Maxilla.—The inner plate very broad, broadest distally, the distal margin nearly straight, this and the surface near it thickly set with spines and cilia which pass along the rounded corners and some way along the outer and inner margins; the outer plate as in *Lanceola pacifica*, the five distal spines similarly arranged and with similar proportions; the palp a little broader and longer than the outer plate, a ridge on its inner surface attaching it to the outer plate near the middle of the base, its own inner margin turned outwards, fringed with twelve minute distant spine-teeth, its convex outline becoming concave between the two distal spine-teeth, the apex blunt, partially serrulate, with a small spine just below it on the outer margin, this margin facing inwards, pectinate with minute spines for scarcely a third of its length from the apex, then smooth.

Second Maxilla.—The bases broad, the plates long and narrow, on one surface distinct, on the other surface having their bases completely coalesced; the inner plate shorter than the outer, more or less channelled on the outer edge, distally strongly furred with spine-like cilia and carrying twelve long spines; the outer plate ciliated in a similar manner, and carrying ten long spines in two rows. Each pair of plates is in this genus widely separated from the fellow pair.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plate prominent, forming a sort of triangle, decidedly cleft halfway down from the apex, perhaps below this having a suture; the outer margins some way down from the apices fringed with a fur of spindles; the outer plates prismatic, twice as long as broad, with half a dozen little spine-teeth spaced along the inner margin of the outer surface and three closer together on the apical slope; the second inner margin has about eighteen slender slightly feathered spines, most of them very long; the distal part of the outer margin is serrate and carries four spines; the outer surface is armed with twenty or more spines; the base carries numerous slender spines on the outer margin and outer surface, and from the centre of its distal margin rises a thin somewhat triangular plate, of which the apex is somewhat rounded and minutely pectinate, with a minute central emargination.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates broad and shallow, with sinuous lower border. The first joint narrowest at the neck, very broad, as long as the four following joints together, the outer front margin convex, smooth, the inner fringed with long setae, the convex hinder margin fringed with slender setiform spines; the short second joint with
three such spines at the apex behind, and three or four on the outer surface; the third joint with the serrate hinder and distal margins fringed with spines; the wrist as broad as the first joint, a little longer than broad, with spines along the convex front margin and the parallel ridge and the shorter hind margin, and thickly set on the inner surface of the sinuous distal margin, either end of which is rounded and serrate; the hand much shorter than the wrist, scarcely half as broad, narrowing to a slightly emarginate apex, the margins slightly serrate, the hinder nearly straight, finely pectinate, both fringed with spines; the inner surface having about thirty flexible spines distributed over it; the finger nearly straight, slender, more than half the length of the hand, its inner margin a little pectinate.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates similar to the first pair. Branchial vesicles oval, about half as long but not nearly half as broad as the marsupial plates. The marsupial plates are similar in appearance to branchial vesicles, much broader than the first joint, but not half its length, smooth, without setae, of which, however, the eventual production is perhaps indicated by markings round the margin. The first joint longer than that of the first gnathopods, but less broad, not quite so long as the wrist and hand together, with some slender spines along the front margin, the adjoining ridge without spines, the hind margin with a few; the second joint with some spinules on the hind margin; the third joint shaped as in the preceding pair, but with fewer spines; the wrist elongate, widening a little distally, with six small spines on the front margin, two on the straight hind margin, and about ten on the distal margin; the outer surface has two longitudinal ridges, of which the hinder carries a few spinules; the hand elongate, narrower and shorter than the wrist, tapering to an emarginate apex, with eight spinules along the front margin, the outer surface with two slight ridges, the inner carrying about a dozen small spines; the finger slender, not a third the length of the hand.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad and shallow, like the preceding pairs narrow in front. Branchial vesicles like the preceding pair. The marsupial plates larger than the preceding pair. The outstretched limb two-thirds of an inch long. The first joint longer than in the preceding limbs, with about twenty-four spines along the hind margin, fewer on the front, the adjoining ridge unspined; the second joint longer than broad, without spines; the third joint longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth, with small spines along three edges; the fourth joint with spines along both margins, and a row along the under surface, the two longitudinal ridges of the upper surface without spines; the fifth joint narrower, gently curved and tapering, with two ridges along the upper, and one along the under surface, the concave hinder margin carrying about twenty-seven minute spines, and the inner surface a row of fewer spines; the finger slightly bulbous at the base, slender, a little curved, about a seventh part of the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods similar to the first, but with the side-plates larger, the branchial vesicles very much larger, equal to or exceeding the size of the marsupial plates, and the
joints of the limb, except perhaps the finger, longer; the third and the fifth joints are subequal in length; the outstretched limb rather more than seven-tenths of an inch long.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates broad and shallow, especially in front. Branchial vesicles and marsupial plates like the preceding pair. First, third, and fourth joints longer but less broad than in the second pereopods, the structure in general similar; the fifth joint shorter than in the preceding pair, shorter than the fourth joint, straight, little narrowed distally, apically produced in a narrow lobe behind the finger; the finger extremely narrow except at the base, very small and strongly bent upwards, without teeth on the inner margin; the outstretched limb three-quarters of an inch long.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates not narrowly produced forwards like the preceding pairs, the front lobe the smaller, the hinder produced downwards at the back in a small point. Branchial vesicles large, the oval rather abruptly narrowed some distance above the apex. The outstretched limb more than an inch long; the long first joint has a folding in of the hind margin near the base, fringed with spines; the front margin and the longitudinal ridge of the upper surface near the hind margin carry small spines; the third joint is intermediate in length between the first and fourth, the fifth joint is rather longer than the first, the armature of all these both on margins and ridges being very inconspicuous; the retractile finger is very small, strongly bent, narrowing rapidly from the base to the bend, the inner margin fringed with minute teeth, of which those near the base are inclined backward.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Side-plates not very broad. The outstretched limb over two-fifths of an inch; the first joint longer than the following three together, with fifteen spines along the front margin, and nine or ten on the hind margin, the three ridges smooth; the third joint longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth, which is not so long as the first joint; the finger as in the fourth pereopods.

The relative proportions of the pereopods may be represented by the numbers 80, 86, 90, 122, 50.

Pleopods.—The two slender coupling spines have each on either margin three or four retroverted teeth below those of the apex; the cleft spine nearly as in Lanceola pacifica; the rami are about equal in length, but in the pair examined there are on the somewhat stouter inner ramus only fifteen joints, and eighteen on the outer; the long first joint of the inner ramus has eight feathered setæ on its inner margin below the cleft spine; and on the outer margin of the first joint of the outer ramus the setæ are also numerous.

Uropods very similar in character to those of Lanceola pacifica, but the rami of the second pair do not exceed in breadth those of the first pair, or scarcely so, the peduncles of the third pair are less unequal to those of the second pair, and the inner ramus of the third pair is not noticeably shorter than the inner ramus in either of the other pairs.

Telson triangular, about once and a half as long as the breadth at the base, not
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nearly as long as the peduncles of the third uropods, but more than half as long, just at the apex in our specimen microscopically and irregularly serrate or notched.

Length.—The length in a straight line from the rostrum to the apex of the third uropods was an inch and two-fifths. The animal when it reached me was broken in two.

Locality.—Station 120; lat. 8° 37' S., long. 34° 28' W.; depth, 675 fathoms; bottom, red mud; surface temperature, 78°. One specimen, trawled.

Remarks.—This appears to be the first species of the genus that has been taken within the tropics, and the specific name refers to the surface temperature of its habitat. The specimen, besides being broken, could not in other respects be described as well set up, but the animals of this genus seem liable to present themselves in a dilapidated condition, their integument probably being very little crustaceous. The species comes near to the briefly described Lanceola felina, Bovallius, from Tristan da Cunha.

A second specimen, in poor condition, appears to belong to this species.

Telson scarcely half as long as the peduncles of the third uropods.

Length, without the antennae, three-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 106; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; depth, 1850 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36° 6'; surface temperature, 78° 6.

Lanceola suhmi, n. sp.

Rostrum blunt; the second, third, and fourth segments of the person the longest, transversely ridged down the sides, the central dorsal line seeming more or less angled from the rostrum to the extremity of the telson, at either end of the animal only faintly, but on the last three segments of the person and the first four of the pleon forming a carina, distally produced into a tooth, which on the pleon-segments just mentioned is very pronounced.

Eyes very small according to the figure by v. Willemoes Suhm.

Upper Antennæ.—The three joints of the peduncle very short, the long first joint of the flagellum broad, tapering, curved, strongly ridged below, without any brush of filaments, rather longer than the last joint of the lower antennæ, succeeded by three minute joints, the last of which is acute.

Lower Antennæ.—Fourth joint very long, slightly curved, almost laminar, though a little ridged below, the fifth joint considerably shorter, yet long, straight, tapering to a point, almost laminar.

Mouth Organs (so far as could be seen without dissection and in their dry hard condition) similar to those of Lanceola pacifica. As the animal was figured during the voyage, it may be presumed that it had at some period been allowed to become dry, an experience from which the more delicate organs of an Amphipod seldom entirely recover. (Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part Lxvii.—1888.)
First Gnathopods similar to those of *Lanceola vestiva*, but the first joint, the wrist and the hand less broad, the spines on the hind margin of the wrist differently arranged, and the wrist carrying on its outer surface a second ridge with a few spines near to the hind margin; the spines on the margins and inner surface as numerous as in the species just named.

Second Gnathopods similar to those of *Lanceola vestiva*, but one ridge of the tapering hand set closely with spines, the hand and finger together not so long as the wrist.

Second Periopods a little longer than the first, the full length thirteen-twentieths of an inch, the first joint not quite so long as the third and fourth together, the third longer than the fourth, nearly as long as the fifth, these three joints having two ridges along the outer surface, the hinder one in all three and both in the fifth joint carrying small spines, which is also the case with the two margins, but the spines are much more numerous on the hind than on the front margin.

Third Periopods.—The full length sixteen-twentieths of an inch, the first joint the longest, but not greatly longer than the third; the third longer than the fourth, the fourth than the fifth; the fifth, which like the four preceding joints has two longitudinal ridges on the outer surfaces, is not strongly spined, slightly curved, and a little narrowed towards the apex, this not being very strongly or broadly produced behind the small retractile finger.

Fourth Periopods very similar to the preceding pair, but broader, almost unarmed; the full length about nineteen-twentieths of an inch, the excess of length over the preceding pair being chiefly in the first and fifth joints, but more especially in the fifth.

Fifth Periopods.—The full length half an inch, the joints ridged as in the preceding pairs, the first joint the longest, the third longer than the fourth, the fifth intermediate between the first and the third, the produced apex narrow; the finger very small, bent, the inner margin without teeth in our specimen.

Pleopods.—Inner ramus in the first pair with sixteen joints, the outer with twenty.

Uropods closely resembling those of *Lanceola vestiva*, although here it appears as if the outer ramus were the longer both in the first and second pairs, and the peduncles are rather more sharply produced at the inner apical angle, especially in the third pair.

Telson long and narrow, very nearly equal in length to the peduncles of the third uropods, triangular, with the sides smooth for some distance from the base, then finely but not closely serrate or irregularly denticulate, the apparently acute apex also being seen under a high power to be cut into a fringe of four tiny teeth.

Length about an inch from the rostrum to the end of the uropods, the head and peraeon measuring half an inch, the pleon-segments one-third, and from the base of the telson to the extremity of the uropods nearly one-fifth of an inch.
Locality.—Station 50, off Nova Scotia; lat. 42° 8’ N., long. 63° 39’ W.; depth, 1250 fathoms.

Remarks.—The name is given in honour of the deceased naturalist, v. Willemoes Suhm, who during the voyage made the rough sketch, here reproduced, of this interesting animal. The drawing is said to be magnified to double the size of the specimen, but seems to be rather in excess of that. The species appears to come near to Lanceola serrata, Bovallius, “from the mouth of Davis Strait,” but in that species the pleon is said to be shorter than half the peraeon with the head, and the segments of the peraeon are said to be smooth, only the segments of the pleon being mentioned as forming a serrated keel.

Lanceola australis, n. sp.

Head forming an obtuse angle in front, without rostrum; the whole dorsal line of the animal angled; the seventh segment of the peraeon has the dorsal line produced backwards in a very small tooth; each of the first three segments of the pleon has a similar but rather larger tooth.

Eyes very small, projecting a little from the surface of the head.

Upper Antennæ as in Lanceola astiva, but with the large flagellum joint more strongly curved.

Lower Antennæ similar to those of Lanceola astiva, but showing no minute apical joints.

Mandibles not very different from those of Lanceola astiva; the tooth on the lower margin behind the cutting edge very minute; the inner groove or ridge extending with sinuous outline from the rear of the cutting plates for almost the whole length of the trunk; the second joint of the palp without setæ at the distal end, not very much longer than the third joint.
Second Maxillae.—The plates long and narrow, the inner a little shorter and considerably narrower than the outer.

Gnathopods agreeing very nearly with those of *Lanceola vesticia*; the wrist in the first pair less dilated, with the front margin less convex.

Peraeopods.—The First and Second a little under half an inch, the Third nearly three-fifths of an inch, the Fourth three-quarters of an inch, the Fifth one-third of an inch long; the relative proportions may be represented by the numbers 54, 56, 69, 90, 40. In the Third Peraeopods the fifth joint is longer than in the preceding pair, and not shorter than the fourth joint, differing in these respects from the proportions found in *Lanceola vesticia*.

Uropods differing little from those of *Lanceola vesticia*, except that the peduncles of the second and third pairs are narrower, with the inner apices more acutely produced.

Telson long and narrow, about two and a half times as long as the greatest breadth, not quite reaching the bases of the rami of the third uropods, the central dorsal line angled for a short distance from the base, the apex almost acute, the sides being a little serrate near the apex.

Length, without the antennae, about nine-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 158, in the Southern Ocean, March 7, 1874; lat. 50° 1' S., long. 123° 4' E.; 1800 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 33°.5; surface temperature, 45°. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture, which makes it improbable that this species should be the same as the large *Lanceola serrata*, Bovallius, from “the mouth of Davis Strait,” in which, moreover, “the dorsal side of pereion is smooth.” In *Lanceola suhni*, another North Atlantic species, the dorsal teeth are more numerous and larger than in the present species, and in the third pereopods the fifth joint is not longer than in the preceding pair and is shorter than the fourth joint.

The following table will show at a glance the remarkable distribution of the genus *Lanceola*, as illustrated by the eight specimens of the Challenger collection:

1. Station 50; lat. 42° 8' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 1250 fathoms (*Lanceola suhni*).
2. Station 106; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; depth, 1850 fathoms.
3. Station 120; lat. 8° 37' S., long. 34° 28' W.; depth, 675 fathoms (*Lanceola vesticia*).
4. Station 334; lat. 55° 45' S., long. 18° 31' W.; depth, 1915 fathoms.
5. Station 297; lat. 37° 29' S., long. 83° 7' W.; depth, 1775 fathoms.
6. Station 158; lat. 50° 1' S., long. 123° 4' E.; depth, 1800 fathoms (*Lanceola australis*).
7. Station 194A; lat. 4° 31' 0" S., long. 129° 57' 20" E.; depth, 360 fathoms.
8. Station 241; lat. 35° 41' N., long. 157° 42' E.; depth, 2300 fathoms (*Lanceola pacifica*).

Thus from west to east the genus may be considered as ranging round the world, while from north to south a range is shown of more than ninety degrees, to which may be added about thirty degrees northward, since *Lanceola clausii*, Bovallius, was taken in "Davis Strait, at lat. 72° N." It is remarkable that each of the Challenger specimens was labelled, not, like most of the Hyperina, with the word "surface," but with the number of fathoms of the particular station, indicating that the specimen was supposed to have come from the great depth mentioned. It may be conjectured that the smallness of the eyes and the soft membraneous character of the integument are connected with residence in the abysses of the ocean, and the latter character perhaps also with a capacity for passing without injury from the bottom to the surface. The pleopods are well developed, so that the animal may be itself a good swimmer, but, to account for the wide distribution of the genus, it may be supposed that the creature often avails itself of extraneous assistance, the retractile claws of the last three pairs of pereiopods being well adapted for giving it a firm hold upon animals of much greater size and speed.

**Family Cystisomidae, von Willemoes Suhm, 1875.**

The name Cystisomidae was proposed for this family by von Willemoes Suhm in the paper read before the Linnean Society on May 7th, 1874. Under the name Thaumatopsidae, the family was defined by Bovallius in 1886 as follows:—

"Hyperids with large, tumid head. The eyes large, occupying the upper parts of the head. The first pair of antennae straight or angularly bent, not tumid. The second pair rudimentary. The mandibles without palp. The seventh pair of pereiopoda [*fifth pereiopods*] not transformed. The inner ramus of the uropoda coalesced with the peduncle; the peduncles very thick."

In the Systematical List, 1887, Bovallius gives a similar definition, but omitting all notice of the uropoda, and remarking that the second pair of antennae are rudimentary *in both sexes*. In the Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids of the same year he gives a third definition, as follows:—

"Head and body very large and tumid. Eyes large, occupying the upper sides of the head. First pair of antennae straight, not tumid, few-jointed. Second pair rudimentary. Mandibles without palp. Seventh pair of pereiopoda [*fifth pereiopods*] not transformed. Uropoda very thick, prismatic, with distinct rami."

The description of the uropods as having "distinct rami" is open to misunder-
standing unless taken in connection with the definition of the genus "Thaumatos,"
given in the same work as follows:—

"Head very large, bordered with a serrated crest around the middle. First two
pairs of pereiopoda [First and Second Gnathopods] cheliform. Second pair of uropoda
are totally wanting. The interior rami are coalesced in both existing pairs of uropoda."

Genus Cystisoma, Guérin-Méneville, 1842.

p. 39.

For the original definition of the genus Cystisoma, see Note on Guérin-Méneville,
1842 (p. 196); this may be compared with the account of the earliest described species,
Oiniseus spinosus, in the Note on J. C. Fabricius, 1775 (p. 40). For the definitions
successively given for Thaumatos, see Notes on v. Willemoes Suhm, 1873 (p. 423), 1874
(p. 440). The definition of the genus under the name Thaumatos given by Bovallius
in 1887 has been quoted above; in 1886 he defined it as follows:—

"The body is hyaline, the segments distinctly separated from one another (except
the two first pereiopodal segments of Th. Neptunus and Th. pellucida, which are
coalesced). The epimerals are only indicated.

"The head is large, more or less rounded, tumid. The eyes are large, occupying
almost all the upper surface of the head.

"Only the first pair of antennae are developed, straight, few-articulated. The
second pair are represented by two small tubercles."
"The mandibles are small, rounded, with a molar tubercle, but without palp.

"The second pair of maxillae consist of only one lamina.

"The first and second pairs of pericopoda [First and Second Gnathopods] are cheliform, the following [five pairs of Peripods] ending with a claw-shaped dactylus.

"The uropoda are very thick, the second pair wanting, the inner rami coalesced with the peduncles."

In the species, however, which have come under my examination, the mandibles are large as compared with the other mouth-organs, and by no means rounded, each has a denticulate cutting edge, the left mandible a denticulate secondary plate, the molar tubercle a long, straight edge set with cilia and minute spine-teeth. The integument of the back appears to be remarkably homogeneous, not as generally in the Gammarina much more flexible and less crustaceous at the folds between each segment, hence I feel some hesitation in adopting as a character of the genus the statement that the first two segments of the pereon are as a rule distinct. The line of coalescence between the two segments being in any case marked by a transverse ridge, a very slight crumpling of the integument behind this ridge would give the same effect of separation as that which in fact marks the division between the following segments.

_Cystisoma spinosum, 3 (J. C. Fabricius) (PL. CLIV.). Specimen A._

1775. _Oniscus spinosus_, Fabricius, Systema Entomologiae, p. 298.
1781. " " Fabricius, Species Insectorum, t. i. p. 377.
1788. " " Gmelin's Linnæi Systema Natūre, t. i. pars v. p. 3010.
1842. _Cystisoma Neptunus_, Guérin-Méneville, Revue zoologique, juillet 1842, p. 214, pl. i. fig. 1.
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.


**Head** inflated, wider than any part of the body, longer than the upper antennæ, rather broader than long, the upper surface almost entirely mapped out into minute hexagonal spaces in correspondence with the multitudinous ocelli; the lower surface fringed on either side by a row of thirteen or fourteen denticles, the wide space between these rows being occupied by a thin transparent membrane, from which, on either side of the mouth-organs and for a short space above them, project two short rows of denticles, five in each row, the highest pair of denticles being much the longest, and the next pair longer than the three lowest pairs, the lowest approaching the outer angle of the mandibles. The first two segments of the perleon are coalesced into one, which is rather longer than the next following, the seventh is longer than those which precede it, but shorter than the first segment of the pleon; the segments of the pleon diminish in length successively; in breadth the animal tapers from the base of the head to the telson. The segments are all carinate and centrally dentate, except the small (coalesced) fifth and sixth segments of the pleon. The seventh segment of the perleon and the first three of the pleon have each three teeth along the central ridge, the others have two apiece. The segments of the perleon and some of those of the pleon have the hind margin fringed with minute denticles, the composite first segment of the perleon having also a row near the front corresponding probably with the line of coalescence. The joints of all the limbs are prismatic in transverse section.

**Eyes** (see description of the female).

**Upper Antennæ** thirteen-twentieths of an inch in length, the first joint the stoutest, short, two or three times as long as broad, seemingly constituting a one-jointed peduncle, the following joint many times as long, of triangular transverse section, tapering, having on the inner side for most of its length a row of small setules not very closely set and scarcely showing beyond the margin, the apex produced into a small tooth on one side; planted within but projecting beyond the tooth is a small narrow tapering third joint.

**Lower Antennæ** wanting, unless the foremost pair of ventral denticles may be regarded as rudiments of these organs.

**Epistome** small, unsymmetrically helmet-shaped. In the upper figure of the mouth organs the epistome and upper lip are at the top, the maxillipeds at the bottom, the mandibles projecting on either side; the palps of the first maxillæ meet just over the emargination of the upper lip; the second maxillæ are crossed by the outer plates of the maxillipeds. In the lower figure, the maxillæ and maxillipeds having been removed, the
lower lip and the distal emargination of the upper lip come into view, with the cutting edges and molar tubercles of the mandibles lying under and between them; the trunks of the mandibles being partially released from their attachment are here more widely displayed than in the upper figure.

Upper Lip broader than the epistome, broader than deep, smooth-edged, unsymmetrically bilobed, the cleft in the distal margin being narrow and not very deep.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge narrow, with nine teeth on the right mandible and perhaps one or two more on the left; the lowest tooth in each recedes behind the line of the others, and behind and below it there is a tuft of cilia-like spines, the lower margin beyond being smooth; the secondary plate on the left mandible is quite narrow at the base, but widens out till its distal margin, which is cut into thirteen denticles, is about as wide as that of the principal plate, the edges so closely overlapping that it is not very easy to distinguish the teeth of the one from those of the other; the molar tubercle on each mandible large, with a very long, straight front edge, which is closely ciliated, and carries a row of small projecting teeth or spine-teeth, not quite closely set, more than fifty in number, besides several other rows of smaller teeth; the trunk of the mandible is large, the lower margin forming an obtuse angle at some distance behind the molar tubercle, while some distance further back the extremity of the mandibles forms an acute angle, the long comparatively straight upper margin having in advance of the centre a small triangular process with a broad base extending backwards, this process possibly representing a rudiment of the palp.

Lower Lip.—The outer and inner lobes coalesced, though distinguished by a strong ridge or suture, both dehiscent, the inner a little less than the outer, the inner margin of the outer lobes slightly hairy, that of the inner lobes strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes apically rounded, not divergent.

First Maxillae.—The inner plate appears to be a smooth thin expansion surmounting the short first joint, but scarcely prominent beyond the inner margin of the long second joint; the outer plate short and broad; some way up on its sinuous inner margin a series of setiform spines begins, which is continuous right round the very broad distal margin, but there is also a series of stronger spines, on the distal part of the inner margin three that are rather narrow, followed by six stronger, a weak one, a strong one, two weak ones, and then a mixed group, in which there are three or four especially large and strong; the single-jointed palp is not so broad as the outer plate, but is rather longer, with some very minute spine-teeth on the inner margin, the apical margin being cut into many very acute little teeth, some still smaller teeth descending a part of the convex outer margin.

Second Maxillae.—Basal part broad, beyond the centre abruptly contracting on the inner side, the inner margin then running smoothly and almost straight to the apex, but within this margin, before the apex is reached, there is a small linear projection,
distally sebaceous, which perhaps represents in rudiment the inner plate of the maxilla; beyond this there are two or three prickles and a very small spine tooth, which is followed by the sharply double-pointed apex, whence fifteen or sixteen small acute teeth descend the convex outer margin, gradually weakening into faint serrations, all the lower part of the margin being smooth.

Maxillipeds.—The first joint, which in the separate figure \(m\varphi p\) is for the sake of distinctness unfolded, in its natural position is bent at a sharp angle to the second joint, so that when the maxillipeds are separated from the head, the first and second joints naturally close together; the inner plate strongly prismatic, one edge centrally projecting inwards, this edge starting some way below the distal margin of the second joint; at its apex there is a small interval between the concave distal margins of the two sides, each of which carries two small separated spine-teeth near the inner and lower end; the front of the plate also has a concave distal margin, with a small central emargination and two or three little spine-teeth spaced along the slightly serrate margin on either side of this; the outer surface of the plate is not distinctly marked off from that of the second joint, except that in the centre of what may be considered as its base-line, there is a small conical tooth; on either side of this are planted the two outer plates, which after widening a little from their bases, narrow to an acute apex; the outer margin is smoothly convex, the inner carries two spinules at intervals not far from the base, and then is cut into strongly marked teeth as follows, a very small, a larger, a larger still, a rather small, a very large, a less large, a rather small, a large, a small, a moderately large, the apical largest of all, with a small tooth on its inner side; the two plates, however, are not symmetrical, since that on the right hand in place of the twelve teeth just mentioned has but ten, the first of them, however, being a double tooth.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plate represented by an outward projecting tooth. The limb about eight-twentieths of an inch long, the first joint as long as the next four together, widening a little distally for the strong muscles which are grouped in the distal portion; the front margin having on one gnathopod six strong teeth and three small ones, on the other having eight less unequal teeth; the hind margin is nearly smooth, but the apex is produced into a sharp tooth, and above this there are on one gnathopod two, on the other three, small teeth and a spinule; the second joint much broader than the length of its front, apically produced behind in a strong tooth, at the base of which there is a very small tooth on the hind margin; the third joint longer than broad, clasping the wrist, with scarcely any free front margin, the surfaces carrying some slender spines, of which there are some on the more or less deeply emarginate apex, and on one gnathopod one on the otherwise smooth hind margin, while the other gnathopod has three; the wrist with the front margin longer than the hand, apically forming a small tooth, otherwise smooth, triangularly produced behind almost to the extremity of the long apical tooth of the hand; on the outer surface
there is near the front apex a strong tooth-like spine, and several smaller ones elsewhere besides some setiform spines, of which there are many on the inner surface of both wrist and hand; the produced part of the wrist has its margins cut into strong teeth, much of the tooth-margins being also pectinately denticulate; on one gnathopod the margin facing the hand has six teeth and the other margin six, the large apical tooth making the thirteenth; on the other gnathopod the margin facing the hand has seven teeth, and the other margin four; the hand is oblong, about twice as long as broad, the front rather thick with two lines of teeth, each comprising from six to eight, not exactly alike in the two gnathopods, but each line in both gnathopods ending with a strongly produced apical tooth; the hinder margin is cut into seven or eight unequal teeth with partially denticulate margin, and there is a similar tooth on the distal margin; the surfaces of the hand are armed like those of the wrist; the finger is rather more than half the full length of the hand, broad at the base, apically curved and acute, reaching, when bent at a right angle to the hand, beyond the apical teeth of the wrist, its inner margin forming a very small spined tooth, much nearer the hinge than the apex, with two or three little spines or denticles between it and the hinge.

Second Gnathopods in general structure like the first. Side-plate represented by a rather stronger spine-tooth than that of the preceding segment. Branchial vesicles consisting of two subequal: oval lobes united at the base, a little longer than the third joint. Limb about eleven-twentieths of an inch long, the first joint rather longer than the four following together, with one front edge smooth, the other carrying eight strong teeth, which on one of the gnathopods are supplemented by two small ones, the hinder margin having six teeth, one being the produced apex; the second and third joints nearly as in the first gnathopods, but larger, and the third with the slender spines more numerous; the wrist and hand similar but much more elongate; the wrist has the margin facing the hand cut into eleven denticulate teeth, and the hind margin in one gnathopod into ten, in the other into seven, such teeth, in addition to the long apical tooth; the hand, which is fully three times as long as broad, has the hind margin cut into twelve teeth, and the front margins much as in the first gnathopods, the inner surface with fewer setiform spines; the finger is longer than in the first gnathopods, but with its inner margin similarly armed.

First Peripods.—Branchial vesicles about three-twentieths of an inch long, consisting of one very small lobe and a large one of the length mentioned. Limb about an inch and three-tenths in length, the first joint nine-twentieths of an inch long, with nine prominent teeth along the hind margin, and about as many small ones on one edge of the thickened front; the short second joint has three teeth along the hind margin, of these the apical being the longest; the third has fifteen larger and smaller teeth on the hind margin; the fourth which is a little longer has fifteen or sixteen; the rather longer but much narrower fifth joint has about thirty minute teeth, the margin in the intervals
as in the preceding joint being finely pectinate; the three last-mentioned joints have on
the surface several transverse rows of slender setae, which, when the animal is in liquid,
stand out on either side and give a feathered appearance to the limb; these setae are
numerous at the apex of the fourth joint; the finger is short and slender. In the
figure the first two pairs of peropods are represented facing forwards, as they
happened to be in the specimen, but these long slender appendages sway about in all
directions, and the normal position of the limbs is, therefore, assumed in the use of
the terms—front margin and hind margin—in the description.

Second Peropods.—Branchial vesicles simple, much larger than the preceding pair,
four-tenths of an inch long. Limb two inches long; first joint nearly as long as the
third and fourth together, fourth a little longer than the third, fifth decidedly longer
than the fourth, narrowed at the apex, armed as in the preceding pair, the distal part
carrying a line of gland-cells; finger small, acute or almost so, a little curved.

Third Peropods.—Branchial vesicles rather larger than the preceding pair. Limb
all but three inches long; the first joint the longest, the second very short, the fourth
longer than the third, and the fifth than the fourth, the slender fifth joint not much
shorter than the first; the first, third, and fourth joints serrate or dentate on three
edges, the fifth along the front margin; the fifth joint distally having a line of gland-
cells; the finger small.

Fourth Peropods.—Branchial vesicles rather larger than the preceding pair. The
limb nearly two inches and a half long, the armature and relative lengths of the
joints nearly as in the preceding pair.

Fifth Peropods.—Limb an inch and two-tenths long; the first joint wider above
than below instead of the reverse as in the other limbs, as long as the third and fourth
joints together, the fourth scarcely longer than the third; the fifth longer than the
fourth, narrowest at the base, not narrowing distally, except where the finger is hinged,
behind which on either side it is produced into a little sharp spinous process, while in
front the distal end of the joint forms a kind of short oblique palm-margin with four
distant teeth; the small finger is slightly bent, comparatively thick for the first half,
the remainder narrow, acute; the inner margin of the thick part has a minute denticle.
In these and in the first and fourth peropods, gland-cells probably occur at the distal
end of the fifth joint, but they were not distinctly observed.

Pleopods.—The first pair about half an inch long, the peduncles rather shorter than
the rami; the coupling spines minute, with narrow apex and six or eight retroverted
teeth on each margin; there is no cleft spine, but the long and large first joint of
the inner ramus carries numerous feathered setae, in the first pair having as many as
twenty-four on the inner margin; the outer ramus has twenty-seven setae along the
outer margin of the first joint; the joints of the inner ramus in the first pair are
twenty-one, of the slightly longer but narrower outer ramus twenty-four.
Uropods.—The first pair eight-tenths of an inch long, strongly but irregularly toothed along three margins, the outer margin being also pectinate, the coalesced inner ramus broader but very little longer than the outer, its inner edge strongly toothed all along and pectinate near the acute apex, the ridge more lightly toothed, the outer margin not toothed but pectinate, except at the neck; the outer ramus one-fifth of an inch long, with the inner margin pectinate, of the other two, one toothed, the other scarcely toothed but pectinate; the second pair similar to the first, but a little shorter, yet reaching a little further back, seven-tenths of an inch long, the outer margin of the coalesced inner ramus having two teeth near the neck, besides being pectinate, the outer ramus as long as in the first pair.

Telson very small.

Length, without including the antennae, four inches and one-eighth, the head over an inch long, the peraeon an inch and four-tenths, the pleon an inch and nearly three-tenths, the last uropods seven-tenths, the sum total of the parts rather exceeding the entire length of the animal, since there is a certain amount of overlapping.

Locality.—Station 107, south-west of Sierra Leone, August 26, 1873; lat. 1° 22′ N., long. 26° 36′ W.; depth, 1500 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 37° 9; surface temperature, 78° 8. One specimen, male. Trawled.

Cystisoma spinosum,♀ (J. C. Fabricius), 1775 (Pl. CLV.). Specimen B.

The Head and general appearance of the animal as in the male; the dentation of the central keel apparently not differing from that in the male.

Eyes.—In his original description of the present specimen, von Willmoees Suhm observes,1 "the upper surface of the head is entirely occupied by two contiguous faceted eyes, which are separated from one another by a mesial line, 20 millims. in length (Plate XLIX. figs. 2 & 3). Each eye is 13 millims. in width, and its anterior and lateral borders are limited by a slightly coloured band, which will be referred to when considering the structure of the eyes. The posterior border nearly corresponds with the posterior border of the head, which arches gently over to the first segment of the thoracic region." Further on he says,—"The Eyes are contiguous, the line separating them being, however, clearly visible: the length of this line is 20 millims. The eyes thus occupy a rectangular space, the outer edges of which are separated from the spiny borders of the head-shield by a space 6 millims. in width. At the front of the head there is a space of 3 millims. between their anterior borders and the line into which the two antennae are inserted. Along the sides of the eyes there is a brownish line produced by elongated chitinous appendages, 0·140 millim. long. (Plate L. fig. 8),

attached irregularly to the borders of the cornea. These appendages are hollow tubes pointed and closed at the top, and flattened and slightly denticulated at the base. The cornea of the eye is faceted externally, the facets being hexagonal (Plate I. fig. 7). Beneath the facets we find very elegant slender crystalline bodies, 0.840 millim. long, and at the top 0.147 millim. broad (Plate I. figs. 9, 9a). I have figured two pairs of these, as they are always united together by their slender ends, the point of union being shown at fig. 9a. In their upper part a granulation is to be seen, giving them a slightly brownish colour; and in their tapering extremities there are some clear vesicles, which have some resemblance to the varicosities of a nerve-fibre. The nerve-ends which are present in *Phronima* are absent in this form, and there is no pigment.

In regard to the figures of the ocelli, it may be remarked that their tapering extremities should have been drawn straight, not sinuous; at least I believe that they only assume the serpentine form when detached. The hinder margin of the eyes is not straight, as implied in the above description and as figured in the Plate referred to, but each eye has a curved hind margin, which leaves a small triangular space at the back of the head dividing one eye from the other.

*Upper Antennæ.*—Of these von Willemoes Suhm says,¹—"At the frontal border, separated by a distance of about 7 millims., there are two antennæ 26 millims. long. The antennæ consist of two elements, of which the proximal is longer than the distal, which is enlarged at the end, and bears a very small recurved claw." These antennæ are therefore longer than the head, instead of shorter as in the male. Unfortunately when the specimen came into my hands the ends of the antennæ were broken and the tips were gone, but from the portions remaining I feel tolerably sure that the articulation of these antennæ has been misinterpreted; the first joint is short as in the male and evidently represents the peduncle, the "recurved claw" is no doubt equivalent to the little terminal joint in the male, while the elongated intermediate joint had, owing to an accidental fracture, assumed the appearance of two joints, one "angulated" upon the other. The appearance of jointing produced by fracture is not uncommon in the limbs of animals belonging to this genus.

*Mouth Organs* closely resembling those of the male.

*Mandibles.*—The lowest tooth of the cutting edge is a little more drawn back on the left mandible than in the male specimen; the triangular process on the upper margin of the trunk is more slender.

*First Maxillæ.*—The distal spines of the outer plate are not in precisely the same arrangement as in the male specimen; thus, the two large spines nearest to the outer group are cleft for more than half their length; but the force of minute differences of detail of this kind is destroyed by the fact already noticed, that in the maxillipeds of the male specimen the two sides are unlike in just such details.

¹ *Loc. cit.,* p. 630.
Second Maxilla.—On the distal curve of the widest part of the plate, just before its abrupt contraction, there are four little spines. In the male this part of the margin was broken, and probably for that reason no such spines were seen.

Maxillipeds.—The lateral margins of the distal triangle of the inner plate have each three instead of two small spaced spines.

First Gnathopods.—An elongate outward projecting tooth representing the side-plate. First joint about as long as the next four together, with eight unequal teeth along the front margin, one at the apex of the hind margin, and another a little higher up; a long tooth at the hinder apex of the second joint, and a small one higher up; the third joint also nearly as in the male; one front edge of the wrist cut into five large teeth, its triangular process not quite reaching to the extremity of the hand, the margin facing the hand cut into nine teeth, the hind margin into four, the apical making a fourteenth tooth; the hand with the hind margin cut into eight teeth, besides one on the palmar margin; of the two front margins one has seven, the other eight teeth, besides the large apical tooth of each; the finger as in the male.

Second Gnathopods only differing from those of the male specimen in trifling details, as is also the case with the first gnathopods.

Periopods of the first, second, third, and fourth pairs not materially differing in appearance from those of the male specimen, not exhibiting the striking expansion of the distal end of the fifth joint figured by von Willemoes Suhm, and of which he says,1—"the enlarged distal terminations of the limbs and of the antennae are not, like the remaining part of the appendages, transparent, but are of a milk-white colour, produced, I believe, by glands in their interior analogous to the glands in the enlarged claw of Phronima." It is possible, I think, that, while the specimen was fresh, the opacity of the termination of the fifth joint, contrasted with the transparency of the rest, produced an optical impression of expansion beyond the reality, but it is even more probable that, during the years the specimen has been in spirit, some of the actual expansion has been lost by a discharge of the contents of the gland-cells.

Fifth Periopods similar to those of the male specimen except in regard to the fifth joint, which, except at the narrow neck and the narrow place of insertion for the finger, is strongly swollen and closely packed with gland-cells; it widens gradually for about two-thirds of the length, and then narrows very slightly to the distal end, which forms a smooth-edged palm, against which the small bent finger is capable of impinging, though it cannot reach its extremity; the hinder margin is smoothly convex, the front is straight and almost entirely smooth, though here and there bearing very slight traces of a lost dentation; the lateral setae are as in the male.

Uropods.—The first pair scarcely over six-tenths of an inch long from the base to the extremity of the coalesced inner branch, seven-tenths of an inch to the extremity

1 Loc. cit., p. 630.
of the outer branch; the outer branch eight-thirtieths of an inch long, or more than half the length of the peduncle excluding the inner branch; the ornamentation is similar to that in the male specimen, except that of the two pectinate margins of the outer branch, both are slightly toothed; this branch is distally a little, but conspicuously dilated, and then rather abruptly narrowed to an acute apex; the second pair similar to the first, the branches equally long, the peduncles shorter.

*The Ventral Surface* of the animal is remarkable. The description given by von Willemoes Suhm of the genital organs has been already quoted in the Note on that writer (p. 438). The figure here given of the anterior part of the ventral surface of the pereon shows at the top the central spine to which von Willemoes Suhm refers; to the rear of this, what he calls "the genital papilla" is formed by two pairs of plates, the plates of each pair meeting and fitting closely together along the median line of the animal; the opening of these valves seems to be dependent upon the movement of the small second pair of gnathopods, which are very stilly connected with them; each plate has on the inner side and inner surface a lobe, of which the distal and inner margins are beset with setae, and which may be supposed to correspond with the marsupial plates of normal Amphipods. Behind the "genital papilla," there is a transverse wrinkling of the ventral surface, and a little to the rear of this, a pair of rudimentary branchiae, one of which is shown in its relative position on the Plate; behind this there is another transverse wrinkle, and again a little to the rear another pair of rather larger rudimentary branchiae, one of which is also shown in its relative position; these rudimentary branchiae may be supposed to correspond to the small pairs of double branchiae found attached to the second gnathopods and first pereopods in the male specimen. Only the first two joints of the second gnathopod are shown in the figure of the valves, the distal part of that limb being represented in a separate figure at the lower left-hand corner of the Plate.

*Length,* three inches and three-tenths, or to take the measurement made when the specimen was fresh, "84 mm."

*Locality.—Station V., off the Strait of Gibraltar, January 28, 1873; lat. 35° 47' N., long. 8° 23' W.; depth, 1090 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 38°.5; surface temperature, 61°. One specimen, female. Trawled.

*Remarks.—*For the original description of *Oniscus spinosus* from the Atlantic, see Note on J. C. Fabricius, 1775. Fabricius makes a reference in that description to the Museum Banksianum. In the cases of this museum, preserved at South Kensington, no such specimen is now to be found, but among the Zoological drawings by Sydney Parkinson in Capt. Cook's First Voyage 1768–1771, which form part of the Banksian Museum, there are three figures undoubtedly representing a species of *Cystisoma*. These figures are signed, "Sydney Parkinson pinxt. 1768," and bear the manuscript
name "Onidium spinosum." It may be taken for granted that they represent the species Oniscus spinosus of Fabricius; they give a dorsal, a ventral, and a lateral view of the animal, and vary in length from four inches and three-quarters to nearly five inches and a half. Since, with the other Amphipoda which he represents, Parkinson gives life-size figures as well as the enlarged ones, it may be presumed from the absence of any small figure of "Onidium spinosum," that five inches was approximately the length of the actual specimen, or not so greatly in excess of it as to be thought to demand a more exact specification of the real size. In general appearance and details, and in particular in the antennæ and uropods, the figures agree with the male specimen brought home by the Challenger, but in the fifth pereopods there is the remarkable thickening of the fifth joint, which has been described for the female only and to which Fabricius no doubt alludes when describing this joint as "articulo ultimo clavato."

The male and female specimens which I have here placed together under the name Cystisoma spinosum (Fabr.), are regarded by Boivallius as representing two distinct species, the male being named by him Thaumatops neptiunus (Guérin-Méneville), and the female Thaumatops pellucida (von Willemoes Suhm). In the female, the upper antennæ are longer than in the male, and have the termination of the long second joint swollen, containing a gland; the fifth joint of the fifth pereopods is swollen, smooth-edged, and full of gland-cells; the outer ramus in each pair of uropods is longer than the inner, and swollen near the apex, containing a gland. These make a striking group of differences, outside of those which are obviously sexual, but it will be noticed that there is probably a correlation between the differences, since all are connected with glandular contents of the organs concerned, in the lengthened antennæ at one end of the animal, and the lengthened rami of the uropods at the other, while in the pereopods, midway between these two extremities, it is easy to understand that the dentate edge, useful to a laminar joint, would be of no service to the joint when by the packing with gland-cells it becomes more or less cylindrical. In Parkinson's figure of "Onidium spinosum" we find the antennæ and uropods agreeing with the Challenger male specimen, but the fifth pereopods agreeing with the Challenger female specimen. From the perplexity which thus arises, it would be easy to escape by saying that Parkinson's is a third intermediate species between the other two, and future discoveries may prove this to be the true solution, but for the present I am disinclined to ground specific distinction on characters which may turn out to be merely sexual. Moreover, the differences, though striking when discussed on paper, are comparatively trivial when contrasted with the still more striking resemblance, both in general and in detail, which the two fine specimens present.
Cystisoma spinosum (Fabricius). Specimens C, CC.

Specimen C.—Length, one inch and eight-tenths; antennae seven-tenths of an inch, a little longer than those of the very much larger specimen A, and placed much nearer to one another than in that specimen; third pereopods just under an inch and a half, the first joint half an inch, the following two together nine-thirtieths, the fourth and fifth each ten-thirtieths of an inch; the fourth pereopods just under an inch in length, the fourth and fifth joints equal; no trace could be perceived of the small branchial vesicles related to the second gnathopods and first pereopods; the uropods similar in their proportions to those of the specimen from Station 224.

Specimen CC.—Length, one inch and eight-tenths; the antennae not especially near together as in the companion specimen; the small branchial vesicles related respectively to the second gnathopods and the first pereopods, and the three large pairs, similar to those described for specimen A.

Locality.—Station 101, August 19, 1873; off Sierra Leone; lat. 5° 48' N., long. 14° 20' W.; depth, 2500 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 36°4; surface temperature, 79°2. Two specimens. Trawled.

Remarks.—Sir Wyville Thomson (see Note, p. 471), in noticing specimen B, says, "We have since taken several specimens at different stations in the Atlantic," and "as a small male was in one case captured in the towing-net," he infers that the animals of this genus occasionally come to the surface. As no special notice is taken of the occurrence of Cystisoma at the remarkable depth of 2500 fathoms, some doubt may have been felt whether the two specimens of Station 101 actually came from that depth. Indeed, as Mr. Murray has frequently pointed out, although the dredge or trawl may have been down to a depth of 2500 fathoms, there is no certainty that many of the animals captured came from that depth, as they may have been taken at any depth between the bottom and surface. Since only four specimens of the genus Cystisoma seem to have been taken in the Atlantic, I am inclined to believe that the "several specimens" mentioned may have included some belonging in reality to the genus Lanceola.

Cystisoma spinosum (Fabricius) (Pl. CLVI.). Specimen D.

Head with twelve teeth on each lateral margin.

Upper Antennae.—The distal part broken off, so that the full length could not be ascertained, the remaining portion rather thick, tapering, one-fifth of an inch long. Of the spines on either side of the central line on the under side of the head, there are only two pairs, the upper pair (which possibly represent the Lower Antennae) being
much longer than the other pair; the second pair is not spine-like, but tubercular, blunt-ended, apparently forming the antennary gland-cone with its terminal channel.

_Mouth Organs._—It is extremely difficult to say whether the small differences observed between the mouth organs of the present and those of larger specimens are of any specific value; here on the left mandible the cutting edge has nine teeth, and the secondary plate has ten, the cutting edge of the right mandible has nine teeth; the rows of denticles on the crown of the molar tubercle were here seen to number about twenty, forming a serried mass; the outer plate of the first maxillae has on its inner margin four setae, followed by three rather narrow spines; these are followed without interruption on the apical margin by a connected series of spines successively stouter, seven in number, to which succeeds the set of six or seven stout spines grouped round the outer apex; there are also several submarginal setae; the outer plates of the maxillipeds have five teeth on the inner margin, the one nearest the apex being irregularly jagged.

_First Gnathopods_ less than one-fifth of an inch long; _Second Gnathopods_ a quarter of an inch; _First Perexopods_ eleven-twentieths; _Second Perexopods_ sixteen-twentieths; _Third Perexopods_ a little over an inch; _Fourth Perexopods_ eighteen-twentieths of an inch; _Fifth Perexopods_ nine-twentieths; the relative lengths of the fourth and fifth joints of the various pereopods are like those described for Specimen F from Station 196; the _First Uropods_ are six-twentieths of an inch long to the extremity of the narrow outer branch, the length of the branch being two-twentieths; the coalesced inner ramus is slightly shorter; the _Second Uropods_ are five-twentieths of an inch long, the outer ramus almost two-twentieths.

_Pleopods._—Peduncles as long as the rami; coupling spines very slender, joints of the rami numbering from ten to twelve, the first joint in each ramus very long.

_Telson_ as usual very small and shallow, not so broad as the peduncles of the uropods, not so long as broad, its distal margin rounded.

_Length._—The figure at the top of the Plate is intended to represent the natural size, and according to this it would not be more than an inch and a quarter long, but the specimen was in a crumpled flaccid condition, and might possibly have been in life rather longer.

_Locality._—Station 170A, July 14, 1874; off the Kermadec Islands; lat. 29° 45' S., long. 178° 11' W.; depth, 630 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 39° 5; surface temperature, 65° 2. One specimen, male or young. Trawled.

_Cystisoma spinosum_ (Fabricius). Specimen E.

This specimen of moderate size was taken comparatively near to specimen G, the distance between their respective localities being about 3 degrees of latitude and 17
of longitude; from the locality of the large specimen A its place of capture was far more remote, the distance being about 6 degrees of latitude and 170 of longitude, yet between these two specimens, obtained at opposite sides of the globe, I could perceive no salient marks of difference, other than the following measurements:

Length from the front of the head (as with the other specimens not including the antennae) to the extremity of the uropods, two inches; antennae just over six-tenths of an inch; first pereopods a little over six-tenths of an inch, second pereopods a little over an inch, third pereopods an inch and a half, fourth pereopods (fifth joint broken) about an inch and one-tenth, fifth pereopods seven-tenths of an inch; in the large third pereopods the first joint is half an inch long, the two following together three-tenths of an inch, the fourth eleven-thirtieths, and the slender fifth ten-thirtieths of an inch; the minute fingers have not been taken into account in the measurements either of this or the other specimens; the first uropods are almost four-tenths of an inch long to the extremity of the coalesced inner branch, the outer branch, which at least in its present condition is a little shorter than the inner, is just under one-tenth of an inch long; the second uropods, which reach just beyond the first, are three-tenths of an inch long, the outer branch as long as the inner, just over one-tenth of an inch long.

Locality.—Station 224, March 21, 1875; between the Admiralty Islands and Japan; lat. 7° 45' N., long. 144° 20' E.; depth, 1850 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°.4; surface temperature, 81°.2. One specimen, male. Dredged.

Remark.—Whether the small branchial vesicles of the second gnathopods and first pereopods were present in this specimen, I could not determine without dissecting it.

Cystisoma. Specimen F.

Antennae one inch and one tenth in length, the basal joint not longer than broad, its distal margins slightly convex, the terminal joint minute, acute, the second joint more than an inch long, with the usual slight serration, some slender setae, which are most numerous near the base, the joint tapering for some distance from its base, but for much of its length narrow and of nearly uniform breadth; just before the narrow apex is reached it shows a slight tendency to thicken.

Mouth Organs, so far as could be seen without separating them from one another, in close agreement with those already described for the species Cystisoma spinosum.

First Gnathopods four-twentieths of an inch long; Second Gnathopods more than six-twentieths; First Pereopods fifteen-twentieths; Second Pereopods one inch and two-twentieths; Third Pereopods one inch and twelve-twentieths; Fourth Pereopods one inch and seven-twentieths; Fifth Pereopods a little over fourteen-twentieths of
an inch; in the first pair the fourth joint is a little longer than the fifth, in the second and third they are as nearly as possible equal, in the fourth pair the fifth joint is perhaps slightly the longer; in the fifth pair the fifth joint is longer than the third, and the third than the fourth; branchial vesicles were observed only with the second, third, and fourth pairs, those of the second being decidedly the smallest, those of the fourth apparently the largest.

_**_Uropods._—First pair a little under eight-twentieths of an inch long to the extremity of the coalesced inner branch, a little over eight-twentieths to the end of the outer branch, this branch being about half the length of the peduncle; the second pair about seven-twentieths of an inch to the end of the outer branch, which as in the first pair is a little longer than the inner.

Length.—The specimen was not in good order and the measurement was not taken before it was broken up; the full length was probably not much over two inches.

Locality.—Station 196, October 13, 1874; north of Amboina; lat. 0° 48' 30" S., long. 126° 58' 30" E.; depth, 825 fathoms; bottom, hard ground; bottom temperature, 36°9; surface temperature, 83°. One specimen, male. Trawled.

Remarks.—If, in view of the great length of the upper antennæ, it be necessary to separate this specimen from the others, I should propose to name it _Cystisoma parkinsoni_, in honour of the artist, who, so far as is known, was the first to delineate any species of this genus. It will be observed that in the antennæ in question the basal joint is shorter than in other specimens where the total length of the antennæ is far less.

_Cystisoma._ Specimen G.

_Head_ measuring seventeen-twentieths of an inch on the ventral surface from the front to the mouth organs; thirteen teeth on the lateral margin, two pairs of spines on the ventral surface.

_Upper Antennæ_ eight-tenths of an inch long, the tip broken, but probably a very small piece missing.

_Third Peropods_ two inches and a half in length, the fifth joint decidedly longer than the fourth.

_Fifth Peropods_ just over an inch in length, the fifth joint cylindrical, packed with gland cells, the front margin denticulate and apically produced into a tooth or process, between which and the narrowed part of the joint where the finger hinges there is a concave palm; the much curved finger touches with its tip the middle of the palm. The two joints here described much resemble the corresponding joints
figured by Bovallius for his *Thaumatops lovénii*, but there the fifth joint is "twice longer than the carpus," while here it is not once and a half as long.

The small branchial vesicles of the second gnathopods and first pereopods are, I think, present in this specimen.

*Uropods.*—The outer branch is scarcely longer in either pair than the inner, and is not apically dilated.

*Length.*—Three inches.

*Locality.*—Station 214, February 10, 1875; off the Meangis Islands, north of Papua; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; depth, 500 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 41°8; surface temperature, 80°5. One specimen. Trawled.

*Remarks.*—Should it be thought necessary to make this a separate species, I would propose for it the name *Cystisoma fabricii*.

It is conceivable that by a diligent counting and comparing of the teeth on various parts of the animal of *Cystisoma spinosum*, and comparative measurements of the limbs, one might make a species of every specimen; on the other hand, among specimens from so many parts of the world some specific variation might be expected, difficult as it is to seize any characters which can be regarded as at once so salient and so constant as certainly to warrant the establishment of any fresh species.

The following table shows the distribution of the Challenger specimens:

1. Station V, lat. 35° 47' N., long. 8° 23' W.; depth, 1090 fathoms.
2. Station 101, lat. 5° 48' N., long. 14° 20' W.; depth, 2500 fathoms (surface?).
3. Station 107, lat. 1° 22' N., long. 26° 36' W.; depth, 1500 fathoms.
4. Station 170A, lat. 29° 45' S., long. 178° 11' W.; depth, 630 fathoms.
5. Station 196, lat. 0° 48' 30'' S., long. 126° 58' 30'' E.; depth, 825 fathoms.
6. Station 214, lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; depth, 500 fathoms.
7. Station 224, lat. 7° 45' N., long. 144° 20' E.; depth, 1850 fathoms.

Besides the specimen which Fabricius records from the Atlantic, and that which Guérin-Méneville records from the Indian Ocean, there is a specimen figured by Sir J. D. Hooker, as having been obtained on the Antarctic Expedition at "33° 23' S., 7° 40' E." Bovallius records a specimen 105 mm. long, which he names *"Thaumatops Lovénii, from the Indian Ocean, a specimen 57 mm. long, which he names "Thaumatops longipes, from "off the west coast of Australia," and a second specimen of "Thaumatops longipes," 50 to 60 mm. long, "taken just at the southern limit of the Arctic region at lat. 59° 38' N., long. 5° 24' W." The genus therefore appears to have a range north and south of more than ninety degrees, and round the world from east to west, as well as a capacity for sounding very considerable depths of the ocean.
Family Paraphronimidae, Bovallius, 1887.

This family is placed by Bovallius between the Cyllopodidae and Thaumatopsidae [Cystisomidae]. He gives for it the following diagnosis:—

"Head very large, tumid. Eyes very large. First pair of antennae fixed at the anterior side of the head, with the first joint of flagellum tumid, ovate, the rest of flagellum terminal, few-jointed. Second pair fixed at the inferior side of the head, angulated. Mandibles without palp. Seventh pair of pereiopods [Fifth Peraeopods] not transformed."

To this may be added the special characteristic that the Maxillipeds end in a single broad plate, no doubt representing the usual pair of outer plates in coalescence with the inner plate or tongue.

Genus Paraphronima, Claus, 1878.


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 488). Claus while placing the genus among the Phronimidae suggests that, with reference to the tube-shaped liver appendages of the intestine, it might be correct to place it among the Hyperidae. The following definition agrees nearly with that given by Claus.

Eyes.—Each with two closely approximate groups of ocelli, a large and a small.

Upper Antennae attached at the front of the head, in both sexes having a short three-jointed peduncle and a flagellum with large apically pointed first joint.

Lower Antennae attached just in front of the mouth organs, with four free joints in the male, the second and third short, these with the long terminal joint in the adult bent downwards; in the female with one conical or stiliform joint and a minute second joint at its apex.

Mandibles without palp in both sexes.

Maxillipeds ending in a single broad concave plate.

The First Gnathopods with third joint and wrist distally widened, so as to be in an imperfect fashion complexly subchelate; the Second Gnathopods with joints unexpanded, the hand produced distally into two little plates, one on either side the finger.
The *Peracarida* simple, the fifth the shortest, the first four pairs having branchial vesicles; in the female the first three pairs of *Peracarida* and the second gnathopods having marsupial plates.

The three pairs of *Uropods* having the peduncles longer than the lanceolate rami; the outer branch shorter than the inner in the first and second pairs.

*Telson* very short.

*Head* large, tumid, squared in profile, deeper than the peraeon, the mouth organs projecting backwards from the lower hinder corner; body dorsally compressed.

*Peraeon* narrowing towards the seventh segment, sometimes becoming tumid at the third segment.

The eyes to some extent agree with those of *Phronima*, in that the grouping of the ocelli justifies the expression of divided-eye for each of the pair. In the upper division the ocelli are arranged almost in parallel rows, in the lower and smaller in a radiating manner; in both, as Claus observes, they stand wide apart.

Bovallius is inclined, though not without doubts, to unite the genus *Daira*, Milne-Edwards, 1830, with *Paraphronima*, Claus, while decidedly and with good reason separating both from *Dairinia* [Dairitia], Dana. In 1885, to explain his views on these points, he gave parallel descriptions of the three genera mentioned, but in the adaptation of them to a uniform terminology, some obscurity has arisen. The original definition of *Daira* has been already quoted in the Note on Milne-Edwards, 1830 (p. 143). In 1830 Milne-Edwards says that his *Daira gabertii* is probably not adult, that it has but one pair of antennae, much like the lower antennæ in *Hyperia*, that the first segment of the peraeon is extremely short (étroit') and almost entirely concealed under the second, that the second gnathopods end in a sort of didactyle hand, the movable finger of which extends a little beyond the immovable finger, and is apically armed by a crooked and movable nail, and that the first gnathopods, though similar to the second, have the immovable finger less developed. I cannot therefore see any probability that *Daira* is the same as *Paraphronima*, since in the latter there are two pairs of antennæ in both sexes, the first segment of the peraeon is not at all concealed under the second, the second gnathopods are less stout than the first, while neither pair has any immovable finger at all, the second pair not even having any spines which might by chance be mistaken for one. Bovallius, it is true, among the characters in the definition of *Paraphronima*, Claus, gives the following:—"The last joints of the second pair [of gnathopods] forming a didactyle hand, the moveable finger consists only of the last joint, and is longer than the fixed one." Claus' own description, however, contains nothing of this sort, and the "fixed" finger probably refers to the

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1 That étroit refers to the measurement of the segment from front to back, not from side to side, seems clear from the description of the peraeon, "le thorax point enfilé au milieu comme dans l'Hypérie de Latreille, mais diminuant progressivement de volume d'avant en arrière."
little appendages at the apex of the hand which Claus figures. But that Milne-Edwards in describing Daira was not thinking of a didactyle hand like this very clearly appears from his remarks on Themisto, in which he says, "the second gnathopods are sometimes imperfectly prehensile, the antepenultimate joint being compressed and prolonged anteriorly so as to form a sort of hand and an immovable finger, on the upper edge of which impinges the movable claw, which is conical and formed of the last two joints, an arrangement exactly like that which we have just seen in the genus Daira."

*Paraphronima cuiris*, n. sp. (Pl. CLVII.).

_The Head_ of about equal length and depth, much deeper than the peraeon, nearly equal in length to the first four of the peraeon-segments together; the seventh segment of the peraeon the longest, yet not so long as either of the first three segments of the pleon, which are also much deeper, with the postero-lateral angles rounded; back of the animal, except the head, obtusely ridged, peraeon scarcely, pleon rather more strongly.

_The Eyes_ occupy most of the surface of the head, and may be regarded as two pairs very closely united, the larger pair occupying not only the summit but most part of the sides of the head; the much smaller second pair are near the lower margin, the little ocelli of this pair radiating from a point in advance of the mouth organs.

_Upper Antennae_ straight, projecting from the triangular groove in the front of the head; the peduncle short, the first joint considerably longer than the other two together, widening distally; the flagellum stout, lanceolate in outline, far longer than the peduncle, the two together as long as the head; the inside of the flagellum carrying a brush of broad filaments and fringed with short setules which project along the lower margin and at the apex; the second joint is minute.

_Lower Antennae_ inserted close to the mouth-organs, the first and second joints coalesced with the head, but with the opening of the gland-cone distinct; the third joint nearly as long as the head, slender, directed forwards, slightly curved so that the concave upper margin, which is closely fringed with setules, fits into the gently convex channelled lower margin of the head; the next joint is short, though longer than broad, with some setules on the upper margin; this joint bends downwards, the following, scarcely longer and similarly armed, is in line with it, and so is the long straight terminal joint, which perhaps alone represents the flagellum; this is more than half the length of the third (first free) joint, with convex lower or hinder margin, the front or upper pretty closely fringed with filaments, of which the truncate yet almost acute apex also carries a group. It is a question whether the long third joint represents the third, fourth, and fifth joints of the peduncle in coalescence, leaving the three remaining joints for the flagellum, or whether the two short joints are respectively the fourth and fifth of the peduncle.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
The Mouth-Organs are placed at the lower hinder corner of the head, projecting backwards below the pereon, and giving a very sinuous appearance to the hind margin of the head.  

Epistome arched, broader than deep.  

Upper Lip unsymmetrically bilobed by a small cleft of the distal margin, one side of the cleft being minutely furred.  

Mandibles.—The cutting edge shows six or seven little teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible is narrow at the neck, then widening, but not nearly as broad distally as the principal plate, the teeth eight or nine in number; on the right mandible there appears to be a secondary plate with the edge pectinate rather than denticulate; some small spines to the rear of the cutting plate run from the lower margin of the trunk along a small ridge of the inner surface; no molar tubercle or trace of palp could be discovered; the trunk of the mandible is comparatively large.  

Lower Lip very small, so far as could be made out.  

First Maxillae.—Inner plate (if rightly observed) smooth-edged, oval; the outer plate appears to have seven or eight spines on the distal margin, the outermost the stoutest; there are also some cilia or setae on the plate; the palp is broad for some distance from the base, and has three very small spine-teeth and a short slender spine on the somewhat oblique distal margin, and sometimes, if not always, a setule on the outer margin.  

Second Maxillae.—A single plate was doubtfully observed, with cilia on the rounded distal margin and on the inner margin.  

Maxillipeds.—The first joint (or chin) short and narrow, the second joint also short, expanding distally, the third joint much wider than the second, transversely oval, like a rather deep dish, of which the width appears to be nearly twice the depth; the distal margin is sinuous, with a little central cleft, on either side of which the margin has three little setules at a distance from one another; there are also two small prominences, one on each side of the central cleft, probably representing the distal margin of the inner plate, which, as already suggested, would seem to be, not as usual distinct, but in coalescence with the two outer plates.  

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates are not marked off from the segment, except in so far as there is a narrow projection to which the limb is attached. In this respect all the limbs of the pereon are alike, as also in the possession of gland-cells, to leave room for which the muscles of the first joint are in no case extensive. The first joint wider than any of the other joints and considerably longer than them all together, the margins smooth; the second joint not longer than broad; the third a little longer than the second; with scarcely any free front margin, the hind margin smooth, the truncate distal margin projecting behind the wrist, set round with six strong spines; the wrist as long as the hand and finger together, and more than twice the breadth of the hand, widening a little distally, the convex front longer than the nearly straight hind margin, the hind
margin microscopically pectinate, having a spine at the apex, the distal margin finely pectinate, projecting behind the hand; the hand narrow, finger-like, a little curved and tapering, the distal end rounded, but with a little setule-carrying indent, microscopically pectinate, produced over the base of the small finger in the same way that the trunk of the finger is produced over the base of its own acute nail; the nail is nearly as long as the trunk of the finger.

Second Gnathopods a little longer, but narrower than the first. The first joint narrower, not much longer, than in the preceding pair, as long as the four following joints together; the second joint a little longer than broad; the third a little longer than the second, with parallel margins, unarmed; the wrist not half the length, about half the breadth of the first joint, longer and broader than the hand, nearly straight and smooth; the hand narrow, tapering, longer than the hand of the first gnathopods, produced in two delicate transparent plates beyond the base of the finger's nail, the plates finely serrate on the inner edge, but the serration is not easy to observe; the finger small and slender, the extremely acute nail shorter than the trunk of the finger, with a minute setule at the base on the inner margin. The fingers of the second gnathopods face the mouth-organs, while those of the first have the ordinary position.

First Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles small, oval, not half the length of the first joint. The limb much longer and broader than the second gnathopods, the first joint about as long as the third and fourth together, smooth-edged, the second rather longer than broad, the third about once and a half as long as the second, the fourth nearly three times as long as the third, having some setules along the almost straight hind margin; the fifth joint more slender, slightly curved and tapering, together with the finger equal in length to the fourth joint; the finger small, acute, a little curved.

Second Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles larger than in the preceding pair, the limbs similar.

Third Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles larger than in the preceding pair. The joints of the limb, with the exception of the finger, rather stouter and a little longer than in the second peraeopods.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles subequal to the preceding pair, the limb a very little shorter.

Fifth Peraeopods.—The limb considerably shorter than the preceding pairs, the difference affecting all the joints except the first, but especially the fourth and fifth, which together are not equal in length to the first, instead of being, as in all the other peraeopods, much longer than it; the fifth joint shorter and much narrower than the fourth, curved, tapering; the finger small, nearly straight, acute.

Pleopods.—The peduncles massive, in the first two pairs longer than the rami; the two coupling spines have the base bulbous, the shaft feathered with from three to five retroverted teeth on each margin, and the apex crescent-shaped; in the cleft spine of the
inner ramus it is the shorter arm that is shaped like the hand of a clock; the joints of the rami vary from five on the inner to seven on the outer ramus; the pair of feathered setae on each joint are stout.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair scarcely as long as those of the second and much narrower, longer than the rami; the outer ramus much shorter and narrower than the inner, almost completely smooth-edged, acute like the rest of the rami; inner ramus nearly smooth on the inner margin, the outer margin pectinate with thirty or forty very long slender spine-like teeth, and near the apex cut into some strong downward pointing teeth; peduncles of the second pair longer than the rami; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, longer than the outer of the first pair, its outer margin nearly smooth, its inner serrate, less and less closely as it approaches the apex; the inner ramus broadly lanceolate, with both margins denticulate, the outer more closely than the inner; the peduncles of the third pair as long and broad as those of the second, the rami equal in length, not as in the other pairs more, but less, than half the length of the peduncles; the outer ramus with the outer margin almost smooth, the inner denticulate; the inner ramus having eight teeth or serratures on its nearly straight inner margin, and nine or ten stronger teeth on the outer, the proximal part of which is straight and smooth; the peduncles of the second and third pairs have the under surface grooved for a short distance from the base backwards.

Telson very small, distally rounded, apparently rather tumid and very thin-walled.

Female.

Upper Antenna.—First joint cylindrical, rather longer than broad, second about a fourth the length of the first, narrowing towards the still shorter third joint; the flagellum not quite so broad as the peduncle, but twice as long, with convex margins tapering to an outdrawn point, the inner margin fringed with groups of filaments.

Lower Antenna shorter than the terminal joint of the upper; the gland-cone is observable on the inner side of the antenna, but coalesced with the wall of the head; the third (first free) joint is tapering, followed by a minute terminal joint.

Marsupial Plates much larger than the branchial vesicles, without setae; a large pair attached to each of the first three pairs of pereiopods and a small pair to the second gnathopods.

Pleopods.—The peduncles rather more slender than in the male.

Length of the male specimen, in the position figured, from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, three-tenths of an inch; fully extended, the length would be about four-tenths.

Locality.—July 1875; between Japan and Honolulu, lat. 35° N.; surface. Seven specimens, male and female.
To this species also belong specimens from the following localities:

"Phronimid, N. W. Pacific, ♂, ♀." Two specimens mounted in Canada balsam during the voyage.

"Phronimid, ♂, N. W. Pacific;" a specimen in Canada balsam.

"Api to Cape York;" a specimen in Canada balsam.

Station 181, August 25, 1874; Api to Cape York; lat. 13° 50' S., long. 151° 49' E.; surface; surface temperature, 80°. This specimen is a young male, with the lower antennæ four-jointed, not so long as the head, the terminal joint the longest, but this and the two preceding short joints still in line with the first joint; the large terminal joint of the upper antennæ has filamentary cylinders only along the distal half.

Station 241, June 23, 1875; east of Japan; lat. 35° 41' N., long. 157° 42' E.; surface; surface temperature, 69°-2. Two specimens, female. The four pairs of marsupial plates are partially developed in the larger of these two specimens. It may be noticed that most of the specimens, whether mounted in Canada balsam or preserved in spirit, are yellow, but these two were lighter than the rest.

Station 243, June 26, 1875; North Pacific, east of Japan; lat. 35° 24' N., long. 166° 35' E.; surface; surface temperature, 71°. One specimen.

Station 245, June 30, 1875; between Japan and Honolulu; lat. 36° 23' N., long. 174° 31' E.; surface temperature, 69°. One specimen, male, with the head much deeper than the pereon, the fourth pair of branchial vesicles unequally developed, the vesicle on one side normal, that on the other very much smaller.

July 4, 1875; North Pacific, between Japan and Honolulu; lat. 36° 42' N., long. 179° 50' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 71°-5. Three specimens. One of the specimens is an adult male; another a young male, as may be judged by the lower antennæ, which are straight, the terminal joint reaching a little beyond the head, a little shorter than the first free joint, which is very slightly curved; the third is probably a young female.

September 1, 1875; North Tropical Pacific; lat. 7° 17' N., long. 147° 20' W.; surface temperature, 81°-7. One specimen, male.

Station 352, April 13, 1876; Atlantic, off the west coast of Africa; lat. 10° 55' N., long. 17° 46' W.; surface; surface temperature, 77°-7. One specimen, male. This Atlantic specimen shows only the most trifling differences from the Pacific specimens. In the first gnathopods the wrist is a little less broad and has two spines instead of one at the outer apex; in the second gnathopods the wing-like plates, dactyloptera of Spence Bate, at the apex of the hand have the margin more conspicuously pectinate; the inner ramus of the first uropods has its inner margin more decidedly serrate near the apex.

May 7, 1876; Atlantic, south-west of the Azores; lat. 34° 22' N., long. 34° 23' W.; surface; surface temperature, 67°-8. One specimen, male, mounted in Canada balsam
during the voyage. This specimen was taken towards the close of the voyage, and appears to agree closely with that last mentioned.

Remarks.—The specific name—meaning whose you please—refers to the difficulty of deciding whether the various specimens belong to a distinct species or to one of the five or six specific names with which Claus and Bovallius have endowed the genus *Paraphronima*. None of the species bearing those names have been at all fully described, and there seems some probability that a single name may suffice for them all.

Family **Phronimidae**, Dana, 1852.

For Dana's account of the family, see Notes on Dana, 1852 (pp. 259, 261). For the definition by Claus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 487). Bovallius in 1887 gives the following diagnosis:

"Head large, tumid, more or less conical, much deeper than the body. Eyes large, occupying parts of the sides and the top of the head. First pair of antennae fixed at the anterior side of the head; with a multiarticulate flagellum (in the male); second pair fixed at the anterior side of the head, multiarticulate (in the male) or rudimentary (in the female). Mandibles without palp. Seventh pair of pereiopoda not transformed [Fifth Pereiopods normal]. Peduncles normal."

From this family Bovallius excludes the Phrosininae and also two of the genera of Claus' Phroniminae, namely *Paraphronima* and *Phronimopsis*. He adds a new genus, *Dairella*. In the expression "peduncles normal" there is evidently some omission or other error of the press. If, as is probable, the expression intended was—*uropods normal*—the liability of the second pair to become rudimentary should not be left unnoticed.

Genus **Dairella**, Bovallius, 1887.


For the definition of this genus, together with that of the subfamily Dairellinae, in which Bovallius places it, see Note on that author, 1887 (p. 589). It will be remembered that the expression—"first and second pairs of peraeopoda simple"—refers to the first and second pairs of gnathopods, and that the expression—"all the peraeopoda are simple walking legs"—includes the two pairs of gnathopods, as well as the five pairs of pereiopods. That the differences between this branch of the Phronimidae and the family Paraphronimidae are not at the first glance very striking may be inferred from the circumstance that *Dairella californica* was originally named *Paraphronima californica*, before it was made the type of the new genus, but, besides the distinct character of the antennae, to
which attention is drawn in the diagnoses of the two families, there are also some notable differences in the mouth-organs. The generic character—"peduncles of uropoda very broad"—requires some modification, since the peduncles of the second pair are described as narrow in *Dairella californica*, Bovallius, and are narrow also in the species now to be described.

*Dairella bovalli*, n. sp. (Pl. CLVIII.).

*Head* wider than deep, deeper than long, not so long as the coalesced first and second segments, together with the third segment of the peraeon; each of the first three segments of the pleon longer than any of those of the peraeon, and having the postero-lateral angles rounded; the dorsal line of the specimen a little corrugated.

*Eyes* occupying almost the whole surface of the head as seen from above or in profile; of the four groups of ocelli the lower pair are as large as the upper, which they almost join at the sides of the head; only the lower groups fold round to the front of the head, where they are separated by a wide space.

*Upper Antennæ* standing wide apart on the upper part of the front of the head. In the male, peduncle short, tumid, the first joint not longer than broad, the two following very short, much broader than long; the first joint of the flagellum broad, narrowing a little apically, much longer than the peduncle, the tumid breast covered with a large brush of elongate filaments; the remainder of the flagellum comparatively narrow, with small and slender filaments at intervals; the second joint little longer than broad, the third twice as long as the second, the fourth as long as the second and third together, but thinner, the fifth a little shorter than the fourth; the remainder broken. In the female these antennæ are slender, the first joint of the peduncle little dilated, the flagellum consisting of a single long joint, slightly curved, of almost uniform breadth, except at the apex which is not very acute.

*Lower Antennæ* attached much below the upper; the coalesced first and second joints short, broader than long, the third joint smaller than these, the fourth smaller than the third, the fifth longer than the preceding two together and forming an angle with them, wider distally than at the base; the first joint of the flagellum longer and abruptly much narrower than the last of the peduncle, narrowing from the base to the middle, again a little widened at the apex. Remainder of these antennæ missing. In the female the rudiments of these antennæ, if present, were not observed.

*Upper Lip* unsymmetrically bilobed by a narrow cleft in the distal margin, one lobe being a little less deep than the other.

*Mandibles.*—Cutting plate small, triangular, with straight, finely denticulate edge; there appears to be a similar secondary plate on the left mandible, but it was not clearly made out; the molar tubercle with broad multidenticulate crown, as usual straight-edged
in profile, the prominent teeth in this view twelve in number, pretty widely spaced; the surface of the mandible for some distance behind the tubercle seabrous with minute teeth or prickles. There is no trace of a palp.

First Maxillæ.—The pair appear to be connected by a thin membrane; no inner plate was perceived; the outer plate distally cut into three very sharp teeth; the inner margin of the palp straight, serrate, carrying at its apex a small sharp spine-tooth, the outer margin convex, smooth, the distal convex, with slight outward directed serrature; both plate and palp being so bent that the distal margins of one maxilla may antagonize with those of the other.

Second Maxillæ.—These are obscure, probably small and unarmed.

Maxillipeds.—The base is formed by an oblong plate having a flat distal margin with its corners rounded and a small spine projecting near each of them; a little above the middle of this, and not nearly reaching its distal margin, is placed a small triangular inner plate with rounded apex, and above this are placed the two outer plates, which are smooth-edged, apically narrowed, the outer margin convex, the inner carrying three minute spinules. All these organs are small, thin in texture, and transparent.

The heart has very thin and delicate walls, apparently with three pairs of venous ostia; it reaches just into the sixth or penultimate segment of the pereon.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates of this and the following segments shallow, but definitely marked, not overlapping; the coalesced first and second segments having separate side-plates for each segment. The first joint in this and the six following pairs of limbs attached at the lower extremity of the side-plate, longer than the three following joints together, and like them apically encircled with one or two rows of minute denticles, the lateral margins smooth; the second joint not longer than broad; the third a little longer than the second, not under-riding the fourth;¹ the fourth joint elongate, a little curved, more than half as long as the first, the hinder margin as in the preceding joint a little furred, the fifth joint more than half the length of the fourth, much narrower, a little curved; the distal part (as is the case with this joint in the other limbs) speckled as if with scale-markings; the finger exceedingly small, acute. This and the six succeeding pairs of legs are all arranged on the same plan, and all for the reception of gland-cells, in particular the muscles of the long first and fourth joints being relegated to a mere corner of the distal end, leaving so large a space vacant as to give a rather peculiar appearance to these transparent limbs.

Second Gnathopods.—Similar to the first but longer. Branchial vesicles quite smooth, oval, a little wider than the first joint and about two-thirds as long. The first three joints of the limb rather stouter and slightly longer than in the first pair; the fourth joint as

¹ The rule laid down by Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 89, footnote, that “the meros always overrides the carpos in the pereiopoda and underrides it in the gnathopoda,” is of very limited application to the gnathopods of the Hyperina, although so constant in the Gammarina.
long as the third and fourth together of the first pair; the fifth joint also considerably longer than the fifth in that pair.

First Peraeopods like the preceding gnathopods except in size and in having the extremities of the first four joints unarmed or almost so. The branchial vesicles larger than the preceding pair in proportion to the greater size of the limb. The first joint wider than in the preceding pair, especially at the distal end; the fourth joint longer than the third and fourth together of the preceding pair, and much wider, its front margin convex, the hinder nearly straight, the distal minutely pectinate; the fifth joint as long as the fourth joint of the first gnathopods, having, as in the gnathopods, some small setules about the apex; the finger very small.

Second Peraeopods similar to the first, but a little longer. In the female specimen, the second pereopods have the first joint longer, but the fourth and fifth joints shorter, than the corresponding joints of the first pair.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates rather broader and branchial vesicles larger than in the preceding pairs, the limbs similar to the preceding pairs but both longer and broader. The first, fourth, and fifth joints are very considerably longer than the corresponding joints in the second pereopods; the fourth joint is but little shorter than the first; the fifth is much narrower than the fourth, and a little over half its length; the finger minute and slender, very little curved, the basal part squared.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates and branchial vesicles similar to the preceding pairs, the limbs shorter. The first joint is a little shorter and above slightly broader than in the third pereopods, the second and third joints similar, the fourth much shorter, not narrower; the fifth shorter and rather broader, the finger similar.

Fifth Peraeopods similar to the fourth but shorter, the side-plates not so broad. The first joint not shorter than in the preceding pair, and decidedly wider just below the neck; second and third joints similar, fourth and fifth each much shorter but not narrower; finger similar.

Pleopods.—Peduncles strong, in the first and second pairs longer than the rami, in the third pair about equal to the rami; the coupling spines form a series of from eight to twelve on each pleopod, each spine having only the apical pair of retroverted hooks; there is no eleft spine, this being probably not needed when the coupling spines are so numerous; the first joint of the inner ramus is fringed with the ordinary plumose setae; the joints of each ramus are eleven or twelve in number, the terminal joints not lengthened. In the female specimen the coupling spines did not exceed five on any pleopod, and the joints of the rami were only six or seven in number.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair are a little longer than those of the third, but not quite so broad; they widen gradually to the distal end; the lanceolate equal rami are about half the length of the peduncle, and where widest about half its greatest breadth; the peduncles of the second pair are shorter than those of the third.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII. —1888.)
and not half as broad; the rami are narrowly lanceolate; the inner about half the length of the peduncle, the outer rather longer; the broad peduncles of the third pair are of almost uniform breadth except near the base; the inner ramus is a third of the length of the peduncle, not twice as long as broad, the outer is rather longer and narrower. All the rami are finely, but more or less irregularly, pectinate on both margins; this is also the case with the inner and distal margins of the peduncles.

_Telson_ small and smooth-edged, broader than long, the sides a little concave, the distal margin rounded, broad, though narrower than the base.

Length, three-tenths of an inch, allowing four-thirtieths of an inch for the measurement from the front of the head to the end of the peraeon, and five-thirtieths from the base of the pleon to the extremity of the uropods.

Locality.—April 26, 1876; off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. 16° 49' N.; long. 25° 14' W.; surface temperature, 73°.2. Two specimens, male and female.

Remarks.—The specific name is given in compliment to Professor Bovallius, who instituted the genus _Dairella_. From his species _Dairella latissima_ of the South Atlantic, the present species is distinguished by the wrist of the first gnathopods not being twice as long as the hand, and by having the peduncles of the first pair of uropods much longer, instead of shorter, than those of the second pair.

In the young ones taken from the mother's pouch, the seven pairs of limbs resemble one another even more closely than in the adult; only the first joint is elongate; in the last three pairs the base of the finger is squared, and the remaining part more slenderly outdrawn than in the preceding pairs; the pleon is strongly flexed against the ventral surface, and several or all of its segments are coalesced, narrowing very gradually to the apex, which is broadly rounded; in this stage no pleopods, uropods, or distinct telson, seem to be developed; no trace of antennae could be perceived; the mouth-organs occupy nearly the whole breadth of the head, instead of a very small portion of that breadth as in the adult, the outer plate of the first maxille shows only a single spine-tooth, and the palp resembles a rounded tubercle.

Genus _Phronima_, Latreille, 1802.

1806. " Latreille, Genera Crust. et Ins., vol. i.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

1828. " Zenker, Das thierische Leben und seine Formen, p. 349.
1836. " Guérin-Méneville, Iconographie du Rêgne Animal, t. ii. t. iii. pl. xxv.
1850. " de Natalie, Su pochi Crost. di Messina.
1859. " Gervais and van Beneden, Zoologie Médicale, t. i.
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Latreille, 1802 (p. 72), but this definition is less to the purpose than the original description of the type-species, *Cancer sedentarius*, for which see Note on Forskål, 1775 (p. 38). Forskål speaks of ten feet on each side, explaining that of these twenty feet seven pairs belonged to the thorax. Latreille, thinking apparently only of thoracic feet, changed twenty into ten, and the fifth pair of feet into the third, ignoring the two pairs of gnathopods. What Latreille intended by the "salient setaceous palps" is not quite clear. The mandibles in this genus are without palps in both sexes; the lower antennæ are multiarticulate only in the male. For the definition of the genus by Claus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 487).

Claus, in his Text-Book of Zoology, translation by Sedgwick, 1884, says (p. 455) that the female of *Phronima* "lives with its offspring in *Pyrosoma* and *Diphyidæ*, Mediterranean." This may throw some light on the mysterious genus *Diphyidse*, Costa, 1862.

*Phronima pacifica*, Streets (Pl. CLIX.).


Postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments scarcely produced or acute, the third segment not so deep as the second.

The *Eyes, Antennæ, and Mouth-Organs* agree very nearly with the corresponding parts as figured and described by Claus for *Phronima sedentaria* (Forskål), the differences being of a minute character and in some instances possibly depending only on the particular view obtained of the organs; for example, in our specimen no marginal teeth could be perceived on the finely furred edges of the outer plates of the *Maxillipeds*, but these plates had two little setules at the apex, and two on the outer and one on the inner margin.

First Gnathopods.—First joint nearly as long as the following four, second longer than broad, third scarcely longer than the second, the projecting distal margin straight,
pectinate, with rounded hinder angle; the wrist not longer than the hand, the inner or front margin of the produced hinder apex pectinate; the serrate distal appendages of the hand (dactyloptera) nearly reaching to the narrow bent nail of the finger.

Second Gnathopods very similar to the first but longer, the produced apex of the wrist decidedly less than half the length of the hand.

First Peraeopods.—First joint armed with two or three setules, one of which is on the minute subapical tooth of the hind margin; the third joint is more than half the length of the fourth, and the fourth is two-thirds the length of the somewhat curved fifth; all these, and the second to some extent also, have the hind margin fringed with hairs; apically the fifth joint is produced into an almost straight pointed process on one side of the minute bent finger.

Second Peraeopods.—The branchial vesicles slender, much shorter than the first joint. The marsupial plates much larger than the branchial vesicles. The limb similar to that of the preceding pair, but with all the joints longer and stouter, the first joint having a little projection of the hind margin closer to the actual apex and not produced into a tooth.

Third Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles longer than the preceding pair. The limb shorter than in the preceding pair. The first joint as long as in the second peraeopods and a little stouter, distally channelled behind, the hind margin on the outer surface produced into a rather long tooth, which, however, scarcely descends below the front part of the distal margin; the rather broad second joint, which is channelled behind, has the front margin produced into a small apical tooth; the broader and longer third joint has two setules on the very convex hind margin and two on the rather shorter nearly straight front; the massive fourth joint, widening at once from the point of attachment, has a distal breadth more than three-quarters of the length, the hind margin at first very convex, then nearly straight, the front margin slightly sinuous, produced apically into a short curved tooth; between this latter and a second smaller tooth of the distal margin there is a cavity occupying more than a third of that margin, and armed with one setule; a much smaller cavity follows the second tooth, and this is succeeded by a triangular setuliferous margin leading to the hinge of the finger; over this distal border and projecting considerably beyond it closes the finger-like fifth joint, equalling the fourth in length, with convex outer margin and sinuous setuliferous inner or front margin, the convex portion of which partially occupies the larger cavity of the preceding joint; the finger is minute, affixed at the narrow apex of the fifth joint. The form of the fourth joint agrees very nearly with that which Claus figures for the male of *Phronima sedentaria*, except that there the triangular piece of the distal margin near the hinge is subdivided into five little teeth.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles longer than the preceding pair, about as long as the first joint but not nearly so broad. The first joint oval, with the gland-cells
broad, the length of the joint rather less than that of the three following joints together, the little rounded apex of the front margin carrying a setule; the second joint longer than broad, with the distal part of the front margin slightly excavate, having a setule but no tooth at the top of the excavation; the third joint not half the length of the fourth, with an upward directed point at the top of the front margin; the fifth joint longer than the third, shorter than the fourth, straight, slightly tapering, with setules about the apex, which is produced to a point on one side of the finger; the finger minute, with broad base and narrow strongly bent tip.

*Fifth Peropods* agreeing with the fourth in the shape of the joints, but differing in their relative proportions; the first joint considerably longer than in the preceding pair, longer than all the other joints together of its own limb, but not so long as the corresponding joints of the fourth peropods; the third joint more than half the length of the fourth; the fourth not much longer than the fifth.

*Pleopods.*—Coupling spines small, with an apical pair of retroverted teeth, and a pair below the apex; the eleventh spine with very slender arms, the serrate one the longer, the other with a very slight subapical dilatation; the inner ramus with seven joints, of which the first is not very elongate, much excavate at the base on the outer side; the outer ramus with eight or nine joints, the first having a process of the peduncle attached to its surface.

*Uropods.*—Peduncles of the first pair rather longer and narrower than those of the third, twice as long as the outer ramus, which is a little shorter than the inner; the outer ramus has its inner edge, the inner its outer, finely pectinate; the peduncles of the second pair narrow, about once and a half as long as the outer ramus, which is shorter than that of the preceding pair, the inner margin finely pectinate; the inner ramus almost smooth, or with the pectination of the inner margin scarcely perceptible, narrower than the outer and about half its length; the peduncles of the third pair about twice as long as the outer ramus; the rami as in the first pair, but rather shorter.

The *Telson* an extremely thin lamina, forming about three-quarters of a circle, affixed to the preceding segment in such a position that its apex only just projects beyond the ventral opening of the segment between the bases of the third uropods.

*Length.*—Three-tenths of an inch.

*Locality.*—Station 103, August 22, 1873; off Sierra Leone; lat. 2° 52' N., long. 17° 0' W.; surface-net, 100 fathoms; surface temperature, 77°. One specimen, female.

*Remarks.*—It is perhaps a rather significant circumstance that the specimen of *Phronima pacifica* should come from the Atlantic, while the specimens which I have been led to assign to *Phronima atlantica* come from the Pacific.
Phronima atlantica, Guérin (Pl. CLX.).

1836. " " Guérin-Ménville, Ieun. du règne anim., Crust., pl. xxv. fig. 4.

Last segment of the peraeon elongate, a little longer than the first of the pleon, which is much longer than either of the two following; the first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles produced in the female, the tooth being longer in the second than in the first, and in the third than in the second segment; in the male specimen only the third segment had a tooth and that a small one.

First and Second Peraeopods with the hind margin of the first and second joints apically produced to form an acute slender tooth. In the male this tooth seems to be unimportant in size.

Third Peraeopods.—First joint very little expanded below, each margin having a pointed apex; the second joint having the front margin produced into a pointed apex, this joint being as long as the third in the male specimen, but much shorter in the female; the third joint little dilated; the fourth considerably longer in the female than the distal breadth, the front margin forming only a small apical tooth, separated by an almost semicircular cavity from a much smaller tooth which projects from the palmar margin almost as far as the front tooth; a second much smaller cavity reaches the centre of the palm, the margin of which beyond this cavity is at first either crenate or cut into two or three little teeth; in the male this joint differs only in being a little broader near the base and shorter in proportion to the breadth; the fifth joint is much bent, almost as long as the fourth, with a slight bulge near the centre of the inner or front margin, the bulge being nearer the apex in the male than it is in the female; the finger as usual minute.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles not quite so long as the first joint. The first joint with the two lines of gland-cells very distinct, each line divided into four elongate packets; the front margin of the joint apically produced into a narrow acute tooth, less developed in the male than in the female; front margin of the second joint produced into a projecting tooth.

Fifth Peraeopods similar to the fourth, with the usual differences in the proportions.

Pleopods.—Peduncles elongate, the inner ramus with seven, the outer with eight joints; the first joint in each ramus nearly as long as the rest together.

Uropods in agreement with those of Phronima pacifica, Streets, except that in the female the inner ramus of the second pair is much more than half the length of the outer,
with a very fine but obvious pectination; in the male specimen this ramus was smaller, and on one side of the animal little more than a tubercle, though on the other side it was more than half the length of the outer ramus and apically acute.

_Telson_ wider than deep, the curved distal margin scarcely projecting between the bases of the third uropods, the texture so thin as to make its outline difficult to observe. Guérin says that the telson is triangular, but this may refer to the profile view, as in the dorsal view he makes it curved; in both views he draws the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon as separate, and he treats them as distinct in the description; there can be little doubt that this is an error of observation.

_Length_ of the female specimen half an inch, of the male seven-twentieths of an inch.

_Locality._—Station 245; June 30, 1876; between Japan and Honolulu; lat. 36° 23' N., long. 174° 31' E.; surface temperature, 69°. Two specimens, female and young male.

_Remarks._—From the same locality there are two other specimens of _Phronima_, very small, one, by more swollen upper and the budding lower antennae, shown to be a young male, this scarcely a quarter of an inch long, and the other about one-fifth; in each, the fourth joint of the third pereopods is distally wide, with a narrowly produced incurved apex to the front margin, and two little subequal teeth on the distal margin; the fifth joint bulges a good deal where its inner or front margin meets the cavity of the fourth joint's distal margin.

In Guérin's figure of this species the gnathopods are represented as linear, without any prolongation of the wrist. Milne-Edwards, probably judging only by the figure, says, "pates des deux premières paires grêles et sans élargissement vers le bout." There can be little doubt, however, that Guérin represents them as seen edgewise, and that he left them undescribed because he had not made out the details. In the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., pl. 51, Guérin's figure is reproduced, and close to it is placed a figure marked 4i, as if to represent the second gnathopods; but this figure has not really anything to do with _Phronima atlantica_, having been accidentally transferred from Guérin's _Oxycephalus oceanicus_. In regard to specimens from the "Atlantic, latitude 7° or 8° north, and longitude about 24° west," Dana only says, "the figure of Guérin represents our specimens correctly in most respects. The moveable finger of the large hand has a low tooth on its inner side, one-third of the distance from its base to its apex; and the immovable finger is longer, with a prominent angle near the articulation with the moveable finger." A species named _Phronima spinosa_ by Bovallius in 1887, found in "tropical parts of the Atlantic," does not seem to differ much from Guérin's except that it is said to have the first joint of the fifth pereopods nearly twice as long as that of the fourth pair.
Phronima megalodon, n. sp. (Pl. CLXII., A.).

Seventh segment of the peraeon longer than the first of the pleon; postero-lateral angles of the first three segments of the pleon acute. Branchial vesicles respectively longer and broader than the first joints of the limbs.

First Gnathopods.—The produced wrist longer than the hand, its distal margin very sinuous, the produced hinder apex not half the length of the hand, its convex inner or front margin very regularly pectinate; the hand very scabrous.

The First and Second Pereopods with hind margin in the first and second joints only slightly prominent just above the apex, not at all produced or acute.

Third Pereopods.—As usual the first and second joints are thickened and more or less channeled behind and sharp-edged in front, while in the third joint and in the fourth at its upper part the hinder margin is sharp, the front of these joints being broad. The first joint is large, widening considerably as it approaches the distal end, where the hind margin of the outer surface forms an angle but is not produced into a tooth; the front margin of the second joint forms a tolerably acute apical tooth; the third joint is rather longer than the second, with a narrow neck, below which the hind margin is very convex, the front straight with rounded apex; the fourth joint is as long as the first, twice as long as its greatest breadth, the neck narrow, the front margin sinuous, distally forming a considerable tooth which may be reckoned as about a fourth of the total length of the joint; a deep cavity separates this tooth from one not much smaller occupying the centre of the palm, its front edge smooth, its longer hinder margin being distally divided into five little teeth or crenulate compartments; beyond this the palm has a rather irregular course, but without teeth, on either side of the base of the following joint; the finger-like fifth joint is curved, not so long as the fourth joint, but when closed upon it projecting much beyond the front tooth of that joint, having its front or inner margin a little bulging and crenate for a short space where it begins to emerge beyond the tooth; the finger is as usual minute and strongly bent. On the inner surface of the fourth joint between the bases of the two teeth there is a little rounded process carrying a setule.

Fourth Pereopods.—The first joint considerably shorter than in the preceding pair, as long as the three following joints together, with a minutely produced apex of the front margin; second joint of the front margin strongly bent, and excavate below the quasi-apical angle; the third joint longer but much narrower than the second, the upturned angle at the top of the front margin not strongly produced, the distal margin as usual oblique; the fourth joint considerably more than twice as long as the third, and nearly twice as long as the fifth.

Fifth Pereopods similar to the fourth, but with the first joint much longer, the others shorter, especially the third and fourth; the fourth joint nearly twice as long as the third, and considerably longer than the fifth.

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1888.)
Length, four-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—April 26, 1876; off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. 16° 49′ N., long. 25° 14′ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73°.2. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The specific name is derived from the Greek word μεγαλοθυος, meaning with a large tooth, and refers to the unusually large tooth on the centre of the palm in the third pereopods.

Akin to the present species, and perhaps identical with it, are two specimens labelled “Pacific, Api to Cape York, surface.”

In the female specimen the marsupial plates are only slightly developed, and as compared with the Atlantic specimen just described, the fourth joint in the third pereopods is more elongate, the front tooth much larger than that at the centre of the palm, the fifth joint more stumpy, very much shorter than the fourth. The length more than half an inch.

The male specimen accompanying this female is only a quarter of an inch long, and far less than a quarter of the bulk of the female, so that it might have been regarded as a young one, but on examination the antennae proved to be those of an adult, the upper with a long thick first joint to the flagellum, having a large bush of filaments, and the following joints slender, the lower with numerous filiform joints; in this specimen the fourth joint of the third pereopods is distally as broad as its length, the front apical tooth not very long, the palmar margin having no very deep cavity and at about the centre two separate nearly equal teeth, not very large, inclined towards the hinge of the following joint; the fifth joint has a very slight bulge of its inner margin between the two teeth just mentioned, and with the finger only just reaches the tip of the front tooth of the fourth joint.

A specimen, female, from Station 227, March 27, 1875; between Papua and Japan; lat. 17° 29′ N., long. 141° 21′ E.; surface temperature, 79°.2, appears also to belong to this form or species.

In the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., pl. 51, fig. 2, a form is represented which shows much resemblance to the present species, and which is there named Phronima custos, Risso, although, as Mr. Spence Bate had not seen the typical specimens of that species, he gives the name with some reserve. His figure does not in fact agree with Risso’s, which is here copied in the Note on Risso, 1816 (p. 97), and which is also copied in Desmarest’s Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crust., pl. 45, fig. 1, in Lucas’ Hist. Nat. des Crust., pl. 18, fig. 6, and in White’s Popular Hist. of Brit. Crust., pl. xi. fig. 4, but by all these authors named Phronima sedentaria, without reference to Risso.

Phronima tenella, n. sp. (Pl. CLXI., A.).

Last segment of the peraeon not very elongate, longer than the first of the pleon; postero-lateral angles of the first three segments of the pleon scarcely produced, those of the third segment forming an acute point.
Upper Antennæ.—The peduncle short, the first joint not longer than broad, but longer than the two following together; the first joint of the flagellum very elongate, the brush composed of more than forty rows of filaments, the apex of the joint produced to a point which almost reaches the apex of the third joint; the second joint not half the breadth of the first, not longer than broad, carrying three groups of filaments; the third joint narrower, also carrying filaments; the fourth, fifth, and sixth joints successively narrower and longer; the two terminal joints also narrow, neither of them longer than the sixth.

Lower Antennæ.—Although the upper pair are so powerfully developed, the lower, as far as can be seen in the mounted specimen, consist each of a single narrow joint.

The Gnathopods are nearly of the usual character, the wrist not longer than the hand, with the produced portion very short.

The First and Second Peraeopods have the hind margin of the first and second joints produced apically into a narrow acute tooth.

Third Peraeopods.—There is an acute tooth at the apex both of the front and the hind margin, that on the front the smaller and lower; the second joint has its front margin produced into an acute tooth; the fourth joint is considerably longer than its greatest breadth, the small apical tooth of the front margin not reaching so far as the much smaller tooth within the palm, this tooth being separated from it by a narrow but deep cavity, and followed by a small cavity, beyond which comes the usual crenulate margin leading towards the hinge; the fifth joint is subequal in length to the fourth, curved, with a very slight bulging of the smooth inner margin in one of the limbs, while in the other this margin is simply concave; the finger is minute, of the usual form.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The first joint rather longer than the branchial vesides, not quite so long as the first joint in the third pair, the front margin produced into a sharp narrow tooth; the second joint much narrower than the first, apically produced into a sharp tooth in front; the third joint having a small sharp tooth at the top in front; the fourth joint more than twice the length of the third.

Fifth Peraeopods similar to the fourth, with the usual variations in the length of the joints, and the first joint broader than the broad first joint of the preceding pair, the teeth of the first, second, and third joints somewhat more pronounced. The male genital organs which have their opening in the seventh thorax-segment are fully developed and conspicuous through the transparent integument.

Pleopods.—Peduncles broad; ten joints in each ramus, the first not very long.

Uropods.—The inner ramus of the second pair more than half the length of the outer, not reaching to the apex of the peduncle of the first pair, while the outer ramus reaches beyond that apex.

Length, without the antennæ, rather more than two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 272, September 8, 1875, Mid Pacific; lat. 3° 48' S., long.
152° 56' W.; surface net; surface temperature, 79°. One specimen, male, mounted in Canada balsam.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the delicacy of structure displayed by the specimen, the fourth joint of the third pereopods in especial not having the squareness common in the males of this genus.

Phronima nova-zealandiae (?), Powell (Pl. CLXI., B.).


The specimen which I take to represent Mr. Powell’s species has the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments strongly produced. The first and second joints of the first pereopods are not apically produced. The fourth pereopods agree closely with those figured for Phronima megalodus, Pl. CLXII., A. The third pereopods do not differ to any great extent from those figured on Pl. CLXII., B, for Phronima sedentaria, although the front tooth of the fourth joint is less elongated; but, judging by specimens kindly sent me from New Zealand by Mr. G. M. Thomson, that, as might be expected, is not a specific characteristic; moreover, a large specimen taken south of Australia, March 9 and 10, 1874, and presumably belonging to this species, has the front tooth in question elongate. The peduncles and rami of the first uropods are the longest, and respectively nearly reach back as far as those of the third uropods; the inner and the outer ramus in each pair are equal, and have the adjacent margins pectinate; the rami of the second pair are shorter than those of the third, and reach just beyond the peduncles of the first pair. The telson is semicircular.

Length, one inch.

Locality.—Station 158, March 7, 1874; in the Southern Ocean; lat. 50° 1’ S., long. 123° 4’ E.; depth, 1800 fathoms; bottom temperature, 33° 5; surface temperature, 45°. One specimen, female, containing eggs.

Remarks.—The interest of the specimen does not so much depend on the question of its right to this or that specific name, as on the latitude from which it comes. If it actually came from the depth named, it must be capable of bearing a very low temperature, and it will be observed that even the surface temperature of the station is not very high. The identity, however, of Phronima nova-zealandiae with Phronima borneensis, Spence Bate, and of both with Phronima sedentaria, seems well within the bounds of probability.
Phronima sedentaria (Forskål) (Pl. CLXII., B.).

1776. " " Forskål, Icones rerum nat. quæ in itin. orient. depingi curavit., tab. xlii. fig. D, d.

A specimen, which seems to agree with this species as well as any in the collection, is figured on the Plate of the natural size. An enlarged figure of the third pereopod is given for comparison with one drawn to the same scale of that pereopod in Phronima megalodous. The third pereopod of a young one taken along with the large specimen is also given, drawn to the same scale, and a figure of the terminal portion of the same pereopod much more enlarged.

Length, from the front of the head to the apex of the third pleon-segment, an inch and a quarter; the full length quite an inch and a half.

Locality.—Station 232, May 12, 1875; the Hyalonema-ground, Japan; lat. 35° 11' N., long. 139° 28' E.; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature, 41° 1; surface temperature, 64° 2. One specimen, female, with young.

Remarks.—From the very extended distribution of the genus Phronima there arises a probability that it may include several species, but to establish clear marks of discrimination between the species is likely to require very extended research. Though it is easy to distinguish the adult males from the adult females, there are stages of growth when the two sexes are closely alike, and it is quite possible that some species when full grown present a close resemblance to the earlier stages in other species. The available marks depend to a great extent on the lengthening and shortening, the sharpening or rounding, of this apex or of that, on the question whether one tooth is more or less distant from another, or whether a margin is denticulate or crenulate. But all these marks are liable to so much variation, whether dependent (as may be the case) on the individual, or (as is certainly the case) on age and sex, that determinations of species are of necessity very problematical. Even if the limits of variation within any one species were definitely known, it is quite possible that in some of the stages it might be practically indistinguishable from some stage of a different species. In the young ones a tenth of an inch long, from the specimen taken south of Australia, March 9 and 10, 1874, the dactyloptera of the gnathopods were found to be very short, and the broad fourth joint of the third pereopods scarcely longer than the distal width, armed only with a minute front tooth;

1 Most of the references given in the synonymy of the genus Phronima have to do with Phronima sedentaria, Latreille, so that it is scarcely worth while to repeat the list.
on the other hand, young ones from the specimen taken at Station 232 showed the
dactyloptera well developed, the fourth joint of the third pereopods considerably
longer than the distal breadth, and the distal margin divided as in Phronima atlantica,
Guérin, Pl. CLX., fig. *pp*.*3, ♀; but then these specimens proved to be a little more
than a tenth of an inch long, and when one was examined that was not more than
a tenth of an inch, the distal margin of the fourth joint of the third pereopods was
found to be armed only with a minute front tooth, just as in the specimens taken
at a distance of 83° to the south. To give a full account of the Challenger specimens
would demand a treatise by itself. It may be of interest, here, without the treatise,
to mention the various localities at which specimens of the genus were obtained,
whatever the species may be to which they respectively belong.

Station 103, August 22, 1873; off Sierra Leone; lat 2° 52' N., long. 17° 0' W.
(Phronima pacifica, see p. 1348).

Station 106, August 25, 1873; east of St. Paul's Rocks; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26'
W.; surface to 40 fathoms; surface temperature, 78°.8. Two specimens, female.

September 29, off Rio Janeiro; lat. 19° 6' S., long. 35° 40' W.; surface, night;
surface temperature, 74°.7. One specimen.

Station 130, October 3, 1873; south-east of Rio Janeiro; lat. 26° 15' S., long. 32° 56' W;
surface temperature, 69°.

Station 131, October 6, 1873; South Atlantic; lat. 29° 35' S., long 28° 9' W.; surface
temperature, 65°. One male specimen, mounted in Canada balsam. Length, seven-
twentieths of an inch. Flagellum of the upper antennae with very long first joint, followed
by six small joints; flagellum of lower antennae with twelve long slender joints; of the second
uropods the inner ramus almost as long as the outer. The third pereopods have the
square form of wrist, with the hand projecting but little beyond it (? Phronima pacifica).

Station 132, October 10, 1873; South Atlantic; lat. 35° 25' S., long. 23° 40' W.;
surface temperature, 58°. One male specimen, mounted in Canada balsam. Length,
half an inch. The antennae and uropods nearly as in the specimen from Station 131;
the third pereopods with the wrist longer than broad, like that figured for the female
of Phronima atlantica on Pl. CLX., the hand projecting much beyond the wrist.

Station 158, March 7, 1874; in the Southern Ocean; lat. 50° 1' S., long. 123° 4'E.;
depth, 1800 fathoms; bottom temperature, 33°.5; surface temperature, 45°. One
specimen, an inch long, female, with eggs (? Phronima nov-zelandiae, see p. 1356).
A Phronima-house.

March 9 and 10, 1874; south of Australia; lat. 48° 18' S., long. 130° 4' E.;
surface; surface temperature, 50°. One large specimen, female, in its house, with
numerous young. One empty Phronima-house.

Station 159, March 10, 1874; south of Australia; lat. 47° 25' S., long. 130° 22' E.;
surface temperature, 51°.5.
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Station 196, October 13, 1874; north of Amboina; lat. 0° 48' 30'' S., long. 126° 58' 30'' E.; depth, 825 fathoms; bottom temperature, 36°.9; surface temperature, 83°. One large specimen, an inch and a quarter long, female, with young; both the large claws broken off. Two of the Phronima-houses.

Station 227, March 27, 1875; between Papua and Japan; lat. 17° 29' N., long. 141° 21' E.; surface; surface temperature, 79°.2. One specimen, female (? Phronima megalodus).

April 3, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 24° 49' N., long. 138° 34' E.; surface; surface temperature, 71°.5. One specimen, a fifth of an inch long, male, with the antennæ not fully developed.

April 4, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 25° 33' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 69°. One specimen, female.

Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 26° 29' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 68°.5. One specimen, female (? Phronima megalodus).

Station 232, May 12, 1875; the Hyalonema-ground, Japan; lat. 35° 11' N., long. 139° 28' E.; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature, 41°.1; surface temperature, 64°.2. One specimen, female, with numerous young (Phronima sedentaria). Two Phronima-houses.

Station 235, June 4, 1878; off Japan; lat. 34° 7' N., long. 138° 0' E.; depth, 565 fathoms; bottom temperature, 38°.1; surface temperature, 73°. One specimen, female, more than an inch long.

Station 240, June 21, 1875; east of Japan; lat. 35° 20' N., long. 153° 39' E.; surface; surface temperature, 64°.8. One specimen, male.

Station 241, June 23, 1875; east of Japan; lat. 35° 41' N., long. 157° 4' E.; surface; surface temperature, 69°.2. One specimen, male, three-tenths of an inch long (? Phronima atlantica).

Station 244, June 28, 1875; North Pacific; lat. 35° 22' N., long. 169° 53' E.; surface; surface temperature, 70°.5. One specimen, male, about a quarter of an inch long (? Phronima atlantica).

Station 245, June 30, 1875; North Pacific; lat. 36° 23' N., long. 174° 31' E.; surface temperature, 69°. Five specimens (Phronima atlantica, see p. 1351).

July 4, 1875; Mid North Pacific; lat. 36° 42' N., long. 179° 50' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 61°.5. Several small specimens.

July 1875, between Japan and Honolulu; lat. 35° N.; surface. Several specimens of both sexes and various sizes, none very large. Also about the same locality twelve specimens; one an adult female, one inch long, with third pereopods nearly as in P1. CLXII., B.; of the rest the longest nine-tenths of an inch, six of the specimens being females not adult, the other five males, and of these five two with both pairs of antennæ fully developed.
August and September 1875; Pacific Ocean; lat. 7° 35'-5° 54' N., long. 149° 49'-147° 2' W.; surface; surface temperature, 81°. One specimen, female, seventeen-twentieths of an inch long.

Station 272, September 8, 1875; Mid Pacific Ocean; lat. 3° 48' S., long. 152° 56' W.; surface temperature, 79°. (Phronima tenella, see p. 1355.)

September 15, 1875; Mid Pacific Ocean; lat. 12° 8' S., long. 150° 13' W.; surface; surface temperature, 75°. One specimen, female.

October 1875; South Pacific, between Tahiti and Juan Fernandez; surface. One specimen, female, agreeing in the shape of the third pereopods very exactly with Guérin's figure, in the Magasin de Zoologie, of Phronima atlantica, with bifid tooth on the fourth joint; this specimen is about three-quarters of an inch long, and has very small marsupial plates, which look like little branchial vesicles, adjoining the second gnathopods and first two pairs of pereopods.

Station 295, November 5, 1875; South Pacific; lat. 38° 7' S., long. 94° 4' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 58°.5. One specimen, male.

Station 323, February 28, 1876; Atlantic, off Monte Video; lat. 33° 39' S., long. 50° 47' W.; surface; surface temperature, 73°.5. One specimen, young.

March 5, 1876; South Atlantic; lat. 37° 32' S., long. 42° 0' W.; surface; surface temperature, 70°.5. One specimen, male.

Station 335, March 16, 1876; South Atlantic, north of Tristan da Cunha; lat. 32° 24' S., long. 13° 5' W.; surface; surface temperature, 73°.5. One specimen, mounted.

Station 351, April 12, 1876; Atlantic, off coast of Africa; lat. 9° 9' N., long. 16° 41' W.; surface; surface temperature, 81°.8. One specimen, female (Phronima pacifica).

April 26, 1876; off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. 16° 40' N., long. 25° 14' W.; surface, night. (Phronima megalodus, see p. 1353.)

Station 354, May 6, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. 32° 41' N., long. 36° 6' W.; depth, 1675 fathoms; deep trawl; bottom temperature, 37°.8. One specimen, female, mounted in Canada balsam.

May 7, 1876; North Atlantic, south-west of the Azores; lat. 34° 22' N., long. 34° 92' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 67°.5. A female, not fully grown.

Other labels were given as follows, with the Stations indeterminate:—

"Atlantic, surface." Seven specimens, all females, two large ones in their houses, one large one free, about an inch and one-fifth long, the other four smaller, but all of them over three-fifths of an inch.

"Surface, between Bermuda and Azores." One specimen, female.

"Pacific, Api to Cape York, surface." Two specimens, a male and female (see p.1354, on Phronima megalodus).

"Phronimid, Pacific, Admiralty Islands to Japan." One specimen, male. Length, less than a fifth of an inch; the flagellum of the upper antennæ with the first joint large,
not produced along the second joint, which like the third and last is small; the flagellum of the lower antennæ has a long first joint followed by eight or ten short ones.

"Surface, Sydney to Wellington." One specimen, female. A large Phronima-house.

"Japan to Honolulu."

The range of the genus as illustrated by the Challenger specimens is, therefore, between lat. 36° 23' N. and 50° 1' S., and over a space of 223 degrees between long. 13° 5' W. and 123° 4' E. Specimens from the Shetland Isles obtained by Dr. Fleming and Dr. Johnston (Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. p. 26) carry the range in latitude up to 60° N. in the Atlantic; Dr. Streets extends it to 40° N. in the Pacific; and since Dr. Giles has added the Bay of Bengal to so many other localities from which the genus is known, its range from east to west may fairly be considered as extending all round the world.

Genus Phronimella, Claus, 1871.

1871. Phronimella, Claus, Untersuch. über den Bau und die Verwandtschaft der Hyperiden.
1879. " Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 4.

For what is practically the original definition of the genus as far as Claus is concerned, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 487). For the definition of Anchylonyx, see Note on Streets, 1877 (p. 470). The definition which Claus gave of the species Phronima elongata in 1862 was as follows:—

"Body slender and delicate. The pleon very elongate with three pairs of pleopods and two pairs of uropods. Limbs of the peraeon very thin and weak, the third and still more the fourth [First and Second Peraeopods] almost whip-like in elongation; the fifth [Third Peraeopods] are not chelate but subchelate." He shortly afterwards noted that the first peraeopods were longer than the second, and that the second pair of uropods attained to some development in the male; but in the definition of the genus in 1879 these points seem to have been again overlooked. Bovallius in 1887 adds a new species, Phronimella filiformis, from the South Atlantic, which may be distinct, but there is nothing in the very brief description to separate it from Anchylonyx hamatus as described by Streets in 1877, a species which Streets himself identifies with Phronimella elongata.

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1888.)
Phronimella elongata, Claus¹ (Pl. CLXIII.). Specimens A, B.

Male.—The first two (coalesced) segments of the pereon not longer than the third but deeper; the seventh segment longer than any of the preceding, distally narrowed; the first three segments of the pleon deeper than the last of the pereon, the first the longest, the second the deepest, the third the shortest, the postero-lateral angles of all produced into a minute tooth, the lower margin in the second and third very convex.

Eyes answering the generic description.

Upper Antennæ.—The peduncle not very long, the first joint the widest, wider than long, the two following joints about equal to one another, together not so long as the first; the first joint of the flagellum of great length, longer than the five following slender joints together, narrowing a little distally, the apex produced to a point beyond the second joint, the whole breast covered with a brush of long slender filaments; the fourth joint longer than the second or third, the fifth longer than the fourth, the two following each shorter than the fifth, all bordered with short filaments at intervals; the remainder of the flagellum missing.

Lower Antennæ.—Gland-cone projecting from the wall of the head, third (first free) joint of the peduncle much narrower than the peduncle of the upper antennæ, longer than broad, a little widened distally, fourth joint shorter, fifth joint narrower than fourth, narrowing distally, as long as the third; flagellum abruptly narrower than the peduncle, very long and filiform, containing in the specimen examined about twelve elongate joints carrying slender filaments, the last joint ending bluntly.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint longer than the others together, the margins smooth and nearly parallel, the muscles occupying only a small space at the distal end of the joint; the second joint longer than broad; the third not longer than the second, distally a little projecting but not produced behind the fourth joint, its convex margin being here faintly scabrous, and carrying one hair or spinule; the wrist elongate, longer than the two preceding joints together, equal in length to the hand, widening a little distally, the front margin almost straight, the hind margin a little before the apex produced into a narrow tooth carrying a spinule, the arched cavity between this and the apex being scabrous; the hand narrow, slightly bent, carrying a few hairs or spinules, the dactyloptera at its extremity of great tenuity, reaching to the middle of the finger; the finger small and curved, not half the length of the hand, narrowing rather abruptly near the base and again at the insertion of the slender nail; the figure gives a ventral view, in which the finger appears almost straight; the dactyloptera are difficult to see in full; they appear to be oval, smooth-edged, with longitudinal markings which may be due to an optical effect of the transparent concave surface.

¹ The references for the species are practically the same as those already given for the genus.
Second Gnathopods similar to the first but longer; the first, second, and third joints a little longer and very noticeably wider than in the preceding pair; the fourth, fifth, and sixth joints very decidedly longer; from the tendency in this pair to turn back towards the mouth-organs, it is not easy to lay them flat for a profile view, and in a ventral view the tooth near the apex of the wrist does not project, so that the joint appears altogether linear.

First Peræopods.—A narrow tooth or process projects from the segment above each of these limbs, which are very much longer and broader than the gnathopods. The first joint not quite so long as the third and fourth together, its front margin straight and smooth, the hind margin with one or sometimes two little teeth; the second joint longer than broad; the third more than twice as long as the second, with its hind margin nearly straight, the front a little convex; the fourth joint not twice as long as the third; the fifth joint narrow, tapering, almost straight, nearly three times as long as the third, produced into a spine-like process along the proximal half of the minute finger; there are small setules or hairs at intervals along the hind margin of the limb.

Second Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles narrowly oval, less than half the length of the first joint. The first joint broader and a little longer than in the preceding pair, the hind margin having a tooth at the centre (or, as on one of the limbs, below the centre), another at the apex, and two intermediate; the second joint with the apex of the hind margin slightly acute; the third and fourth joints nearly as in the preceding pair, the fifth joint only equal in length to the fourth, otherwise with the finger as in the preceding peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles rather larger than the preceding pair. First joint a little longer and much wider than in the second peræopods, the front margin having six or seven little teeth, the hinder margin smooth, but dividing near the apex to form two little apical teeth; the second joint comparatively stout, with two little teeth on the front margin; the third joint not twice the length of the second, with convex hind margin, the front margin having three or four teeth, the lowest the largest; fourth joint less than twice the length of the third, with smoothly convex hind margin, the front margin having six or seven unequal teeth; the joint widens downwards to the fourth and largest tooth, below this having two or three teeth, on what may be considered as the palm margin; the anterior distal part of the joint containing gland-cells; the fifth joint finger-like, slender, curved, about three-quarters the length of the fourth joint, the largest tooth of which could impinge against the fifth joint about at its centre; the finger minute, sharp-tipped, thick at the base, which is inserted in the narrowed apex of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles rather larger than the preceding pair. First joint of the limb shorter than in the first peræopods but rather wider, longer than the three following joints together, the margins convex and smooth, the front one having a little
apical tooth; the second joint not longer than broad, with a front apical tooth; the third joint narrower than the second, not twice as long; the fourth slightly curved, more than twice as long as the second; the fifth slender, nearly twice as long as the third; distally armed as in the first and second pairs; the front margin of the third, fourth, and fifth joints scabrous; the finger minute, bulbous at the base.

*Fifth Pereopods* similar to the fourth, but with different relative proportions, the first joint being rather longer than in the preceding pair, considerably longer than all the following joints together, all of which are inferior both in length and breadth to the corresponding joints in the fourth pereopods, so that in total length these limbs are the shortest of the pereopods, though longer than the gnathopods. Arranged in gradation according to length, the order of the limbs would be *gn.1., gn.2., prp.3., prp.4., prp.3., prp.2., prp.1.*

*Pleopods.*—Peduncles broadly oval, as usual the second pair shorter than the first and the third than the second; the coupling spines short and tolerably stout, the apex acute, with a pair of retroverted teeth, below which a second pair are placed, one tooth occupying each margin; in the first pair of pleopods there are three coupling spines; the left spine having the arm with the expanded apex rather the shorter; the rami shorter than the peduncles, with six or seven joints to the inner, and seven or eight to the outer ramus.

*Uropods.*—The peduncles narrow, longer than the rami, smooth edged; the rami narrowly lanceolate, the outer finely pectinate on the inner margin, the inner on the outer margin; in the first pair the peduncles slightly longer and narrower than those of the third pair, the outer ramus scarcely longer than the inner; the two rami slightly apart at their bases; the peduncles of the second pair much narrower than those of the first, and a little more than half the length, the outer ramus being also much shorter and narrower than the rami of the other pairs, the inner ramus represented only by a produced rather blunt tooth or process of the peduncle; the rami of the third pair almost equal, the outer perhaps a little the longer.

*Telson* nearly semicircular, of extreme tenuity, and therefore very difficult to perceive, especially as, owing to its very small size, it does not project beyond the divided margin of the ventral opening.

*Length.*—In a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, the specimen measured, in the position figured, three-tenths of an inch.

*Female.*—The seventh segment of the peraeon more elongated than in the male and the dorsal emargination of the distal end more conspicuous; the first three segments of the pleon more elongate in proportion to their depth and differently shaped, widening a little distally, with the postero-lateral angles sharply produced into pronounced teeth, another little tooth standing a little higher up on the hind margin, this tooth being
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indeed represented in the male, but standing at a greater distance from the postero-lateral angle and being very faintly marked; in the female there is very little convexity in either the upper or lower margin of these segments.

Upper Antennae two-jointed, the first joint rather thicker than the second, but not half as long, the second joint widening a little for some distance, then narrowing and carrying three or four pairs of filaments, the apex blunt or truncate.

Lower Antennae only represented by the semicircular rudiment swelling out on each side of the head just below the lateral eye; from the lower part there is a little projection containing the opening of the gland-cone.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate rudimentary; the sinuous inner margin of the outer plates carries five conspicuous spaced denticles, followed by two smaller close together, and these again by a finely pectinate tract, while the narrowed apical portion is almost smooth, the blunt end having a setule; there are also two setules on the surface below the apex.

Gnathopods differing little from those of the male.

Peraeopods more elongate than in the male; in the first and second peræopods the length of the third joint is much greater as compared with the second joint; the second peræopods are much shorter than the first, the difference in size being very marked in the fourth joint as well as in the fifth.

Third Peraeopods.—First joint much longer than in the preceding pair, narrower than in the male, with six teeth on the front margin, and three besides the apical teeth on the hind margin; the second joint with three little teeth or serratures; the third joint twice as long as the second, with five teeth on the front margin; the fourth joint more elongate and slender than in the male, the largest tooth of the front margin being the seventh or eighth, below which are two strong teeth; the fifth joint relatively shorter than in the male.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The fourth joint very much longer than the fifth, the front margin seemingly smooth, except for a minute setule here and there.

Fifth Peraeopods.—Fourth joint much more than twice as long as the third and considerably longer than the fifth. In this and the preceding pair the gland-cells are very conspicuous in the long first joint.

Pleopods.—Peduncles narrowly oval.

Uropods.—Peduncles rather more slender and elongate than in the male; the second pair rudimentary, consisting of a single lanceolate joint so short that it only about reaches to the base of the telson.

Length rather greater than that of the male specimen.

Locality.—February 6-7, 1875; south of Mindanao, Celebes Sea; lat. 6° 20′ N., long. 123° 18′ E.; surface, night; surface temperature, 81°-7. Six specimens, one male, five female.
Remarks.—In one of the female specimens the third pereopods approach those of the male in the comparative shortness of the fourth joint, which has only seven teeth on the combined front and palmar margin; in this specimen one of the branchial vesicles of the fourth pereopods was normal, the other dwindled; small marsupial plates were developed to the first, second, and third pereopods, not overlapping as in the adult female but hanging down like small branchial vesicles; those of the second pereopods were the largest, these and the following pair being attached to the ventral surface of the animal a little in front of the branchial vesicles. Considerable as are the differences between the male and the females, there can be little or no doubt that these specimens all belong to the same species; they were taken together; they all have the same yellowish tone of colouring in spirits, and the intermediate character of the young females corroborates what is on other grounds probable.

It is possible that some of the specimens here described ought to be assigned to new species, but it seems so extremely uncertain whether the differences observed do not belong merely to age, sex, or individual peculiarity, that the distinguishing names originally chosen have been relinquished. Streets, in changing the name of his own Anchylonyx hamatus into Phronimella elongata, Claus, says that the second uropods are well developed in the male, and figures them with two rami. In no specimen, either from the Atlantic or the Pacific, have I been able to find biramous second uropods, and am therefore unable to say whether the solitary specimen of a male examined by Streets constitutes a separate species, Phronimella hamata, or is only one stage of development in the life-history of a species common to the whole circumference of the globe.

Phronimella elongata. Specimens C, D.

Male.—The seventh segment of the pleon and first three segments of the pleon deeper and less elongate than in the female, the fourth segment of the pleon also shorter; the first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles produced into a tooth, the hind margin a little higher up projecting not into a tooth but a rounded angle.

Upper Antennæ.—The peduncle short, with only two joints, the second shorter than the first; the flagellum eleven-jointed, the first joint large and of great length, the breast unarmed, apically a little produced but not reaching to the end of the joint, which is distally narrowed and carries a row of seven filaments commencing near but not on the distal part of the breast; the remaining ten joints are together shorter than the first and successively narrower, all longer than broad, but by no means linear, the last conical with a little setule at the tip.

Lower Antennæ.—The boss containing the antennary gland has an obtuse-angled
projection for the opening of the duct; of the three joints of the peduncle which follow, the first is the stoutest, the second the shortest, the third about equal in length to the first; the flagellum is nine-jointed, not linear, shorter than that of the upper antennæ, but in stoutness equal to its terminal portion, the first joint far the longest, longer than the peduncle, the other joints a little longer than broad.

_Gnathopods._—These agree, certainly in all essential details, with those of specimen A. In the female I was able to perceive that the inner edge of the daetyloptera had a fine peckination, a character which may probably belong to all the specimens, though sometimes eluding observation.

_First and Second Peræopods_ as in specimen A.

_Third Peræopods._—First joint not greatly widened, with five teeth along the front margin, and two besides the apical teeth on the hind margin; the second joint only having the apical tooth of the front margin; the third joint with two teeth to the front margin; the fourth joint having in one limb the longest tooth the fourth, in the other limb the fifth on the front margin; the fifth joint scarcely so long compared with the fourth as in specimen A, so that the long tooth of the fourth joint would impinge below the middle of the upturned fifth joint.

_Fourth and Fifth Peræopods._—The first joint with the front and hind margins almost parallel, much narrower than in specimen A.

_Pleopods._—Peduncle long-oval; the left spine not so stout as in specimen A.

_Uropods._—Second pair with only one ramus.

-Length._—Three-tenths of an inch, exclusive of the antennæ.

_Female._—In all parts much more elongate than the male.

_Mandibles._—The trunk widest at the base, the cutting edge almost in line with the long narrow body of the trunk and almost as wide, its margin apparently smooth, though the surface just within it is closely striated as if leading up to a denticulate edge; the upper corner forms a shallow projection rather than a tooth, but the lower corner presents at least one sharp upturned denticule, to the rear of which the lower margin is ciliated; the left mandible has a secondary plate, about half the width of the principal plate, with its distal margin cut into about a dozen little teeth; the molar tubercle appears to be almost laminar, its broad distal margin partially projecting below the body of the mandible, set with numerous little sharp teeth and ciliated; the upper border of the trunk, of which no part is free, is nearly straight, without palp or process.

_First Maxille._—The outer plate with some slender cilia and one or two that are more spine-like projecting from the inner margin; the oblique distal margin has four spine-teeth rather wide apart, followed by two that are larger and stouter near the outer apex and close beside these a smaller one at the apex; the one-jointed palp over-arches the outer plate, and has some very small spine-teeth on its distal margin.
First Peraæopods.—The first joint has three small teeth on the lower part of the hind margin.

Second Peraæopods.—The first joint has seven teeth along the hind margin, this joint being nearly as long as the three following together; the third joint is nearly as long as the fifth, while the fourth is noticeably longer than either.

Third Peraæopods much longer than the second. Branchial vesicles little more than a fifth the length of the first joint. The first joint with twelve little unequal teeth along the front margin, and six or seven along the hind margin; the second joint with four or five very small teeth on the front, the third joint with six or seven; the fourth joint with the largest tooth the eleventh, below which the palm has three, the lowest blunt; the fifth joint though larger than in the male specimen, is little more than a third the length of the fourth joint, the large tooth of which touches its upturned inner margin a little below the centre.

Fourth Peraæopods.—Branchial vesicles longer than the preceding pair, elongate, but less than half the length of the first joint. First joint elongate, much shorter than in the third peræopods, a little longer than the three following joints together, proximal part narrow, distal half widened, with the gland-cells conspicuous, the front margin forming a small apical tooth; the second joint considerably longer than broad, with a small apical tooth in front; the third joint a little more than twice as long as the second; the fourth about twice as long as the third; the fifth scarcely so long as the third.

Fifth Peraæopods shorter than the fourth. First joint longer than in the preceding pair and a little more slender, much longer than all the remaining joints together, the second a little longer than broad, the third not more than twice as long as the second; the fourth more than twice as long as the second, less than twice as long as the fifth.

Pleæopods.—Peduncles elongate, especially in the first pair.

Uropods more elongate than in the male specimen, except the second pair, which are reduced to a minute oval joint not long enough to reach the base of the telson; at the apex there is a hair or very small setule.

Telson very small, broader than deep, almost too flat-ended to be called semicircular, not reaching clear of the ventral opening.

Length.—The largest of the female specimens measured three-tenths of an inch from the front of the head to the end of the peræon, and four-tenths from the latter point to the extremity of the uropods, in all when fully extended seven-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 26° 29' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 68°. Five specimens; one male, six females.
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Remarks.—Since in the male specimen the first joint in the flagellum of the upper antennae, though greatly elongated, is without a brush of filaments, it is probable that the animal was not fully adult, and this will in part account for the great difference in size between this specimen and that of the largest female.

Phronimella elongata. Specimen E.

Locality.—August and September 1875; Pacific Ocean; lat. 7° 35’-5° 54’ N., long. 149° 49’-147° 2’ W.; surface; surface temperature, 81°. Three specimens, female.

Remarks.—The second uropods consist of a conical rudiment. One of the specimens presents an extraordinary spectacle, since it appears to be swarming in every part with a little oval parasite, unique in this respect among all the Challenger specimens of Phronimella.

Phronimella elongata. Specimen F.

Locality.—Station 268, August 30, 1875; between the Sandwich Islands and Tahiti; lat. 7° 35’ N., long. 149° 49’ W.; surface temperature, 81°. Two specimens, male.

Remarks.—The upper antennæ in one of these specimens are like those in the male specimen from Station 230, and nearly so in the other, but the narrow termination of the large first joint of the flagellum was ready to divide into smaller joints, and in the lower antennæ the long first joint was similarly ready for subdivision; the second uropods consisted only of a small single joint, about reaching to the base of the peduncles of the third pair.

Phronimella elongata. Specimen G.

Length, from the front of the head to the end of the pereon, five-twentieths of an inch; from the latter point to the extremity of the uropods, six-twentieths of an inch; the coalesced first and second segments of the pereon are shorter than any that follow; the seventh pereon segment is rather longer than the two preceding together; the first segment of the pleon the longest, a little longer than the last of the pereon, shallow, with the posterolateral angle forming a tooth, above and a little beyond which the hind margin is roundly angled; the two following segments similar, successively shorter.
Locality.—Station 346, April 6, 1876; Tropical Atlantic; lat. 2° 42’ S., long. 14° 41’ W.; surface; surface temperature, 82° 7. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—In this specimen the sinuous upper outline of the heart could be perceived extending along the first two (coalesced) segments and the three following, in the last of these descending with a steep incline to its narrowed termination in the sixth segment; the three lateral openings could also be seen respectively in the compound segment and the two following. In the third peræopods the first joint is of great length, much longer than the first joint in any of the other pairs, longer than the three following joints together, the second joint has four teeth on the front margin, the third has six, the fourth has the ninth tooth longest with four little teeth to the palmar margin, the fifth joint is little more than a third as long as the fourth; in the fourth peræopods the first joint widens gradually from the base and is subequal in length to the three following joints together, the third joint is rather longer than the fifth, the fourth being much longer than either; in the fifth peræopods the first joint is rather longer than in the fourth, longer than the following joints together; the third is as long as the fifth, the fourth much longer than either, but all of these three much shorter than in the preceding pair; the peduncles of the pleopods like the branchiae are slender, as usual the latter set being successively longer, the former set successively shorter; of the second uropods I cannot see the least trace.

The tenacity of this pellucid specimen might well suggest the specific name filiformis, which Bovallius has given to a specimen from the South Atlantic. Among the characters which he assigns to his species he mentions that the second peræopods are longer than the third, and that the second uropods are well developed; these characters, however, I believe to be not specific, but merely sexual, belonging to the male; the other characters which he assigns are, that the second gnathopods are much longer than the first, the processes at the apex of the hand longer than half the finger, and that the first joint is of the same length in the fourth and fifth peræopods; of the value of these relative measurements as specific characters it is very difficult to judge without drawings of the parts and without comparison of numerous specimens.

Phronimella elongata. Specimen H.

Locality.—Station 348, April 9, 1876; Atlantic, off the African coast; lat. 3° 10’ N., long. 14° 51’ W.; surface to 200 fathoms; surface temperature, 84°. Two specimens, female.

Remarks.—The larger of these was in close agreement with the specimen from Station 346, but the body a little more inflated, the colour yellowish, the third peræopods less elongate, having on the second joint three teeth, on the third five teeth, on the
fourth the largest tooth the seventh; the difference in length between the first joint of the fourth pereopods and that of the fifth is scarcely perceptible; the angle above the postero-lateral tooth in the first three segments of the pleon is very little rounded; in the smaller specimen with the marsupial plates not fully developed, the third pereopod on one side of the animal had two teeth to the second joint, four to the third, and the large tooth of the fourth joint fourth in order, followed by four on the palmar margin; the third pereopod on the other side had three teeth to the second joint, three to the third, and the large tooth of the fourth joint fifth in order, with the palm as in the other limb; in the first three segments of the pleon the postero-lateral tooth had above it a very decided tooth instead of a more or less rounded angle of the upper margin; no second uropods could be seen in either specimen.

_Phronimella elongata._ Specimen I.

_Locality._—Station 108, August 27, 1873; off St. Paul's Rocks; lat. 1° 10' N., long. 28° 23' W.; surface; surface temperature, 78°. Eleven specimens, all female.

_Remark._—No trace of second uropods could be seen in any one; there were variations in the number of teeth on the joints of the third pereopods, and in the shape of the hind margin of the first three pleon-segments.

_Phronimella elongata._ Specimen J.

_Locality._—Station 106, August 25, 1873; Mid Atlantic; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; surface to 40 fathoms; surface temperature, 78°-8. Thirty specimens, twenty-one females, nine males.

_Remarks._—One of the male specimens in some respects, and especially as to the antennæ, agreed closely with that described from south of Mindanao; the upper antennæ had fourteen joints remaining of the slender part of the flagellum, probably within one of the full number, since the last was very thin; the upper antennæ were as long as the lower; the third pereopods had two teeth on the third joint of one limb, and three teeth on that of the other; the second uropods were reduced to a minute rudiment. Other specimens were similar, with variations as to the number of teeth; in other specimens again, the male agreed as to antennæ and pleopods with the specimen from Station 230, but with the second uropods a mere rudiment, this being the case with all the male specimens, while the females agreed in having no trace of the second uropods.

The following table will show the range of the genus _Phronimella_ as illustrated by the Challenger specimens:—
1. Station 3, February 18, 1873; south-west of Ferro, Canary Islands; lat. 25° 45' N., long. 20° 14' W.; surface; surface temperature, 65°. Phronimella elongata, ♀, Claus. One specimen, mounted during the voyage.

2. Station 348; lat. 3° 10' N., long. 14° 51' W. (See p. 1370.)

3. Station 346; lat. 2° 42' N., long 14° 41' W. (See p. 1369.)

4. Station 106, August 25, 1873; Mid Atlantic; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W. One specimen, female, mounted during the voyage. Thirty specimens (see p. 1371). Also one specimen, female, labelled "surface to 4 fathoms.

5. Station 108; lat. 1° 10' N., long. 28° 23' W. (See p. 1371.)

6. March 1–4, 1876; South Atlantic; lat. 36° 1'–36° 52' S., long. 47° 35'–42° 47' W. One specimen, female, mounted during the voyage.


8. February 6–7, 1875; south of Mindanao, Celebes Sea; lat. 6° 20' N., long. 123° 18' E. (See p. 1362.)

9. January 9, 1875; China Sea, off Luzon; lat. 16° 35' N., long. 117° 47' E.; surface; surface temperature, 76°. Two specimens, female.

10. April 3, 1875; Pacific, between Papua and Japan; lat. 24° 49' N., long. 138° 34' E.; surface; surface temperature, 71°. One specimen, female.

11. Station 230; lat. 26° 29' N., long. 137° 57' E. (See p. 1366.)

12. March 1875; Pacific, Admiralty Islands to Japan. One specimen, female, mounted in Canada balsam.

13. Station 268, August 30, 1875; Sandwich Islands to Tahiti; lat 7° 35' N., long. 149° 49' W. (See p. 1369.)

14. August and September 1875; Pacific Ocean; surface. (See p. 1369.)

These stations show a range from lat. 26° 20' N. to lat. 36° or 37° S., but as Phronimella is also recorded from the Mediterranean, its northward extension is carried some degrees higher; its extension from east to west as here exhibited confines it to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but, as just observed, it is also found in the Mediterranean, and it has been recently reported by Dr. Giles from the Bay of Bengal.

Family Hyperidæ, Dana, 1852.

For Dana's account of the family, see Notes on Dana, 1852 (pp. 258, 261). For the definition by Claus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 487).

Bovallius, who writes the name Hyperiidae, thus defines the family in 1887:—

"Head large, more or less globular. Eyes large, occupying the sides of the head.

1 Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, p. 559.
First pair of antennae thick, scarcely tumid (≠ with multiarticulate flagellum). Second pair of antennae almost similar to the first pair, not angulated, fixed at the anterior side of the head. Mandibles with palp. Seventh pair of pereiopoda not transformed [Fifth Pernopods normal]. Uropoda normal."

The genera included in the family by Bovallius¹ are Hyperia, Iulopsis, Hyperoche, Tauria, Hyperiella, Parathemisto, Euthemisto, Themistella, and Phronimopsis. Of Dana’s Tauria, however, Bovallius does not appear to have seen any examples, so that its validity as an independent genus remains more or less conjectural. Phronimopsis is withdrawn from the family Phronimidae, in which Claus placed it, probably on account of the shortness of the head and the possession of a palp by the mandibles. Cyllopus and Cystisoma, which Claus alludes to as included among the Hyperidae, are transferred to two separate families by Bovallius.

**Genus Phronimopsis, Claus, 1878.**

1879. ” Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 5.
1885. ” Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 424.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 488). Bovallius in 1887 removed it, without giving any fresh definition, from the family Phronimidae, in which it was placed by Claus, and made it the ninth genus of the family Hyperidae. As the genus now includes three species, the definition may be modified as follows:—

Antennæ of both pairs having multiarticulate flagella in the male, but not in the female.

Mandibles with dentate cutting edge, a secondary plate on the left mandible, a molar tuberele, and, in the male, a three-jointed palp.

The First Gnathopods simple, with hairy finger; the Second Gnathopods chelate.

The Pernopods slender, all narrowly subchelate.

Uropods with long narrow peduncles and narrowly lanceolate rami.

Telson small.

The Head short and deep; branchial vesicles attached to the second, third, and fourth pairs of pereiopods.

There are in the heart of Phronimopsis spinifer, Claus says, three pairs of venous ostia.

¹ Systematical List of the Amphipoda Hyperiidea.
² The index suggests the form Phronimatopsis.
Phronimopsis tenella, n. sp. (Pl. CLXIV.).

Head deeper than long, deeper than the pereon; first two segments of the pereon partially coalesced, deeper than the two following, and those two deeper than the three that succeed them; the first three segments of the pleon much longer and deeper than the pereon-segments, the postero-lateral angles rounded, though there is a minute point showing where the convex lower margin and convex part of the hinder margin meet. The skin apparently without pigment-flakes.

Eyes probably having an upper and lower group of ocelli, but in our specimen they were scarcely visible except near the lower margins of the head.

Upper Antennae.—Peduncle short, tumid, the first joint a little longer than broad, the two following much shorter than their breadth; the first joint of the flagellum about as long as the peduncle, narrowing to the distal end, its broad breast lined with a brush of long filaments, the breast not quite reaching the apex of the joint; the second joint rather longer than broad, the third joint narrower but considerably longer than the second. The remainder missing. The second joint of the flagellum, besides having apical filaments, has a narrow decurrent process, the blunt apex of which is tipped with long filaments.

Lower Antennae.—Gland-cone broad, projecting from the wall of the head; the third (first free) joint cylindrical, as broad as long; the fourth joint scarcely so large as the third, widened distally; the fifth joint not quite so long as the third and fourth together, distally a little narrowed and produced over the slightly bulbous base of the first joint of the flagellum, this joint being slender, longer than the fifth joint of the peduncle; the remainder missing.

Upper Lip.—I believe it is correct to say that this is unsymmetrically bilobed.

Mandibles.—Cutting plate divided into six or seven teeth forming a convex edge; the right mandible (fig. m.) without a secondary plate, the left mandible having a secondary plate similar to the primary, about equally long; the teeth were not counted as this plate was seen only in profile; the lower edge of the trunk and the upper part of its surface to the rear of the cutting plate are strongly ciliated; to the rear of the ciliated portion is a broad molar tubercle, the crown of which has a sharp, slightly crenate edge; the three-jointed pulp is much longer than the trunk, slender, the first joint the thickest, equal in length to the slightly curved third, the second longer than either.

Lower Lip.—The forward margins finely ciliated. The mandibular processes with rounded apices.

First Maxillae.—Inner plate not strongly developed; outer plate having much of its surface crowded with hair-like setules or spinules, from among which distally a series or group of about seven strong spines emerge; one of the seven appears to be apically
toothed; the pulp reaching beyond the outer plate, widening distally, the broad apex
set with minute spine-teeth and having a larger spine near the inner angle.

**Second Maxillae.**—The inner plate considerably shorter than the outer, with one
spine at the apex, the outer plate with two spines at the apex and one on the inner
margin below the apex, each of these spines having a lateral tooth; both plates have
numerous hair-like setules.

**Maxillipeds.**—The inner plate large, three-sided, the inner surface constituted by
two of the sides which are covered with hair-like setules, the narrow apex carrying two or
three spines; the outer plates long and narrow, very finely ciliated, with a small spine
at the acute apex, a setule in a notch a little below it on the outer margin, another in a
notch rather lower on the inner margin, and a third lower than this on the outer margin;
the first joint or chin is short, while the following joint is long, longer than the outer
plates.

**First Gnathopods.**—The side-plates in this species are not jointed. First joint of
the limb a little sinuous, not very elongate, wider below than above, smooth-edged,
adapted for gland-cells, as seems to be the case in all the six following pairs of limbs;
second joint not longer than broad; third joint rather longer, with a spine at the apex
of the hind margin and a larger one in the middle of the minutely pectinate distal
margin; the wrist a little shorter than the hand, wider above than below, the front
margin convex, smooth, the hinder with a spine standing out above the middle, where
the joint begins to narrow; the hand not very much shorter than the first joint,
shorter, and narrowing distally, the front margin smooth, the hinder ciliated and having
a serrature of four points wide apart; the finger curved, not half the length of the
hand, armed all along with two or more rows of long, closely set cilia; the nail short.

**Second Gnathopods.**—First and second joints as in the preceding pair, but larger;
third joint longer than the second, without spines; the wrist distally cup-like, not so
wide as the hand, much wider than the third joint, but not longer, apart from the long,
tapering, partially channelled process into which its hinder margin is produced; the
apex of the process, which appears to be a little pectinate, carries an acute spine; the
massive hand, of which the basal part is much longer than broad, and much longer
than the process of the wrist, has its hind part prolonged into a broad, somewhat
tapering, blunt-ended thumb; the triangular tapering finger applies closely against
the irregular front or inner margin of the thumb, forming a complete chela; the blunt
(perhaps worn) apex of the finger in our specimen does not quite reach the apex of the
thumb; the front margin of the finger is rather concave than convex.

**First Peraeopods.**—The first joint similar to that in the gnathopods, but more
elongated, as long as the third and fourth joints together; the second joint longer than
broad; the third much longer than the second, widening distally, the hind margin
minutely pectinate, carrying three spines at intervals, the lowest the largest; the
fourth joint much longer than the third, carrying four spines along the hind margin, which with its rounded apex is minutely pectinate; the fifth joint slender, slightly curved, a little longer than the fourth, with cilia and spinules along the hind margin, which is produced into a tooth facing the base of the finger, this tooth being a little irregularly denticulate on the inner or front margin; the finger long and slender, curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, the distal part except at the tip minutely furred.

Second Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles oval, smooth, not so long as the first joint (whether occurring with the first peraeopods I am uncertain). The limb like that of the preceding pair, perhaps a little longer.

Third Peraeopods longer than the second, and without strong marginal spines, the branchial vesicles of this and the following pair similar. The first joint of the limb elongate, distally a little widened, its front margin distally finely eiliated and produced at the apex into a thin spine-like tooth overlapping part of the second joint; the second joint with the hind margin eiliated and apically produced into a similar but shorter tooth; the third joint longer than in the preceding pairs, its hind margin eiliated and carrying two or three small spinules, apically produced into a short tooth; the fourth joint nearly as long as the first, nearly three times as long as the third, similarly armed, the apex not produced; the fifth joint shorter than the fourth, much longer than in the preceding pair, but similarly produced at the apex, the inner or hinder margin of the tooth having several denticles, besides which there is a little thin laminar process with finely pectinate edge; the finger is thin and curved, bulbous at the base, similar to that in the preceding peraeopods but much shorter.

Fourth Peraeopods similar to the preceding, but with the third joint a little longer, the fourth and fifth joints shorter, the fourth joint considerably shorter than the first, and the fifth than the fourth.

Fifth Peraeopods similar to the fourth, except in the relative lengths of the joints, those of the fourth and fifth being here reversed, the fourth being much shorter than the fifth.

Pleopods.—The peduncle longer than the rami, as usual shorter in the third pair than in the two preceding pairs; the coupling spines have four retroverted teeth on one margin and two on the other, besides the apical teeth; the cleft spine has the two arms almost of equal length, that with the expansion near the apex not the shorter; the joints of each ramus are six in number.

Uropods.—The peduncles and rami have the edges finely but closely ciliated; they are all rather narrow and elongate, those of the first pair the longest, the peduncles reaching beyond those of the second but not so far as those of the first; the narrowly lanceolate rami of the first pair are subequal, a little longer than the other pairs, and like them more than half the length of their peduncles, the adjacent edges faintly emarginate.
and thickly ciliated near the base; in the second pair the outer ramus is slightly the shorter: in the third pair the peduncles are rather longer, the inner ramus not shorter but rather narrower, than in the second pair; the outer ramus is broken.

_Telson_ very small, not longer than broad, apically narrowed, the apex rounded, with a thin edge.

**Length** about three-tenths of an inch, measuring from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment and thence to the extremity of the uropods.

**Locality.**—The specimen was labelled "July 1875, lat. 35° N., Japan to Honolulu, surface." One specimen.

**Remarks.**—The specific name refers to the delicacy of the general texture and structure of the animal, which is in contrast with the strong chelae of the second gnathopods and tenacious looking claws of the peraeopods. From the Mediterranean species to which Claus gives the name of _Phronimopsis spinifer_ at page 6 of Der Organismus der Phroniniden, but the name of " _Phronimopsis Zoea_ " at page 82 in the explanation of the plates, the present species is distinguished by the absence of the spine-process on the peduncle of the upper antennæ which Claus finds in both sexes of his species; it is also very different from the type-species in the shape of the peraeon and the relative size of the pleon, as well as in the absence of pigment-markings, while in many other respects it shows a remarkable resemblance to its European congener; from _Phronimopsis sarsi_, Boeßlin, inhabiting "tropical parts of the Atlantic," it is distinguished, in having a peraeon which can scarcely be described as "normal," in having the first segment of the peraeon partially coalesced with the second, and in having the telson rather triangular than semicircular, a fourth of the length of the peduncles of the third uropods, instead of "shorter than a sixth."

**Genus Hyperia, Latreille, 1823.**

1831. _Hyperia_, Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie, p. 400.
1837. _Lestrigonous_, Burmeister, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte.
1849. *",* Nicolet, Hist. fis. y pol. de Chile por Claudio Gay, Zool., t. iii.
1852. " Liljeborg, Hafs-Crustaceer vid Kullaberg.
1878. " Gegeubaur, Grundriss der vergleichenden Anatomie, 2te Aufl. Delff’s Trans.
1879. " Grünacher, Untersuch. über das Schorgan der Arthropoden.

1 Kinahan was the first to suggest that *Hyperia* and *Lestrigonurus* might represent the sexes of a single genus.
For the original definition of the genus see Note on Desmarest, 1825 (p. 122). For the definition of Hiella, see Note on Straus-Durckheim, 1829 (p. 139); for that of Lestrigonus, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1830 (p. 142). Bovallius in 1887 defines Hyperia as follows:

"Head large, nearly globular, flattened anteriorly. Perceon smooth, in the females larger and more tumid than in the males. Carpus of first pair of pereiopoda [wrist of First Gnathopods] dilated, less produced than in second pair, the produced carpal process in both pairs spoon-shaped. Carpi of third and fourth pair [fourth joint of the First and Second Pervopods] not dilated. Last three pairs subequal, not or only a little longer than the two preceding pairs. Epimerals distinct. Uropoda short and broad. Telson very large."

Hyperia siboginis, n. sp. (Pl. CLXV.).

First and seventh segments of the pereon dorsally the longest; the first three segments of the pleon much longer than any of the pereon-segments, the postero-lateral angles almost right angles, the produced points being minute in the first and second segments, and the third having none.

Upper Antenna.—The peduncle short, the first joint tumid, not longer than broad, the two following joints very short; the first joint of the flagellum somewhat bent upwards, narrower than the peduncle, but longer, its lower margin longer than the upper, clothed with a brush of filaments, of which the longest are near the base; the remainder of the flagellum is linear, fringed with setules, of twenty-three joints, of which the first and second are the shortest, rather stouter than the rest.

Lower Antenna.—The third (first free) joint of the peduncle not longer than broad, second rather shorter, third longer, bent a little upward, the proximal part wider than the distal; the flagellum linear, much longer than that of the upper antenna, fringed in a similar manner, of about thirty joints, which are rather longer than those of the upper antennae, the first not short, bulbous at its base.

Upper Lip unequally bilobed, the apical cleft rather deep.

Mandibles almost rectangular, with the palp fixed at the upper front angle, the small cutting plate projecting at the angle below, while the lower angle to the rear is rounded; the cutting edge divided into nine denticles, the rather narrower secondary plate of the left mandible having an edge of ten or a dozen denticles; behind these plates is a group of spinules on the lower margin, immediately to the rear of which projects the
multidenticulate crown of the broad molar tubercle, with about five and twenty teeth in each row; on the left mandible there came into view a laminar edge which was finely pectinate rather than dentate; on the right mandible a row of fourteen projecting setules was observed; these minute details depend so much, as far as observation is concerned, on the position of the mandible when mounted, that they cannot easily be made of any service for specific characters; the first two joints of the palp together longer than the trunk, the first the thickest, about three-quarters the length of the second, the second a little shorter than the third, which is slightly curved, apically acute, smooth except for the adpressed cilia of the surface.

First Maxille.—Basal joint broad, length and breadth about equal, the following joint longer but less broad; the outer plate more or less triangular, furred with setules or spinules, and distally carrying a group of strong spines; the palp broader and much longer than the outer plate, with spinules along the inner border, two little spines at its apex, and the apical border having a sort of mixed pectination and denticleation.

Second Maxille.—The inner plate shorter than the outer, each apically narrowed and beset with spinules and setules.

Maxillipeds.—The first joint or chin short, the following joint long and narrow, longitudinally ridged on the inner surface, the ridge apparently ending in an apical tubercle surmounted by a spine which does not rise above the outer rounded distal margin of the joint; the two outer plates have their bases close together within the distal margin; they are narrow, with four little spine-teeth on the serrate inner margin, one such at the apex, and one just below it on the outer margin.

First Gnathopods.—Shape of side-plates not discerned. First joint narrowly flask-shaped, considerably longer than all the remainder of the limb; second joint with a spine at the hinder apex; third joint very little longer than the second, with a longer apical spine, the distal margin projecting a little behind the wrist; the wrist distally much wider than the hand, with a spine at the apex of the convex front margin, the straight hind margin having one spine near the apex and two at the apex, which is produced so as to clasp the base of the hand and is pectinate on its inner edge; the hand a little shorter than the produced wrist, having much of the nearly straight hind margin pectinate, the front margin carrying on the distal half two spines and an apical spinule; the finger curved, not half the length of the hand, finely pectinate on the inner edge.

Second Gnathopods.—The first joint rather longer than in the first gnathopods and its front straitghter, the remaining joints very similar to those of the preceding pair, but all rather larger, the wrist more strongly produced and more decidedly longer than the hand.

First Peraeopods.—The side-plates as in the other segments small and with the upper boundary very faintly marked. The branchial vesicles large. The first joint rather larger than in the second gnathopods, longer than the three following joints together,
widening almost at once from the narrow neck, carrying a spinule at the apex of the hind margin; the short second joint with its hind margin longer than the front; the third joint much shorter than the fourth, widening distally, the hind margin smooth except for a cillum at the centre and a small spine near the apex; the fourth joint not quite so long as the fifth, the front margin convex, smooth, the hind margin straight, fringed with little thin spinules, and having one spine near the apex; the fifth joint narrower, slightly curved, the little spinules fringing the hind margin being here more decurrent; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, slender, curved, a little bulbous at the base, both margins smooth, or with a little submarginal pectination near the base of the inner edge.

Second Perseopods very similar to the first, but with the first joint and the last three joints rather longer, the fourth and fifth equal in length, the armature as in the other pair.

Third Perseopods.—First joint a little expanded but not very widely, wider below than above, scarcely longer than the third and fourth joints together, the hind margin smooth, the front at first smooth, then serrate, more strongly and closely so as it approaches the apex; the second joint short, with a spinule at the front apex; the third joint longer than in the preceding perseopods, with a few spinules along the front margin; the fourth joint much longer than the third, the front margin fringed with little spinules, there being here as elsewhere a longer spinule or setule at intervals, planted within the margin; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, armed in like manner; the finger very slender, apically curved, not half the length of the fifth joint, the front margin below the bulb being pectinate for nearly a third of the finger’s length.

Fourth Perseopods rather larger and longer than the third; the first joint having on one limb four, on the other limb five, spines at intervals along the middle of the front margin, which is serrate below; the other joints are armed as in the preceding pair; the fifth joint in particular has a greater length.

Fifth Perseopods shorter than the third, armed like the fourth. The first joint broader above than below, broader than in either of the preceding pairs; the fourth joint shorter than the third, very much shorter than in the preceding pairs; the finger half the length of the fifth joint, pectinate along nearly half of its inner margin.

Pleopods.—The peduncles stout; the coupling spines small, with acute apex and four teeth on each margin; the first joint of the inner ramus not very long, narrow at the base, and widened below, its inner margin ciliated, the cleft spine with slender not very unequal arms; the first joint of the outer ramus carrying four or five plumose setae on the outer margin and having an interlocking process on its surface; the joints of each ramus eight in number, the joints not elongate, the accompanying pairs of setae rather stout.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, the outer margin
apically acute, the distal margin being in this and the other pairs pectinate on the under surface; the outer ramus a little shorter and broader than the inner, its outer margin having three pronounced teeth, the inner edge having a ciliated and pectinate emargination a little way below the base, the rest of the edge being microscopically pectinate almost down to the acute apex; the inner ramus has its inner margin smooth, and the outer margin strongly pectinate, a ciliated emargination near the base facing that of the other ramus; the peduncles of the second pair are scarcely longer than the rami, which are as large as in the first pair, the outer ramus with four teeth on its outer margin, the inner edge finely pectinate, with a slight unciliated emargination near the base, the inner ramus with the upper part of the outer edge faintly emarginate with a definite pectination, which becomes almost imperceptible on the lower part; the peduncles of the third pair longer and broader than those of the first, the rami also similar to those of the first pair, but much shorter, with two teeth only on the outer margin of the outer ramus, and the inner ramus rather broader than the outer.

_Telson._—The length scarcely equal to the breadth, forming three-quarters of a circle, about a third of the length of the peduncles of the last uropods.

-Length, in the position figured, and in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, less than a fifth of an inch.

_Locality._—Station 200, October 23, 1874; off Sibago, Philippines; lat. 6° 47' N., long. 122° 25' E.; daytime, 80 fathoms; surface temperature, 85°.5. The specimen described, a male.

_Hyperia luzoni_, n. sp. (Pl. CLXVI., A.).

_Head_ deeper than long; first two segments of the peraeon dorsally coalesced; the first three segments of the pleon almost squared at the postero-lateral angles.

_Upper Antennæ._—The first joint of the peduncle longer than broad, the second joint very short, and the third still shorter; the first joint of the flagellum tapering, nearly as long as the peduncle, showing in the interior the preparation for the yet undeveloped brush, at the apex carrying a few filaments; the remaining joints twenty-five in number, not linear.

_Lower Antennæ_ rather shorter than the upper. The third (first free) joint of the peduncle longer than the fourth and shorter than the fifth; the flagellum of twenty-four short joints, the first the longest, showing preparation within for subdivision into three joints.

_Mandibles_ with rather elongate trunk, the teeth of the molar tubercle not very much crowded together, the first joint of the palp elongate, shorter than the second, which curves outwards forming an angle with the first, while the scarcely longer, acutely tipped third joint is directed inwards so as to form another angle with the second.
Lower Lip.—The principal lobes narrow, finely ciliated; the mandibular processes also narrow.

First Maxilla.—The outer plate of the usual triangular form, strongly ciliated, and with the usual seven or eight strong spines at the distal end; the palp broad, only a little longer than broad, with four little unequal teeth at the apex of the inner margin, the distal margin finely pectinate.

Second Maxilla.—The plates as usual strongly ciliated, and tipped with one or two spines.

Maxillipeds.—The second joint elongate; the outer plates short, broad at the base, the inner margin carrying four spinules, of which there are two at or near the rounded apex.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small. The first joint not so long as the remainder of the limb, broader above than below, the front margin being very sinuous; the second joint not longer than broad; the third very little longer than the second, the hind margin scarcely projecting beyond the wrist, with one spine at the apex; the wrist wider but not longer than the hand, the front margin smooth, the hinder carrying three spines, and the apex, which projects very little beyond the hand, having two more which are smaller; the hand distally narrowed, with one spine on the convex front margin, and three little spinules on the straight faintly pectinate hind margin; the finger slender, bulbous at the base, very slightly curved, more than half the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods longer than the first. The first joint slender, bent, scarcely broader above than below; the third joint longer than the second, with two spines at the scarcely projecting hinder apex; the wrist a little longer than the hand, its straight and smooth hind margin being a little produced, the produced apex and distal margin carrying five spines; the slender hand has two spines on the convex front margin, the straight hind margin smooth; the finger more than half the length of the hand.

First Peraeopods.—The first joint with the narrow neck bent, the rest of the joint long and straight, not broad, with smooth margins; the second joint a little longer than broad; the third not shorter than the fourth, with one spine near the apex of the hind margin; the fourth joint with a spinule near the middle and a spine near the apex of the hind margin; the fifth joint a little curved, longer than the fourth, the hind margin very faintly pectinate; the finger a little bulbous and bent at the base, then straight, with a setule on the inner margin, lying along the apex.

Second Peraeopods very similar to the first, but longer; the fourth joint longer than the third, each with two spines on the hind margin; the fifth joint considerably longer than the fourth, with two little setules besides the microscopic pectination of the hind margin; the finger about half the length of the fifth joint, with no apical setule as far as could be perceived. (On one side of the animal the first peraeopod was almost exactly like the second.)
Third Peræopods.—The first joint oval, with smooth edges; the second joint short; the third rather longer than the fourth; the fifth longer than the third; each of these four with one or two minute spinules on the front margin; the finger slender, curved, acute, a little more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peræopods.—The first joint narrower than in the preceding pair, with one spine not far from the apex of the front margin.

Fifth Peræopods like the two preceding pairs, but having the fourth and fifth joints shorter; the first joint is rather wider than in the preceding pair.

Pleopods more slender than in Hyperia sibaginis, the rami with seven joints, in other respects very similar.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, reaching almost equally far back with the peduncles of the third pair; the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner, pectinate on the inner margin, the inner ramus pectinate on the outer margin, both rami narrowly lanceolate; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the inner ramus, scarcely longer than the outer; peduncles of the third pair set wide apart, a little longer than the rami; the rami about equal, not reaching so far back as the rami of the first pair, which they in general resemble.

Telson forming an oval truncate at the base, about three-quarters of the length of the peduncles of the third uropods.

Length, three-twentieths of an inch, exclusive of the antennæ.

Localities.—January 9, 1875; China Sea, off Luzon; lat. 16° 33' N., long. 117° 47' E.; surface; surface temperature, 76° 5. One specimen, young male.

January 1875; Zebu Harbour, Philippines; surface. Two specimens from this locality appear also to belong to this species.

Hyperia luzoni, young (?).

Head deeper than long; first two segments of the pereon dorsally coalesced; postero-lateral angles of the first, second, and third segments of the pleon squared or a little acute.

Upper Antennæ two-jointed, placed rather high up and reaching about down to the lowest point of the deep head, the first joint a little longer than broad, the second between two and three times as long as the first, tapering, with one or two long filaments at about the middle of the inner margin, and a row of cilia near the outer margin at its lower half.

Lower Antennæ much shorter than the upper, with a short basal joint, and a longer slightly tapering one, on the blunt end of which there is a cillum.

Mandibles without palp.

Maxillipeds.—The shaft narrow, shaped like a dice-box, the inner plate small,
ciliated, the outer plates short and broad, their inner edges for more than half the length closely conjoined, scarcely or not at all overlapping, then diverging so as to form a wide shallow cup, with its cavity furred.

First Gnathopods.—First joint much bulged near the base on the outer margin; the hand with two spines on the hind margin of the wrist, none on the front margin of the hand.

Second Gnathopods.—There is a single spine on the front margin of the hand.

In the Peropods and general details this form closely resembles the larger form from the other side of the Pacific.

Pleopods with six joints on the outer and five on the inner ramus.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair equal in length to the inner ramus, reaching a point intermediate between the ends of the peduncles of the second and third pairs; the inner ramus reaching a little beyond the outer, not quite so far as the outer ramus of the third pair; peduncles of the second pair intermediate in length between the longer inner and shorter outer ramus; peduncles of the third pair longer than the outer ramus, the inner ramus broken, probably longer than the outer.

Telson somewhat triangular but with the apex rounded, on a level with the end of the peduncles of the first uropods.

Length, a little over one-tenth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 296, November 9, 1875; South Pacific; lat. 38° 6' S., long. 88° 2' W.; surface; surface temperature, 59°-8. One specimen.

Hyperia promontorii, n. sp. (Pl. CLXVI, B.).

The coalesced first and second and the seventh segments of the pleon are the longest, each of the first three segments of the pleon much longer than any of the pleon segments, their postero-lateral angles rounded; the body and limbs dotted with a few colour-spots.

Upper Antennae.—First joint of peduncle longer than broad, the two following joints together more than half the length of the first joint; the first joint of the flagellum as long as the peduncle, with a thick brush of filaments on the breast, and two or three separate groups of filaments on the narrowed apical part, one group of two being on the tubercular projection of the apex; the second joint little longer than its distal breadth, its upper margin like that of the first joint straight, its lower margin oblique, produced, distally forming two or three tubercular projections each with one or two filaments; the remaining joints, which are more than twelve in number, are elongate, linear, with cilia or minute setules here and there; the slightly produced tubercular apices of the first two joints are the characteristic feature.

Lower Antennae.—Opening of the gland-cone tolerably conspicuous; third (first free)
joint of the peduncle broader and a little longer than the fourth, fifth joint longer than the third; flagellum linear, of more than thirteen elongate joints, of which the first is a little bulbous at the base.

Epistome domed, broader than deep, on one side projecting unsymmetrically.

Upper Lip deeper than the epistome, unsymmetrically bilobed by an oblique apical emargination.

Mandibles and Maxillae nearly as in Hyperia sibaginis; the palp of the first maxillae longer in proportion to its breadth.

Maxillipeds.—The outer plates rather large, with four little spinules along the inner margin and two at the apex.

First Gnathopods.—The upper boundary of the side-plates could not be clearly distinguished in any part of the pereon, though here and there faint indications of it seemed to exist. The first joint as long as the following four together, most dilated at the middle, the front margin being a little bowed out at that part, gland-cells visible in the first joint as well in both gnathopods as in the pereopods; the second joint not longer than broad; the third joint longer than the second, forming a kind of pentagon with three spines on the distal border which projects behind the wrist, the apex adjoining the wrist being finely pectinate; the wrist much broader but not longer than the hand, with a spine at the apex of the convex front margin, two spines on the straight hind margin, one at its produced apex, and four of less size within that apex; the hand with two spines on the convex front margin at the narrowed distal part, the hind margin nearly straight, pectinate except near the base, the narrow apical margin finely pectinate; the finger slender, curved, more than half the length of the hand, its inner margin microscopically pectinate.

Second Gnathopods longer than the first; the first joint a little widened distally instead of at the centre, the wrist produced to the middle of the hand and exceeding it in length, the hand with a small and a large spine on the hind margin, the spines here as in the first gnathopods being minutely plumose. The first and second gnathopods are, as usual in this and some other genera, situated very close together, and are so arranged that until they are separated it is not possible to obtain a lateral view of the lower joints of both.

First Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles of ample size, a description which applies to all the five pairs. The first joint narrow at the neck and slightly bent, then widened, exceeding in width as well as in length the first joint of the gnathopods; the second joint longer than broad; the third joint shorter than the fourth, with the hind margin straight, carrying a small apical spine, the front margin very convex; the fourth joint a good deal shorter and wider than the fifth, the hind margin pectinate but not closely, carrying a spine at the apex and one higher up, the front margin convex; the distal margin finely pectinate, projecting behind the fifth joint; the fifth joint slender, curved,
with the hind margin closely pectinate; the finger slender, curved, about half the length of the fifth joint, the bulb at the base squared, the inner margin faintly pectinate for a short distance below this.

Second Perseopods closely resembling the first, the fifth joint rather shorter.

Third Perseopods.—The first joint scarcely longer than that of the preceding pair, but broader, oval, narrowest above, the margins smooth, except for two minute spinules on the upper part of the front, and a setule at its apex; the four following joints longer than in the preceding pair, the second rather broader, the third, fourth, and fifth, rather narrower; the fourth and fifth pectinate along the front margin and having a small inward-curving spine at the apex; the finger about a third of the length of the fifth joint, its shape and armature as in the preceding pair.

Fourth Perseopods differing little from the third, except that all the joints are a little longer and, except the first, a little broader; the first is rather narrower and has three little spines disposed along the front margin.

Fifth Perseopods slightly shorter than the third; the first joint narrowed above, with two small spines on the lower half of the front margin; the four following joints rather stouter than in the third perseopods, the fourth and fifth rather shorter.

Pleopods not differing very materially from those described for Hyperia sibaginis.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair the longest, reaching back to a point midway between the ends of the peduncles of the second and third pairs, longer than the rami, the distal margin pectinate; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, the outer margin of the outer and the inner margin of the inner not toothed, the other two edges having the ciliated emargination as described for Hyperia sibaginis, the remainder of the border being pectinate with little teeth almost to the acute tip; second pair like the first, but with the peduncle considerably, and the rami a little, shorter; third pair with the peduncles shorter than those of the first, and longer than those of the second pair, the rami similar to those of the other pairs but shorter.

Telson scarcely if at all longer than broad, forming an inverted arch, the apex nearly acute; the length less than one-half, more than a third, of that of the peduncles of the third uropods.

Length, without the antennæ, a fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 141, December 17, 1873; off the Cape of Good Hope; lat. 34° 41’ S., long. 18° 36’ E.; surface; surface temperature, 66°-5. Several specimens, that described and figured being a male.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the capture of the species in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope.
Hyperia dysschistus, n. sp. (Pl. CLXVII.).

In this compact little species, the sixth and seventh segments of the pleon are distinct, but the first five segments, though more or less faintly marked, do not appear to be separated except in the vicinity of the side-plates; the body is large as compared with the limbs; postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments squared.

Upper Antennæ.—In the male (no doubt not adult) specimen, the peduncle consists of one joint broader than long, the flagellum of one thick joint, twice as long as the peduncle, at first tapering rapidly, and at the end of the tapering portion carrying six or eight filaments, the apical part of the joint not slender or tapering, with an indication at the rounded end of a minute second joint. In the female these antennæ were much more slender, tapering from the base to the acute apex, the distal part of the flagella-joint carrying a series of four setules, and its tip being furnished with two which are longer than those on the side.

Lower Antennæ in the male not so thick as the upper, with only two joints distinguishable, the second much longer than the first, thick, with a blunt apex; in the female much smaller, tapering to an almost acute apex, with two minute setules side by side upon it.

Epistome deeper and broader than the Upper Lip; the latter with a rather deep oblique distal incision, making it as usual unequally bilobed.

Mandibles of the usual character, the molar tubercle very large, the palp not so long as the trunk, with its three joints but faintly separated, a character showing that the specimen was not fully adult. The mandibles in the female resembled those of the male, except in being without the palp.

First Maxillæ.—The outer plate appeared as usual triangular when seen in connection with the surface of the palp, but the distal margin with its row of unequal spines was seen to be far from acute, when the surface of the plate was seen and the palp turned edgewise. It is not easy to say whether there is any substantial difference either in the spines themselves or in their arrangement in the different species. There would seem to be some specific variation in the armature of the palp, but it is all of a minute order difficult to describe and not always easy to observe; in the present species the palp has a single comparatively large spine-tooth at the inner apex, the distal margin being cut into very slender sharp teeth, the series of which is continued some little way down the convex outer margin.

Second Maxillæ.—The outer plate longer than the inner, though not so much so as might be inferred from the figure mx.2, where the inner plate is foreshortened; in the lithographing all the spinules are given of equal thickness, but two or three of the apical spinules on each of the plates are in reality more spine-like than the rest.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate as seen in profile almost triangular, beset with long
setules, and having a spinule on the apex attended by one or two smaller ones just below it; the outer plates narrow, more than half the length of the joint on which they stand, having three or four little spinules on the inner margin, one at the apex, and one just below it on the outer margin.

_Triturating Organs._—As observed in the female, these are ovate with about thirteen spines round one side, the largest spines standing a little apart from the rest, which are graduated, diminishing in size as they retire from the largest.

_First Gnathopods._—The upper boundary of the side-plates could not be distinguished, nor is it very clear in any of the segments. The first joint scarcely so long as the four following together, widening immediately below the neck with a considerable bulge of the front margin, below which it retains a breadth greater than that of the following joints; the second broader than long, with a spine at the hinder apex; the third a little longer but not broader than the second, its distal margin projecting behind the wrist and carrying two spines; the wrist broader but shorter than the hand, with a spine at the apex of the convex front margin, two on the straight hind margin, and one on and two within the slightly produced apex, which projects behind the hand; the hand has a spine some way above the apex, planted a little within the convex front margin, the hind margin straight, pectinate, and the distal margin minutely pectinate; the finger curved, more than half the length of the hand, at least half of the inner margin pectinate.

_Second Gnathopods._—Branchial vesicles as long as the first joint and at the middle broader. The first joint with the front margin nearly straight, the hinder convex; the second joint with one spine at the hinder apex; the third joint with six spines set about its distal border; the wrist longer than the hand, being more produced than in the first gnathopods, with one spine at the apex of the front margin, one near the apex of the hind margin, and one on and several within it; the hand and finger as in the first gnathopods.

_First Peraeopods._—Branchial vesicles like the preceding pair. First joint widening from a narrow bent neck, the front margin then being straight and the hinder convex; the second joint longer than broad; the third joint shorter than the fourth, with a small spine at the apex of the hind margin; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, the front margin convex, the hinder straight, loosely pectinate, with a spine at the apex; the fifth joint rather more closely pectinate; the finger slender, curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, loosely pectinate along nearly half the inner margin.

_Second Peraeopods_ scarcely differing from the first, but with the fifth joint rather shorter.

_Third Peraeopods._—Branchial vesicles similar to the preceding pairs. First joint a little dilated, especially below, the hind margin nearly straight, the front convex, produced lower than the hinder, having two little spines, one above, the other below, the middle, and the distal part pectinate; the third joint shorter than the fourth, each with
a few little remote setules, and the fourth slightly pectinate; the fifth joint slender, considerably longer than the fourth, the front margin closely pectinate, with three or four setules at the distal end; the finger slender, curved, not half the length of the fifth joint, with two little spinules on the front margin just below the bulb of the base.

_Fourth Perceopods._—The branchial vesicles less elongated than in the preceding pair, directed forwards. The limb similar to that of the third perceopods, but with the joints longer, four spinules on the front margin of the first joint, the third joint subequal in length to the fourth, and the finger without the two spinules.

_Fifth Perceopods_ similar to the fourth but shorter; the first joint with three little spines on the front margin, the joint larger than in the third perceopods, a little shorter than in the fourth; the fifth joint shorter than in the third perceopods.

_Pleopods._—The coupling spines small and slender, with a lateral pair of hooks below the apical pair; the arms of the cleft spine subequal, the margin of the joint above this spine being finely ciliated; the inner ramus with six joints, the outer with seven or with six; the first joint of the inner ramus narrow at the base, longer than the first joint of the outer ramus.

_Uropods._—The peduncles of the first pair the longest, longer than the rami; the rami narrowly lanceolate, minutely pectinate on their adjacent margins, the longer inner ramus reaching back as far as the apices of the rami of the third pair; the peduncles of the second pair shorter than those of the third, longer than the rami, which are smaller than those of the first pair, otherwise similar; peduncles of the third pair much longer than the rami; the rami nearly equal, the inner nearly as long as the inner of the second pair, and the outer a little longer than the outer of that pair.

_Telson_ rather more than half as long as the peduncles of the third uropods, of nearly equal length and breadth, in outline an inverted arch with the apex nearly acute, reaching as far as the apex of the peduncles of the second uropods.

Length, in the position figured, from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment, scarcely more than one-tenth of an inch. One of the females with the marsupial plates fully developed was smaller than this.

Locality.—April 3, 1874; off Cape Howe, Australia; lat. 37° 33′ S., long. 149° 54′ E.; surface, night; surface temperature at midnight, 66°.5. Three specimens, one male, two females.

Remarks.—The species which seems to come nearest to this is that described and figured by Dana under the name "Lestrigonus Fabreii Edwards," in the U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 985, pl. lxvii. figs. 10a–d. Dana states that the last four segments of the pereon in his species are distinct and the first three coalesced along the back. The account he gives of the antennae shows that he had an adult male specimen; of this he gives the length as "one and a half lines," whereas Milne-
Edwards says of his “Lestrigonus Fabrei,” “long d’environ cinq lignes,” a very considerable difference, seeing that he also was describing an adult male, besides that in Milne-Edwards’ species only the first two segments of the pereon are coalesced. From Dana’s species from the Sooloo Sea the Challenger one is distinguished by the fifth pereopods, which are decidedly shorter than the fourth, whereas in Dana’s species they are both figured and specially described as being longer; in our species, moreover, the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments are squared, not rounded. The immature male and the female of “Lestrigonus bengalensis,” Giles, 1887, show the peculiarity of having the first five segments of the pereon indistinctly divided or dorsally quite coalesced, but in that species the peduncles of the second uropods extend beyond those of the other two pairs, and the telson is figured as much wider than long.

Hyperia schizopheneis, n. sp. (Pl. CLXVIII.).

The Head much deeper than long, with a widely emarginate process, forming a sort of divided chin below the insertion of the lower antennae; the pereon narrowing distally, but deeper throughout than the pleon, also much wider than the pleon, especially at the centre, the preponderance of the front over the hinder part of the animal giving it a top-heavy appearance; the first three or sometimes four segments of the pereon dorsally coalesced; the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments of the pleon squared, or the first almost rounded. The young while still in the egg, without indication of limbs, show the same preponderance of the front over the hinder part of the animal as the adult.

The Eyes occupying the whole surface of the sides of the head.

Upper Antennæ.—In the largest male specimen the peduncle has the usual three joints, and the flagellum has the usual large tapering first joint, which is followed by about twenty-three short joints, several of which are nearly as broad as long, the linear stage not having been reached. In the female the peduncle consists of a single joint, followed by a strongly tapering flagellum, also consisting of a single joint, very much longer than the peduncle, with four long filaments or pairs of filaments in a series on the inner side of the upper and thicker part.

Lower Antennæ.—In the male the last joint of the peduncle the longest, the flagellum similar to that of the upper antennæ, except that the first joint is not bulky, though nearly as long as the last joint of the peduncle, followed by twenty-one short joints, the last tapering to a point. In the female the peduncle consists of a short broad joint, and the flagellum of one scarcely longer, strongly tapering to an acute apex.

The Mouth-Organs of the female are shown in situ at the lower right-hand corner of
the Plate. The centre of the figure is occupied by the Maxillipeds, the outermost organs; these have a wide base supporting a narrow stem, on which stand the two outer plates, each of which has on its inner margin three small spines, one on the apex and one on the outer margin just below it; flanking the maxillipeds and partially concealed by them are the Second Maxillae; these in turn partially overlie the First Maxillae, the curving palps of which nearly meet within and underneath the outer plates of the maxillipeds; the apices of these palps being turned edgewise to the spectator appear narrower than they really are; they have in fact a small spine at the inner angle and a finely denticulate margin; the Lower Lip is shut out of view; the trunks of the mandibles are seen on either side of the bases of the first maxillae, the outer margins bending rather sharply round and meeting just where the outer plates of the maxillipeds begin to separate; the distal emargination of the Upper Lip is also seen within the triangle formed by the separation of these plates. In the male the Mandibles have the usual three-jointed palp.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint as long as the four following together, dilated a little at about the middle of the front margin; the second joint not longer than broad; the third longer than the second, five-sided, with two slightly plumose spines on the straight distal margin, which projects behind the wrist and has the corner adjoining the wrist finely pectinate; the produced wrist as long as the hand, much wider, with one spine on the apex of the convex front, one on the straight hind margin, a larger one on its apex, and two smaller ones within the apex; the hand with one spine on the convex front margin some way above the apex, the hind margin pectinate; the finger curved, more than half the length of the hand, with much of the inner margin finely pectinate.

Second Gnathopods.—Branchial vesicles large, the upper part wide, the apical narrowed. First joint a little longer than in the preceding pair, the base a little wider than the part which follows and which is a little ridged on the inner surface; the joint is slightly widened below; the remaining joints are similar to those of the first gnathopods, but the second and third and the third and the wrist are rather longer, the process of the wrist being more elongate, beset with six spines.

First Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles large, as are also the following pairs. In the figure br. four successive branchial vesicles are shown in their relative position overlapping one another. First joint bent at the narrow neck, then widening, rather longer than in the second gnathopods; second joint longer than broad; third a little longer than the second, narrow at the neck, then much widened, with one spine near the apex of the almost straight hind margin; fourth joint longer than the third, much broader than the fifth, with a spine above the middle and a larger one near the apex of the straight loosely pectinate hind margin; fifth joint longer than the fourth, slightly curved, with the hind margin pectinate; the finger about half the length of the fifth joint, slightly curved, with the inner margin near the base a little pectinate.
Second Peræopods like the first, but the first and fifth joints a little shorter. In all the limbs gland-cells can be seen in the first joint, but in the first and second peræopods they are much more conspicuous in the fourth than in the first joint.

Third Peræopods.—First joint more or less oval, the lower end the wider; the second joint a little longer than broad; the third shorter than the fourth, with a couple of minute setules on the front margin; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with the front margin pectinate; the fifth joint slender, very slightly curved, the front margin pectinate, and having a little apical inward curving spine; the finger slender, curved, about half the length of the fifth joint, with two little spinules on the front margin just below the dilated base.

Fourth Peræopods resembling the third, but with all the joints longer, and seemingly without the two little spinules on the finger.

Fifth Peræopods like the two preceding pairs, not longer than the third, the first joint narrower, the terminal joints scarcely pectinate.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines small, with two pairs of retroverted teeth; the cleft spine with the arms nearly equal, the longer one having, as is probably the case in the kindred species, a small dilatation near the apex, this dilatation being so placed as to antagonise with the other arm just below the dilated part of that arm; joints of each ramus six in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami; the rami narrowly lanceolate, with the adjacent margins pectinate, the longer inner ramus more strongly than the outer; peduncles of the second pair a little longer than the outer ramus, shorter than the inner, the rami nearly as long as those of the first pair, which they nearly resemble; peduncles of the third pair nearly as long as those of the first, longer than the rami, which are subequal, the adjacent margins finely pectinate; in all the rami there is a scarcely perceptible pectination also of the outer margin.

Telson triangular, longer than broad, a little more than half the length of the peduncles of the third uropods.

Length, in the position figured, from front of head to extremity of uropods, just over one-tenth of an inch. Some of the specimens were much smaller.

Locality.—April 26, 1876; off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. 16° 49' N., long. 25° 14' W.; surface temperature, 73°-2.

Remarks.—The specific name—meaning divided chin, and derived from the Greek, σχιζω, I cleave, and γενις, a chin—refers to the emarginate lower border of the head, which is a very conspicuous feature in this species. There are many points of resemblance between this species and Hyperia dysschistus found at the other side of the world, but the general shape and proportions are distinct, and the descriptions will have shown that in many minute details the two species differ. There is, however, a single specimen,
labelled "Zebu Harbour, Philippines, January 1875," which seems to be so close to *Hyperia schizogeneios* as scarcely to admit of being placed in a separate species. The features of difference which this specimen presents are that the head is less deep; the wrist of the first gnathopods has on the straight hind margin two spines, one on and three within the apex, and the straight hind margin of the hand is pretty strongly pectinate on the lower part; the third joint of the second gnathopods has four spines about the apex, the wrist has the produced part beset with eight spines, the hand has two on its front margin; in the first pereopods the fourth joint is rather conspicuously broad; the hinder corners of the first three pleon-segments are squared, but perhaps the actual angles a little more rounded than in the Atlantic specimen; the first two pairs of pleopods have seven joints to each ramus, the third pair has six; the telson is a little more elongate. In case further comparison should make it necessary to distinguish this form from the other, I should propose for it the name *Hyperia zebui*. The length of the specimen is just over one-tenth of an inch.

*Hyperia gaudichaudi*, Milne-Edwards (Pl. CLXIX.).

1849. " " Nicoll, in Hist. fis. y pol. de Chile por Claudio Gay, Zool., t. iii.

A large stout species, the back, especially at the front part of the pleon, having an imbricated appearance; head shorter than its depth; pereon tumid, broader than the pleon; the first three pleon-segments with the postero-lateral angles acute, but the produced points quite minute; the specimens in spirits retaining a light or dark brown colour, but with the uropods pale or almost white, the back in general covered with innumerable specks of colouring darker than the ground-colour; one specimen curiously mottled with wavy dark markings. The liver tubes with a crenate outline; the heart narrow, strong-walled. The following description refers to a male specimen:—

*Eyes* occupying the sides of the head, dorsally separate, the dividing tract forming a small triangle at the hind margin, a large one above the upper antennæ, and a more or less narrow line between these triangular spaces.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint of the peduncle broader than long, the second and third successively narrower, and so short as to be transversely almost linear; first joint of the flagellum longer than the peduncle, broad, tapering, the breast carrying the usual brush of filaments; the second joint broader than long, the third not longer than broad, the following joints increasing in length, though not in regular gradation, slender, lightly ciliated.

*Lower Antennæ.*—The third (first free) joint of the peduncle stout, not longer than
broad, the second joint shorter and narrower, longer on one side than on the other, the third joint nearly as long as the first two together, the apical margin on one side deeply emarginate; the first joint of the flagellum abruptly narrower than the last of the peduncle, widest near the base, longer than any of the five following joints, which are rather stouter than those of the upper antennæ, similarly ciliated. In a complete antenna the joints of the flagellum are more than twenty in number.

**Upper Lip** deeper than broad, unequally bilobed by a rather deep incision of the distal margin.

**Mandibles** with the trunk broad, especially at the base, narrower distally, the upper front angle forming a small rounded lobe looking like the basal joint of the palp; below and just in front of this is another rounded angle, from which the margin descends to the small cutting plate, the edge of which is divided into ten little teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible is similar to the principal, and of nearly equal size; behind these there is a strongly ciliated or spinulose tract; the molar tubercle is prominent, with broad crown carrying the usual long rows of denticles and cilia; the first joint of the palp is shorter but broader than the second, with the hind margin convex till near the apex, the apical margin oblique; the second joint is shorter than the third; the third is long, tapering to an extremely fine point, the almost straight front margin having the adpressed cilia projecting conspicuously beyond it. The lobe of the trunk which gives a four-jointed appearance to the palp is not separated at the base from the body of the trunk.

**Lower Lip** short, the front lobes wide apart, smooth; the mandibular processes broadly rounded, as large as the front lobes.

**First Maxille.**—No distinct inner plate; the outer plate broad, strongly ciliated or spinulose, and distally carrying five unequal spines, none of which are long, though two are very stout; the palp longer but scarcely broader than the adjoining plate, with a noticeable spine at the apex of the inner margin, the apical and the distal half of the very convex outer margin being scabrous.

**Second Maxille.**—Both plates with the usual armature of slender cilia-like spines, the outer plate the longer, with two stronger spines on its narrow truncate apex, the inner plate having one such spine on, and one a little below, the apex.

**Maxillipeds.**—Second joint broad at the base, with a central ridge of the inner surface leading up to the strongly spinulose inner plate, which rises above the distal margin of the joint, and has one strong apical spine; the outer plates small compared with the joint on which they stand, the inner margin of one plate (in the specimen examined) not armed exactly like that of the other, in each a few little spines and spinules on and near the inner margin and the narrow but obliquely truncate apex, below which there is a little furring of the outer margin.

**First Gnathopods.**—Side-plates here as in the following pairs with the upper boundary
distinctly marked; this pair deeper behind than in front. First joint of the limb, as in all the limbs of the peraeon, broadly dilated, with a large space left free from muscles, the lower part of the front of the joint in the first four pairs and the corresponding hinder part in the last three being channelled; in the first gnathopods this joint is most dilated at a little distance from the base; the apex of the hind margin has three or four spines; the second joint broader than long, with six or seven spines round the hinder apex; the third joint rather longer than the second, with a dozen spines round the distal margin where it projects behind the wrist; the wrist widening distally, longer than the hand and much broader, with three spines on the front apex, one on the margin a little higher up, three or four groups on the hind margin, and others on the surfaces adjoining it, the distal margin which projects behind the hand being set with about a dozen spines; the hand having spines singly or in pairs at nine points of the slightly convex serrate front margin, others on both surfaces, the hind margin straight, pectinate, carrying five small spines; the finger little curved, finely pectinate nearly to the tip, more than half the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods similar to the first but longer. Branchial vesicles of great size, fully as long as the first joint and much broader. The front margin of the first joint nearly symmetrically convex, so that the greatest breadth of the joint is near the middle; there are eighteen or more spines round the distal margin of the third joint, which projects behind the wrist as in the first pair, but is longer than there; the wrist is longer than in the first pair, narrower at the base but distally wider, and a little produced downwards, similarly armed, the distal margin in both cases having some fine pectination; the hand is a little longer and narrower, with fewer spines than in the first pair, otherwise similar, as is also the finger. The spines which have been mentioned have in most or all cases a delicate feathering on parts of two edges; the pectination is not uniform throughout, but for the most part consisting of two or three little points alternating with one that is larger.

First Peraeopods.—Front margin of the side-plates more flattened than in the preceding pairs. Branchial vesicles large like the preceding and following pairs. The first joint rather longer than in the second gnathopods, of the same breadth, but broadest below the centre, and with the muscles running up nearer to the base; there are six or seven little spines distributed along the hind margin, and three at its apex; the second joint is a little longer than broad; the third is shorter than the fourth, with a scarcely perceptible pectination of the hind margin; the fourth is much shorter than the fifth, but somewhat wider, with three little distant spines on the hind margin, and some slight pectination about its apex, which is in no way produced, but projects behind the fifth joint; the fifth joint narrow, curved, its concave hind margin minutely pectinate, the pectination becoming a little stronger round the apex; the finger very short, not a quarter the length of the fifth joint, apparently quite smooth.
Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates rather broader than the preceding pair, of somewhat pentagonal shape, but with all the angles rounded. The limb nearly as in the preceding pair, but the first joint more regularly oval, the third joint rather longer and the fourth rather shorter.

Third Peraeopods rather shorter than the two preceding pairs. Side-plates broader than deep, rather deeper in front than behind. The first joint with convex front margin, the hind margin of the front surface almost straight till near the rounded apex, which projects behind the other margin and the following joint; some of the muscles almost reach the base of the joint; the following joints similar to those of the second pereopods, but without spines or pectation, the fourth joint less wide, the fifth joint shorter but fully as broad; the finger similar.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The side-plates broader than the preceding pair, very much broader than deep. The branchial vesicles longer and broader than the first joint. The limb scarcely differing from the preceding, but the first joint rather broader and more oval, the third and fourth joints subequal in length, the fifth joint a little longer than in the third pereopods.

Fifth Peraeopods like the fourth, but the side-plates less deep, the first joint rather larger and more oblong, the fifth joint shorter than in the third pair. The third, fourth, and fifth pereopods are as nearly as possible equal to one another, but shorter than the first and second.

Pleopods.—The cleft spine has the serrate arm much stouter than the other, which is also shorter and has a very small subapical dilatation; the first joint of the inner ramus, besides being ciliated above the cleft spine, has some five or six plumose setae below it; the first joint of the outer ramus is also bordered with five or six plumose setae; each ramus has from eighteen to twenty joints.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer but narrower than those of the third, longer than the rami, the distal margin minutely pectinate; the rami set a little apart at the base, elongate lanceolate, the adjacent edges pectinate, near the base slightly emarginate and furred, the other edges smooth, the apices acute; the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner; the peduncles of the second pair a little shorter and narrower than those of the third, longer than the rami; the outer ramus shorter and much narrower than the inner, its inner margin pectinate, the inner ramus a little shorter than the rami of the first pair but much broader, the outer margin and lower part of the inner margin pectinate; this ramus scarcely reaches the middle of the rami of the third pair; peduncles of the third pair much longer than the rami, very broad except near the base, the lower part of the inner margin pectinate, its apex sharply squared; the rami subequal in length, the outer much the narrower, with its outer margin smooth, the inner pectinate; the inner ramus broadly lanceolate, with both edges pectinate.

Telson longer than broad, not half the length of the peduncles of the third uropods,
its greatest breadth not equalling their greatest breadth; the apex narrow, but rounded.

Length.—Some of the specimens were an inch in length, others much smaller; some were almost fully extended, others doubled up so that the tips of the uropods were just under the antennæ.

Locality.—Station 312, January 13, 1876; off Port Famine, Patagonia; lat. 53° 37' 30" S., long. 70° 56' 0" W.; depth, 10 to 15 fathoms; surface temperature, 47°.8. More than thirty specimens.

Remarks.—Milne-Edwards gives a very brief description of his species, which he says "Habite les mers du Chili." Spence Bate described it afresh and figured it under the name "Lestrigon gaudichaudii." He says "It closely resembles L. [Lestrigon] exulans, but may be at once recognized by the distinct armature on the propoda of the gnathopoda." It has many points of resemblance also to Tauria macrocephala, Dana, a mysterious species, of which Dana's description does not wholly agree with his figures, see U.S. Explor. Exped., pl. lxxviii. fig. 2d. According to Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Spence Bate's Lestrigon exulans is a synonym of Montagu's Hyperia galba, while Kroeyer's Lestrigon exulans is a synonym of Milne-Edwards' "Hyperia latreillii." Milne-Edwards only distinguishes Hyperia gaudichaudii from Hyperia latreillii by the antennæ, using characters which are now known not to be of specific value, but the figures given by Bovallius of Hyperia latreillii show that it must come extremely near specifically to Hyperia gaudichaudii, although the one is a northern, the other a southern, form.

Specimens belonging to the genus Hyperia, or to one of the closely related genera, were obtained at many localities, but there has not been time to examine them all; many of very small size, little or not at all over a tenth of an inch in length, have the characters of adult males or females, while many are almost certainly the young of larger species; whatever their age or size they have not been neglected as uninteresting, but simply because certain conditions of time and space to which this Report is subject have made it desirable to pass them over.

Genus Hyperoche, Bovallius, 1887.

1864.  " " Fritz Müller, Für Darwin (translation, p. 77).
1865.  " " Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 18.
1885. „ „ Carus, Prodromus Fauna Mediterranea, p. 422.
1887. „ „ Hansen, Malacostraca marina Groenlandise occidentalis, p. 58.

For the original definition of *Metoecus*, see Note on Kroeyer, 1838 (p. 179). The name being preoccupied must yield to *Hyperoche*, for the definition of which see Note on Boavllius, 1887 (p. 588). In his Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids Boavllius adds the observation that:—

“*Hyperoche* is easily distinguished from *Hyperia*, its nearest relative, by the form of the carpal processes of the first two pairs of pereiopoda [*First and Second Gnathopods*] being compressed, knife-shaped, sharply serrated. Also the carpi of the third and fourth pair [*First and Second Pereiopods*] are different in form, with serrated hinder edges, or dilated as in the genera *Pterathanemisto* and *Euthemisto*. The general habitus is very similar to that of *Hyperia*.” Hansen considers that both “*Hyperoche Kroeyeri*,” Boavllius, and “*Hyperoche Luetkeni*,” Boavllius, should be made synonyms of *Hyperoche medusarum* (Kroeyer). Sars unites Boeck’s *Tauria abyssorum* with Kroeyer’s species, and it is probable enough that *Hyperoche prehensilis* (Bate and Westwood) is only a young male of that species; its chief distinction, the dilated fifth joint in the pereiopods, is shown by Fritz Müller to be a character of the young. Boavllius gives “*Hyperoche Martinezii*” as the name of Fritz Müller’s “*Hyperia Martinezii*,” and in view of the wording of Boavllius’ generic definition it may be noticed that in that species the fourth joint or carpus of the first pereiopod is figured by Müller with serrated hinder edge and dilated. These two characteristics are also combined in the first pereiopods of the Challenger species, though they are not very strikingly developed. In *Hyperoche medusarum* (Kroeyer) Hansen found the fourth joint prolonged downwards in a serrate process only on the first pereiopods, and not also on the second.

*Hyperoche cryptodaeytus*, n. sp. (Pl. CLXX.).

The *Head* short, not specially deep; all the segments of the pleon distinct, the pleon deeper than the pleon, the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments produced in short sharp points. Liver-tubes very large; heart large and with strong walls,

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1 For Darwin, trans., p. 77.
extending with almost undiminished breadth to near the end of the sixth pereon-
segment.

*The Eyes* occupying the sides of the head almost completely.

*Upper Antennae.*—Peduncle with the first joint as broad as long, the two following
joints short; first joint of the flagellum stout, tapering, longer than the peduncle, with
a thick brush of not very long filaments, the second joint narrower than the apex of the
first, a little longer than broad, with a couple of filaments, the third, fourth, and fifth
joints successively longer and narrower; there were six other linear joints remaining,
each of them rather longer than the fifth joint.

*Lower Antennae.*—Third (first free) joint of peduncle rather broader than long, the
fourth shorter and narrower than the third, the fifth nearly as long as the third and
fourth together; the first joint of the flagellum nearly as long as the peduncle, abruptly
narrower, a little bulbous at the base, then linear; part of the second joint remaining,
the rest of the flagellum missing.

*Upper Lip* unequally bilobed by a small triangular distal emargination.

*Mandibles.*—The trunk long and narrow, with the palp fixed at the upper front
corner, and the small cutting plate projecting from the lower front angle; the edge of
the cutting plate divided into ten or eleven little teeth; the secondary plate of the left
mandible having its edge divided into ten teeth, which are smaller than those on the
larger principal plate; between the cutting plate and the straight part of the lower
margin there is a convex piece thickly set with long bristles, and above this there is a
slightly projecting molar tubercle having its lower front angle armed with a tuft of
bristles; the palp longer than the trunk, the first joint broader but shorter than the
second; the second is in a line with the first, narrowest at the middle; the third is as
long as the two preceding together, tapers to a fine point, is set at an angle to the second,
and has its outer surface covered with adpressed cilia. It should be noticed that the
molar tubercle in these organs differs strikingly from that in *Hyperia* and *Euthemisto*.

*Lower Lip.*—The distal and inner margin flattened, strongly ciliated; the mandi-
bular processes short, with rounded apices.

*First Maxillae.*—Inner plate wanting; the outer plate broad, partially folded, the
distal part set all round with spines, of which many are like fine bristles, while others
are proper spines; the palp reaching much beyond the outer plate, the inner margin
fringed with closely set cilia, the rounded distal margin finely pectinate; there are also
many groups of pectinate markings on the adjoining surface; there is a longitudinal fold
of the inner surface starting from the base, and there are two or three scattered spinules
on the outer surface.

*Second Maxilla.*—The inner plate much shorter and apically more obtuse than the
outer, both of them having the distal part beset with numerous bristle-like spines.

*Maxillipeds.*—The joint which carries the plates is at the base broader than the
extreme length, narrowing distally, but with the distal margin still broad, convex in the centre; the inner plate small, not projecting beyond the base of the outer plates, the latter not very much shorter than the joint to which they are attached; on the straight, sparingly serrate inner margin there are half a dozen spinules, there is one spinule at the apex, and one in a little notch of the outer margin just below it.

The Triturating Organs appear to have a feeble armature.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint as long as the third, fourth, and fifth together, expanded, the front margin convex, channelled along the lower half as in the following limbs, having the gland-cells conspicuous and numerous; the second joint about as long as broad; the third joint with a short front margin and a long straight smooth hind margin, having two spines upon and two within the produced apex; the trunk of the wrist nearly as long as the hand, the produced hinder part not quite so long as the hand, having the hinder margin and adjacent surface finely furred and carrying some minute spinules at intervals, the apex acute, the front or inner margin divided into about twenty-four teeth, near which there are four or five setules; the long narrow hand has two or three setules on the slightly convex front margin, the hinder margin being divided into about twenty-eight teeth, near to which there are a few setules; the narrow apical border is, like that of the trunk of the wrist, microscopically pectinate; the finger is small, curved, having the inner margin just below the base pectinate with half a dozen little teeth.

Second Gnathopods very similar to the first. Branchial vesicles of great size, much broader than the first joint. The first joint longer but scarcely broader than in the preceding pair, the third joint rather shorter, the hand rather longer; the inner margin of the process of the wrist has twenty-eight teeth, the margin of the hand facing it has thirty-four; there is a minute setule at the tip of the finger. In these gnathopods, and apparently in the first also, the finger can be retracted into the hand for almost its whole length, if not for the whole length (see the enlargement of fig. gn.2).

First Perceopods.—Branchial vesicles like the following pairs very large. The first joint longer than in the second gnathopods but less wide, the front margin convex, the hinder nearly straight; the second joint longer than broad, wider below than above; the third joint rather long and almost smooth-edged; the fourth joint longer than the third, with the hinder edge finely pectinate, produced into a little point, the distal margin also finely pectinate, and this on the inner surface not lying parallel with the outer but running obliquely up towards the hind margin; the fifth joint slender, set on to the front of the distal end of the preceding joint, which therefore projects behind it; the hind margin is finely pectinate. The apex of the fifth joint and the finger broken off.

Second Perceopods.—The first joints like those of the first pair, but the pectination of the fourth joint seemed to be slighter. The rest of the limb missing.

Third Perceopods.—First joint not so long as in the preceding perceopods, a little

(2ool. CHALL. exp.—part lxvii.—1888.)
wider, especially just below the neck; the second joint a little, and the third considerably, larger than in the preceding pairs. The rest of the limb missing.

Fourth Pleopods.—The first three joints as in the preceding pair, but the first a little larger; the fourth joint curved as in the other pereopods, and longer than the third joint. The two other joints missing.

Fifth Pleopods.—The first joint rather larger than in the preceding pair, the third and fourth joints not so long, the fourth with the apical margin finely pectinate; the fifth joint curved, slender, tapering, longer than the fourth joint; its margin pectinate; the finger missing.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines moderately strong; the cleft spine stout, the longer arm denticulate within, and slightly widened apically beyond the dilatation of the other arm; the inner ramus with twelve joints, the outer with thirteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair much narrower, and only a little longer, than those of the third, reaching back very little beyond those of the second, longer than the narrow elongate rami; the outer ramus rather shorter than the inner, pectinate on the inner margin, the inner ramus reaching back not quite to the apex of the outer ramus of the third uropods, pectinate along the outer margin and the lower part of the inner; near the bases these rami have little confronting emarginations; peduncles of the second pair intermediate in breadth, a little longer than the longer inner ramus; the outer ramus much the shorter and narrower, strongly pectinate on the inner margin, the inner ramus pectinate on both margins, more closely on the outer somewhat sinuous margin; the peduncles of the third pair very broad, much longer than the rami, their pectinate inner edges overlapping as soon as they meet just below the telson; the broad distal border also partially pectinate; the outer ramus the longer, with straight outer margin, the inner convex, pectinate; the inner ramus broadly lanceolate, with both margins pectinate.

Telson scarcely so long as broad, rather more than a third of the length of the peduncles of the third uropods, a bluntly pointed arch in outline.

Length, from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment, about one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 141, December 17, 1873; near the Cape of Good Hope; lat. 34° 41' S., long. 18° 36' E.; surface; surface temperature, 66°.5. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—The specific name, derived from the Greek κρύπτω, I conceal, and δάκτυλος, a finger, refers to the retractile terminal joint in the gnathopods. It is of course likely enough that this character, though first observed in the present species, may be common to all the species of the genus, since in other respects they are separated only by small distinctions.
Genus *Hyperiella*, Bovallius, 1887.


For the definition of this genus, see Note on Bovallius, 1887 (p. 589). In his work on the Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Bovallius adds the observation that "this genus is a link between *Hyperia* and *Euthemisto*, the form of the body and of the first two pairs of pereiopoda [First and Second Gnathopods] resembles *Hyperia*, but the elongated fifth pair [Third Peraeopods] and the long urus [afterpart of pleon] verge to *Euthemisto*.

Bovallius includes the little *Hyperia pupa* of Costa, from the Mediterranean, doubtfully in this genus, but the large telson and short small third uropods scarcely reaching beyond the telson make such an inclusion altogether improbable; for a different suggestion, see Note on Costa, 1857 (p. 297). Bovallius includes Dana’s *Lestrigonus fuscus*, from the Mid-Atlantic, in this genus apparently without hesitation, but though Dana describes and figures the third pereiopods as a little longer than the fourth and fifth pairs, he draws the fifth joint as of about the same length in all the three pairs, although in the ascertained species of this genus that joint is strikingly more elongate in the third pereiopods than in the two following pairs.

*Hyperiella dilatata*, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXI).

*Head* deep and broad, not long; all the pereon-segments distinct, the pereon in dorsal view broadly oval, the distal end the narrower; the pleon abruptly more compressed than the pereon, the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments produced in short sharp points. The liver tubes large, the heart narrow. The description is taken from the female.

*The Eyes* occupying all the surface of the head with the exception of a small triangular space in front above the upper antennae, and a small postero-dorsal triangle.

*Upper Antennae* inserted rather below the centre of the front of the head; the first joint of the peduncle longer than broad, twice as long as the second, which is about twice as long as the third; the flagellum consisting of one long tapering joint, curving a little outwards, two and a half times as long as the peduncle, the lower half of the inner margin fringed with setules not closely set.

*Lower Antennae* more slender than the upper, the flagellum of which they about equal in length; the terminal (or third free) joint of the peduncle cylindrical, rather longer than either of the preceding joints; the flagellum of one straight tapering joint, more than once and a half as long as the peduncle, having a few small cilia or microscopic setules on various parts.
Upper Lip unsymmetrically bilobed, apparently with the surface very minutely furred near the small distal emargination.

Mandibles with a rather short trunk, the cutting edge small, divided into ten little teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible (figured on the right hand of the Plate) much narrower than the principal, and apparently with fewer teeth; the molar tubercle broad and prominent, having on one edge of the crown a series of about twenty-one little spine-like teeth standing apart from one another, on the other edge a row of broad denticles, and several rows of minute denticles on the face of the crown; the palp is narrow, longer than the trunk, the first joint more than half the length of the second, which curves a little outwards, the third tapering, rather longer than the second.

Lower Lip.—The forward lobes not broad, wide apart, the rounded distal margins strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes rounded, divergent.

First Maxillae.—Outer plate short and broad, distally folded, beset with strong bristles, and distally carrying five stout spines, two of which are of rather conspicuous size; the palp broad, reaching beyond the outer plate, having a longitudinal fold or ridge rising from the base, the inner margin closely fringed with spinules till within a little of the toothed apex, just within which the distal margin has a stout little double pointed spine-tooth, beyond this being cut into about a dozen little denticles; several little spines or prickles are set on the surface, a little below the distal margin.

Second Maxillae.—The outer plate longer than the joint on which it stands, apically pointed but not acutely, thickly set with bristles and spines, the two of the latter at the apex being tolerably strong; the inner plate much shorter, not very dissimilar.

Maxillipeds short; the inner plate very inconspicuous when the maxillipeds are viewed from the outer surface; the principal joint has on this outer surface just within the distal margin a fan-like arrangement of five large spines, the distal half of each finely feathered, the central spine the longest; the outer plates are not much shorter than the joint on which they stand, the inner margin almost smooth for more than half its length from the base, then serrate and fringed with a number of little spinules of different sizes; the apex has a spineule and there are two or three minute ones on the outer margin just below the apex.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates deeper than broad, the upper boundary pretty distinctly marked in this and the following pairs. The first joint about as long as the third, fourth, and fifth joints together, of nearly uniform breadth throughout, channelled along the lower three-fourths of the front margin; there are two spines at the apex of the hind margin; the second joint not longer than broad, with three spines at the hinder apex; the third joint widening distally and a little produced, projecting behind the wrist, the produced apical border beset with several strong spines, the hind margin smooth except for a little pectination at the apex; the wrist widening distally so as to be there much broader than the hand, the front margin smooth, with two apical spines, the
hind margin having a couple of spines at two successive points and a little pectination, the slightly produced and strongly projecting apex being beset with at least six spines; the hand slightly curved, about as long as the wrist, the convex and serrate front margin carrying a series of five spines, the surfaces having four apiece, the hind and distal margins being finely pectinate; the finger slender, curved, more than half the length of the hand, its inner margin for some distance from just below the base being pectinate.

Second Gnathopods.—Branchial vesicles not quite so long or so broad as the first joint, widening gradually to the distal end. The marsupial plates broader and rather longer than the branchial vesicles. The first joint longer and broader than in the preceding pair, not channelled in front, having three spines at the apex of the hind margin, and some prickles on the rounded front apex. The second joint as in the first pair, but the third joint considerably more elongated, with at least nine spines round the produced distal margin behind; the wrist with the hinder process reaching beyond the middle of the hand, the front or inner margin of the somewhat folded process having several spines, the apex of the front margin carrying three; the hand is more elongate than in the first pair, the front margin having a single spine near the base, then two pairs, and a single spine at the apex, this margin being as in the first pair furry rather than pectinate, while the hinder and apical margins and part of the inner margin of the finger are definitely pectinate; finger more than half the length of the hand.

First Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles and marsupial plates like those of the second gnathopods but larger. First joint longer but not broader than in the second gnathopods, narrow at the neck, the hind margin nearly straight, the hinder carrying six small spines at irregular intervals; the second joint distally widened, longer than broad, with two small spines on the hind margin, and one on its slightly produced acute apex; the third joint much shorter than the fourth, distally widened, the hind margin straight, carrying three little spinules, and near the acute apex a strong spine. The fourth joint shorter but broader than the fifth, with a spinule or two on the convex front margin, the straight hind margin pectinate, carrying three spines and a stronger one at the apex, the distal margin a little pectinate, and on the inner surface curving upwards behind. The fifth joint elongate, slightly curved, the hind margin pectinate, the surface armed with four small spines, the distal margin pectinate; the finger slender, not half the length of the fifth joint, pectinate with seven little teeth on the inner margin near the base.

Second Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles distally much more widened than the preceding pair; marsupial plates like the preceding pair. The limb not materially differing from the preceding, but without the surface spines on the fifth joint.

Third Peraeopods.—The branchial vesicles wider above than below. The marsupial plates smaller than in the preceding pair. The first joint widened a little below, the hind margin nearly straight, channelled, the front rather convex, apically acute; the second joint longer than broad, distally widened, apically acute, and slightly pro-
duced; the third joint much shorter than the fourth, having a small setule here and there; the fourth joint very much shorter but wider than the fifth, the front and apical margins pectinate; the fifth joint like the fourth slightly curved, very long, the front margin pectinate; the finger little more than a quarter as long as the fifth joint, pectinate with seven or eight little teeth on the inner margin near the base. In a second specimen the fourth joint showed a tolerably conspicuous spine at the apex of the front margin.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles broader near the base than the preceding pair. The first joint shorter, scarcely dilated distally, with a spine at the acute apex of the front margin, and another a little higher up; the second and third joints resemble those of the preceding pair, with the front apex even more strongly produced; the fourth joint is shorter than in that pair, and the fifth joint only about half the length, so that it is only a little longer than the fourth joint of its own pair; the finger is short, curved, not pectinate.

Fifth Peraeopods.—The side-plates very shallow. The limb like the preceding pair, but with the first joint rather shorter, having but one spine on the front margin at the apex; the fourth joint is also shorter, so that it is very little longer than the third.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines blunt-headed, with two pairs of retroverted teeth below the apical pair; the chief spine short and stout, the two arms nearly equal, the longer undilated arm showing two serrulate edges; each ramus having ten joints. In a second specimen the rami had only nine joints apiece.

Uropods.—The first and second pairs missing, the third pair with very long peduncles, of which the inner margin is apically produced into a short sharp point; the inner ramus not half the length of the peduncle, rather narrowly lanceolate, serrate on both margins. In the dorsal view of the whole specimen, at the top of the Plate, the peduncles of the third uropods are foreshortened, and for that reason do not appear to be twice the length of the rami. A second specimen already referred to shows that the relative dimensions are variable; peduncles of the first pair narrower than those of the third, and not longer, the rami long and slender, the outer the shorter, denticulate and finely pectinate on the inner margin, the inner as long as the peduncle, pectinate on both margins, denticulate on the inner and on the lower part of the outer; peduncles of the second pair shorter than those of the first, the rami bearing the same proportion to the peduncle and being armed as in the first pair; the rami of the third pair subequal, more than half the length of the peduncle, ornamented as in the other two pairs. In a very small specimen the rami of the third pair are quite as long as the peduncles.

Telson triangular, longer than broad, less than half, but more than a third of the length of the peduncles of the third uropods.

Length.—The specimen of which the full figure is given measured a quarter of an inch from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

Locality.—February 21, 1874; Antarctic Ocean; lat. 63° 30' S., long. 88° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 32°.5. Three specimens, one very small; and on the same date, surface to 100 fathoms, four specimens, of which three are very small.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the greatly dilated peraeon. Hyperiella antarctica, Bovallius, 8 to 12 mm. in length, from "Antarctic Seas around Cape Horn," differs from the present species in several small particulars, but very obviously in having the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded instead of acutely produced.

Genus Euthemisto, Bovallius, 1887.

1831. " Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie.
1870. " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 7 (87).
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

For the original definition of the genus *Themisto*, see Note on Guérin, 1828 (p. 133). Bovallius in 1887, finding that the name *Themisto* was preoccupied, changed it into *Euthemisto*, for which he gives the following definition: ¹—

"This genus differs from *Hyperia* by the narrow, gauge-shaped carpal process of the second pair of pereiopods [*Second Gnathopods*]; the carpus of the first pair being broad but not produced. From *Parathemisto* it differs by the strong development of the fifth pair [*Third Peraeopods*]; this latter characteristic however is not of any higher value, as there are transitions between the two genera."

It may be added that *Euthemisto* is distinguished from *Hyperia*, *Hyperoche*, and *Hyperiella* by the stronger development of the inner plate of the maxillipeds.

*Euthemisto bispinosa* (Boeck).

1872. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 87, pl. i. fig. 4.

In large specimens there is a bulge of the frontal margin on either side just below the rostral point; the back is carinate along both the pereon and pleon, developing a dorsal tooth produced backwards from the centre of the hind margin in each of the last two or three segments of the pereon, and the first three or four of the pleon, in large specimens the tooth being very prominent in the last two segments of the pereon and the first two of the pleon; the smaller the specimen the less important is the size of the teeth.

In Boeck’s very brief account of the species it is stated that the last three pairs of pereiopods have the first joint very narrow, not dilated, and of the third pereiopods in particular it is said that the first joint is only slightly dilated, with a convex front and straight hind margin, and that the limb itself is little longer than in the following pairs. In the Challenger specimens, if they be rightly referred to this species, the third pereiopods are very considerably longer than the fourth or fifth, in agreement with Boeck’s figure; the first joint is of the shape usual in the genus, being channelled behind.

Bovallius says of this species, “it is characterized by the carinated, serrated dorsal side, by the carpal process of the second pair of pereiopods [*Second Gnathopods*] being shorter than the metacarpus, provided with a terminal spine, by the irregularly triangular carpi of the third and fourth pairs [*First and Second Peraeopods*] being as long as the metacarpi [fifth joint], by the very short exterior rami of the uropoda, and by the small semicircular telson, not equalling a fifth of the length of the peduncles of the last pair of

¹ Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, p. 568.
uropoda." He gives the length as 15 to 30 mm., and the habitat as Greenland, Spitzbergen. The telson, though very small, is as long as the breadth at the base, and is therefore nearer to half an oval than to half a circle, alike in Bovallius' figure and in the Challenger specimens.

Hansen considers that *Themisto compressa*, Goës, and *Themisto bispinosa*, Boeck, are the same species, the former grounded on the young, the latter on the adult. In specimens 7 mm. long, he has found, he says, the last three pereopods of equal length, and though in the third pair the fifth joint was longer than in the two following pairs, the fourth joint was somewhat shorter. In some specimens 8 to 9 mm. long he found the differences between these limbs extremely small, and in larger specimens he found all sorts of gradations in the differences of length. It must, however, be remarked that Goës clearly had the adult before him as well as the young, for he says, "*T. compressa* n., carinata, segmentum septimum sepe etiam sextum et octavum margine postico in spinulam productum dorsalem in juvenibus exiguum, in adultis facile conspiciue; antennae ♂ flagello multiarticulato, tenuissimo, valde elongato ut in Hyperis omnino." In Goës' figure the fifth pereopod is actually longer than the third or fourth. The Challenger specimens are numerous and of many different sizes, from one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch in length, and in the development of the dorsal teeth they vary greatly, but though many were examined especially with a view to this question, none of them in the least agreed with the figure given by Goës of the last three pereopods of his *Themisto compressa*; but the small specimens just as well as the large showed a very marked superiority of size in the third pereopods over the fourth and fifth. I do not, therefore, in the present state of the evidence, feel justified in accepting Professor Hansen's view that *Parathemisto compressa* (Goës) is the same species as *Euthemisto bispinosa* (Boeck).

**Length**, as above stated, varying from about one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch.

**Localities.**—Station 50, May 21, 1873; off Halifax, Nova Scotia; lat. 42° 8' N., long. 63° 39' W.; surface; surface temperature, 45°. Numerous specimens.

Station 46, May 6, 1873; off Nova Scotia; lat. 40° 17' N., long. 66° 48' W.; surface; surface temperature, 40°. Two specimens.

**Remarks.**—In one of the two specimens from the second locality, there is on one side of the animal a dwindled third pereopod, and the companion limb has perhaps not attained its full size, since the fourth joint is considerably larger than in the following pairs, while the fifth joint is very little larger.
Euthemisto gaudichaudii (Guérin) (Pls. CLXXII., CLXXIII.).

1835. " " Guérin-Ménéville, Iconographie du Règne Anim., t. ii. pl. xxv. fig. 7.
1840. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 84.

Back little compressed, and not dorsally dentate. Second segment of the peræon the shortest; the first three segments of the pleon with the lower margin slightly serrate, the postero-lateral angles produced very slightly into acute points.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint of the peduncle longer than broad, the two following joints very short; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, tapering, having a serrate inner margin and about a dozen pairs of filaments on the inner side, the end narrow, curved.

Lower Antennæ.—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle not longer than broad, the fourth longer than the third, and the fifth than the fourth; the flagellum slender, tapering, longer than the peduncle, either consisting of one long joint, or with a long first joint followed by a few or several short joints.

Upper Lip about as broad as its depth, unsymmetrically bilobed, one side of the distal emargination more oblique than the other.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate with fourteen little teeth, of which the lowest is the largest, standing a little apart from the rest; the secondary plate of the left mandible has an extremely narrow neck, with a front edge about two-thirds the width of that of the principal plate, against which it is so closely applied that the twelve little teeth are not easy to count; the right mandible is without a secondary plate, and on the principal plate the lowest tooth and the lowest but one are larger than the rest; behind the cutting plates there is a large bunch of spines, some of which are almost hair-like; the molar tubercle is large and prominent, with the usual rows of denticles, the row on the inner margin of the crown containing more than twenty teeth stouter than those on the surface of the crown, and attended each by a setule; the palp is placed on a little raised base which sometimes looks like an incipient joint; the palp itself is long and slender, the first joint shorter than the third, the two together about as long as the second, which is more or less bent, more in large specimens than in small; the third joint is apically acute.
Lower Lip.—The principal lobes distally squared and strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes apically narrowed.

First Maxilla. — The outer plate has the somewhat narrowed distal half enveloped in spines, some of which are long and hair-like, others moderately slender, and some at the apex stout, of various lengths, three of them conspicuously strong; the one-jointed palp is considerably larger than the adjoining plate, its outer margin convex, smooth till near the apex, then a little serrate, a series of teeth and spines passing round the distal margin, the inner corner of which is raised and truncate, occupied by a short broad spine-tooth; the nearly straight inner margin is serrate with numerous sharp teeth and bordered with spines and spinules.

Second Maxilla. — The inner plate shorter and rather broader than the outer, both distally beset with numerous spines of various lengths and thicknesses, and each having at the apex one longer and stronger than the rest; another strong one is planted a little below the apex, this and the apical spine being longer on the outer than on the inner plate.

Maxillipeds. — The inner plate is three-sided, long and narrow, the inner sides armed each with an oblique row of slender spines, the apex truncate and having a small spine-tooth on each of its slightly projecting corners; the outer plates longer than the inner one, not very broad, the outer margin convex, the inner a little concave, except near the base, a little serrate, armed with several long spines besides numerous spinules; the apex not quite acute.

First Gnathopods. — The first joint about as long as the third, fourth, and fifth together, with spines round the hinder apex, a little channelled distally in front; the short second joint similarly armed; the third joint a little longer than the second, with straight hind margin, distal spines, and a moderately acute front apex resting on the wrist; the wrist longer and broader than the hand, the front margin slightly convex, smooth, with submarginal spines, the hind margin serrate, fringed with spines, not apically produced downwards, but projecting a little beyond the hand, the surfaces also carrying some spines; the hand with convex front margin, the front nearly straight, at the middle finely pectinate, strongly at and near the apex; there are several spines on the surfaces, and one in general conspicuously projecting from near the middle of the front margin; the finger curved, a little more than half the length of the hand, the inner margin strongly pectinate for the first half, more finely for much of the remainder. The spines, at least as a rule, are finely pectinate.

Second Gnathopods. — First joint not widened above as in the first pair, but longer than in that pair, equal to the third, fourth, and fifth joints together; the first and second joints with spines round the apex behind; the third joint much longer than the second; its distal margin, which is much higher up in front than behind, is almost encircled with spines; the front apex resting on the wrist is a little produced; of the wrist the proximal part is rather longer than the hand, the produced distal part rather
shorter; this is fringed with spines along the margin facing the hand and at the apex, which is not quite acute; the hand is longer and straighter than in the first gnathopods, with fewer surface spines and perhaps less pectination; the finger is as in the preceding pair, but not more than half the length of the hand.

First Peræopods.—The first joint narrow above and widened below, with sinuous slightly serrate front margin, the hinder convex, carrying a few little spines; the second joint with some small spines on the hind margin; the third joint not longer than the second, but distally wider, with spines along the faintly pectinate hind margin; the fourth joint (or wrist) large, ovate, the front margin convex, smooth, with spines at the apex, the inner surface carrying some spines, the hind margin finely pectinate and fringed with numerous spines, this margin in large specimens being sinuose, since in such specimens the apical part of the joint is narrowed almost abruptly; the fifth joint as long as, or longer than, the fourth and folding against it, narrow, curved, with convex front margin, the hind margin concave, pectinate; the finger slender, smooth, curved at the tip, not half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peræopods similar in general shape and armature to the first, but with all the joints except the second larger, the first joint longer and of more uniform breadth, the fourth much longer and broader, the fifth only a little longer, so that in this pair it is shorter than the fourth joint.

Third Peræopods.—The side-plates broad and shallow. The first joint channelled behind, in front somewhat bowed out near the middle, with several spines along the front margin, of which the upper part is smooth; the second joint short, almost smooth; the third joint widening distally, as long as the distal breadth, with some spines along the front, and at the apex of the hind margin; the fourth joint considerably longer than the first, distally narrowed, with numerous spines along the serrate front margin, and some also along the hind margin; the fifth joint is much longer and narrower than the fourth, with a bulbous base; the front margin has a few spines, but is chiefly distinguished by the pectination, which near the base is faint, but grows stronger and stronger as it approaches the apex; the finger short and slender, a little curved.

Fourth Peræopods much shorter than the third, the inequality depending on the first, fourth, and fifth joints; the first joint channelled behind, with spines along the lower half of the sinuose front margin; the second joint short; the third as long as in the preceding pair, similarly armed, much narrower; fourth joint rather shorter than the first, with spines along both margins, numerous on the faintly pectinate front, and slender feathered spines along the inner surface; the fifth joint slightly curved, narrower than the fourth, rather longer than the first, with spines along the slightly convex and serrate hind margin, others along the pectinate front margin, with slender spines on the adjacent surface; the finger slender, smooth, almost straight, not a quarter the length of the fifth joint.
Fifth Pereiopods similar to the fourth, the first joint perhaps a little longer, with some spines on the lower part of the inner hind margin; the third joint narrower, with some spines on its inner surface; the fourth joint shorter and narrower than in the preceding pair; the fifth joint slightly shorter than in the preceding pair, with the hind margin smooth, and the front having a very faint pectination, which, instead of becoming stronger towards the apex, is entirely absent from the lower part of the joint.

Pleopods.—The cleft spine placed at the middle of the long first joint, with the serrate arm a little longer than that which bears the narrow subapical dilatation; the first joint of the outer ramus having a tongue-like interlocking process, and carrying three or four setae on a bulge of the outer margin near the centre; the joints of the inner ramus numbering from thirteen to fourteen, of the outer from fourteen to fifteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, which are rather long and narrow, the outer shorter and narrower than the inner; the adjacent margins of the two rami in all three pairs finely pectinate; the peduncles of the second pair rather shorter but broader than those of the first, the inner apex acute; the outer ramus shorter and much narrower than the inner, shorter than the outer ramus of the first pair, the inner ramus a little shorter than the peduncle, with which it appears to be almost coalesced, a little shorter but broader than the inner ramus of the first pair; peduncles of the third pair the broadest and longest, the rami respectively broader than those of the first pair, and nearly as long.

Telson small, triangular, the breadth at the base equalling the length.

Length of the two largest specimens, three-fifths of an inch.

Localities.—January 23, 1874; off the north-east coast of Kerguelen Island; surface; surface temperature, 40°.5. A large number of specimens, most of them not full grown.

Station 302, December 28, 1875; off Patagonia; lat. 42° 43' S., long. 82° 11' W.; surface; surface temperature, 55°. Six specimens, not adult.

Station 314, January 21, 1876, Capc Virgins to Falkland Islands; lat. 51° 35' S., long. 65° 39' W.; surface; surface temperature, 48°. Numerous specimens, not adult.

Remarks.—In the first instance I regarded the Kerguelen specimens, one of which is figured on Pl. CLXXII., as distinct from the South American, one of which from Station 302 is figured on Pl. CLXXIII.; but the differences appear to depend upon the age of the specimens, in the young ones the process of the wrist of the second gnathopods being less outdrawn than in the adults, and similarly the fourth joint in the first and second pereiopods being much less widened, the fifth joint of the third pereiopods less elongate, and the back of the animal less compressed. The type-specimen described and figured by Guérin was taken by M. Gaudichaud at the Falkland Isles. Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, p. 568, says of this species, that "it is characterized by the carpal process of the second pair of pereiopoda [Second Gnathopods] being provided with long
hairs, without terminal spine, by the exterior and interior rami of the uropoda being equal in length, and by the minute, triangular telson." He gives the length as "26 mm.," as though he had seen and examined a specimen, since Guérin’s measurement is "long de neuf lignes." The hairy wrists of the second gnathopods and the equal rami of the uropods agree with Guérin’s figures, but Guérin makes no mention of these characters in his text, and the figures by themselves certainly cannot be trusted. If all the particulars of Guérin’s account were to be accepted, his species would be unique, since he gives four joints to the mandibular palp, only five joints apiece to the gnathopods and peraeopods, and can find no joints at all in the maxillipeds. Whether the southern specimens here described belong to Guérin’s species or not, they certainly bear a very striking resemblance to the northern species, Euthemisto libellula (Maidt), in some of its stages of growth.

Euthemisto thomsoni, n. n. (Pls. CLXXIV., CLXXV.).


Perron and Pleon carinate, the last three segments of the pereon and the first three of the pleon having the hind margin produced into a strong dorsal tooth; the pereon broad at the centre, especially in the female; the first three segments of the pleon laterally ridged, with the postero-lateral angles produced into small acute points.

Upper Antennae.—First joint of the peduncle longer than broad, the two following very short; the flagellum in the female consisting of a single joint, long, tapering, sharply curved at the tip, with small spines and setules round the convex margin, the concave margin rather deeply serratate till near the apex, a fringe of slender filaments projecting from a parallel inner margin; in the male the flagellum terminates in several slender joints.

Lower Antennae.—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle little longer than broad, fourth considerably longer than the third, fifth longer than the two together; flagellum in the female consisting of one slender, tapering joint, considerably longer than the peduncle; in the male the flagellum has a long first joint followed by several short ones.

The Mouth-Organs agree so closely in all their main features with those described for Euthemisto gaudichaudii that it is unnecessary to do more than refer to the figures on Plate CLXXV.

First Gnathopods closely agreeing with those of Euthemisto gaudichaudii.

Second Gnathopods differing little from those of Euthemisto gaudichaudii, unless in having the process of the wrist longer, reaching nearly to the extremity of the hand.

First Pereopods.—The armature and general structure of both the first and second pereopods are similar to those in Euthemisto gaudichaudii, but in the particular specimen
figured the fourth joint is a long oval, more than twice as long as broad, thus in the adult making an approach to the shape which the joint has in the young; the fifth joint as long as the fourth, with pectinate hind margin; the finger smooth, gently curved, not half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods similar to the first; the first, third, and fourth joints rather longer, the fourth also a little broader; the fifth joint scarcely so long as the fourth.

Third Peraeopods.—The first joint about equal in length to the first in the following pair, with spines along the front margin of the somewhat widened lower part; the second joint short, with minute spinules in front; the third joint nearly twice as long as the distal width, with spines along the front margin, at the apex of the hind margin, and one as in the other species higher up that margin; the fourth joint longer than the first, more than twice the length of the third, narrowing a little distally, with spines along both margins, but most along the front; the fifth joint in the specimen figured as long as the third and fourth together, much narrower than the fourth, a little bulbous at the base, gently curved, with a few spines on the upper half of the convex hind margin, the concave front margin fringed with spines and finely pectinate, not more strongly near the apex than higher up, though with three or four strong teeth at the apex; the finger short, curved, smooth. The fifth joint in other specimens is straight, longer than the third and fourth joints together, with pectination increasing towards the apex, agreeing in shape with this joint in the other species, yet apparently not attaining the same proportionate length (see fig. prp.3.A).

Fourth Peraeopods differing little from the third; the third joint narrower, but if anything rather longer; the fourth joint about four-fifths of the length of that in the preceding pair, not dilated at the upper part, with spines along each of the serrate margins and on the inner surface; the fifth joint not a great deal shorter than in the preceding pair, rather broader, with spines on the edges and the inner surface, the front margin finely pectinate; the finger as in the third peraeopods.

Fifth Peraeopods similar to the fourth, but with the first joint rather longer, the inner of the two hind margins having spines on the lower part; the fifth joint rather longer than in the fourth pair, with spines on the surface, but the hind margin not serrate or spined and the front not pectinate.

Pleopods.—The cleft spine as in *Euthemisto gaudichaudi* both in form and position, and as in that species the first joint of the inner ramus has two plumose setae at the distal end of the inner margin; in the pleopod examined the joints of the inner ramus were sixteen in number, of the outer seventeen.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair narrower than those of the second and scarcely so long, rather longer than the long and narrow inner ramus; the outer ramus also narrow, rather more than half the length of the inner; in all the pairs the adjacent edges of the two rami are finely pectinate; peduncles of the second pair as broad as
those of the third, distally a little broader, with the inner apex acutely produced; the inner ramus broadly lanceolate, almost as long as the peduncle, longer than any of the other rami; the outer ramus much narrower and shorter, longer than the outer ramus of either of the other pairs; peduncles of the third pair longer than those of the second; the rami respectively a little smaller than those of the second pair.

Telson triangular, a little longer than the breadth at the base, not a quarter the length of the peduncles of the third uropods, the apex slightly rounded.

Length of the specimen figured, more than nine-tenths of an inch.

Localities.—Station 146, December 29, 1873; between Marion Island and the Crozet Islands; lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E.; surface, daytime; surface temperature, 43°. Two specimens about nine-tenths of an inch long, three about six-tenths of an inch, seven or eight a quarter of an inch or less.

Station 147A, January 1, 1874; off Crozet Islands; lat. 46° 45' S., long. 50° 42' E.; surface; surface temperature, 42°. One specimen.

Station 158, March 7, 1874; in the Southern Ocean; lat. 50° 1' S., long. 123° 4' E.; surface; surface temperature, 45°. Three specimens.

March 9 and 10, 1874; south of Australia; lat. 48° 18' S., long. 130° 4' E.; surface; surface temperature, 50°. Six specimens.

Remarks.—The species appears to stand extremely near to the northern Euthemisto bispinosa (Bocck). The peculiarities of the fourth joint in the first and second pereopods and of the fifth joint of the third pereopods in the specimen figured from Station 146 are, I think, only individual peculiarities. They led me to suppose that the species belonged to the genus Parathemisto (see Note on G. M. Thomson, 1879, p. 500). In Dana's Themisto antarctica, to which Mr. Thomson assigns the species, the back is not dentate, and the third pereopods are, as in other species of this genus, very strikingly longer than the fourth and fifth. The present species therefore seems to me to be distinct, and as the name antarctica is preoccupied, I have renamed it in compliment to Mr. G. M. Thomson.

Numerous small specimens, labelled “February 2, 1874, Antarctic Ocean, surface,” and “February 3, 1874, between Kerguelen and Heard Island, surface,” appear to belong to this species, the third pereopods not being elongate, but the specimens are young, with the backs rounded not dentate, the wrist process of the second gnathopods not very elongate.

One specimen, from Station 149B, January 17, 1874, lat. 49° 28' S., long. 70° 30' E., 25 fathoms, measuring seven-tenths of an inch, is distinguished from the rest by having the third pereopods very long, the dorsal teeth proportionately to the length of the animal very small, and the head and body sebaceous with a fine down. Should it be necessary to separate this specimen from the other, I would propose for it the name Euthemisto scabria.

1 Compare Hansen's remarks on the young of Themisto bispinosa, quoted p. 1409.
Euthemisto australis, n. sp.

Back very slightly or not compressed; first three segments of the pleon large, with the postero-lateral angles produced into acute points and the lower margins serrulate.

_Upper Antennæ._—First joint of the peduncle nearly as broad as long, the two following joints short; first joint of the flagellum broad and long, fringed with a brush of filaments, the second and third joints very short, followed by eight slender joints.

_Lower Antennæ._—Gland-cone conspicuous, the three free joints of the peduncle as in the other species; the flagellum (in the male) of many long and slender joints, together sometimes nearly as long as the animal.

_Mouth-Organs_ so far as observed similar to those in the other species, but in the mandibular palp the second joint is about twice as long as the first and a very little longer than the third.

_The Gnathopods_ agree closely with those of small specimens of _Euthemisto gaudichaudii_ (see Pl. CLXXXIII.).

_First Peræopods._—The first joint narrow at the neck, which is a little bent, widened below, with two little spines on the lower part of the hind margin; the front margin channelled below; the second joint with two spines on the hind margin; the third joint widening distally, longer than the second joint, the hind margin nearly straight, very hairy, carrying three little spines; the fourth joint longer than the third, widening distally, the hind margin continuous with that of the preceding joint, and hairy like that, carrying four spines, not so long as the front margin which is smooth and a little convex, the inner surface having a row of five unequal spines, the distal margin sinuous, projecting behind the fifth joint, on the inner surface minutely pectinate; the fifth joint longer but much narrower than the fourth, the front margin convex, smooth except for a few little spinules, the hind margin straight, pectinate, and carrying six or seven spinules, the inner surface armed with eight unequal spines; the finger curved, smooth, scarcely half the length of the fifth joint.

_Second Peræopods_ similar to the first, except in the first joint which is longer, and the fourth which is longer and scarcely so broad, forming a narrow oval, without the characteristic distal widening found in the preceding pair, so that below the lowest spine of the hind margin there is here a further tract of that margin, which in the preceding pair is bent so as to form part of the distal margin; the fifth joint not longer than the fourth, and not longer than the corresponding joint in the first peræopods.

_Third Peræopods._—First joint narrow above, widened below, channelled behind, with the outer margin triflingly serrate, the sinuous front margin having some small spines; the second joint short; the third more than twice as long as the second, the straight front margin hairy, carrying some spinules, and at the apex a spine, and a smaller one within the apex, the hind margin produced into a subacute apex carrying a

(200L. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1888.)
spine; the fourth joint not wider than the third, about twice as long, nearly as long as the first joint, the front margin hairy, fringed with eight spines, the hinder margin having spines at the apex and two or three higher up; the fifth joint slender, longer than the fourth or the first, with a very slight curve, the front margin carrying five spines, and at first hairy, the hairiness passing into strong pectination towards the apex; the finger slender, smooth, distally a little curved, about a fourth the length of the fifth joint; in the specimen specially examined, the fifth joint in one of these limbs was not so long as in the other, so that the finger was more than a quarter of the length.

_Fourth Pleopods_ not differing much from the third, the first joint about as long but rather less widened below, with four spines on the lower part of the front margin, the third joint as long but less widened distally, the fourth joint much shorter, scarcely once and a half the length of the third, with five unequal spines along the hairy front margin, the fifth joint nearly as long as the third and fourth together but shorter than in the preceding pair, with spines along the front margin, others more slender on the inner surface, and two or three on the hind margin, the front hairy near the base, but pectinate for almost the whole length; the finger nearly a third of the length of the fifth joint.

_Fifth Pleopods_ similar to the fourth, the first joint a little longer, with three spines on the lower part of the front margin, the straight outer hind margin with only a single indent, the inner hind margin having as usual some spines near the apex; the third joint rather longer and narrower, the fourth rather shorter and narrower, than in the preceding pair; these two with little spinules at intervals along the otherwise smooth front margin, the fourth joint not once and a half as long as the third, with six unequal spines projecting from the inner surface; the fifth joint as long as or a little longer than the third and fourth together, the hind margin smooth, the front armed only with little spinules, but with five unequal spines projecting from the inner surface; the finger between a third and a fourth of the length of the fifth joint.

_Pleopods._—Coupling spines with three pairs of retroverted teeth below the half-moon-shaped apex; cleft spine placed below the middle of the first joint of the inner ramus, the serrate arm the longer, the subapical dilatation of the other arm small; a single plumose seta on the outer margin of this joint in the third pair; two such setae in the first and second pairs; the first joint of the outer ramus has three or four setae on the bulging part of the outer margin; each ramus has eleven or twelve joints.

_Uropods._—Peduncles of the first pair scarcely longer than the inner ramus, the outer ramus much shorter than the inner, the adjacent margins strongly pectinate, bulging near the base so as to overlap one another, but contracting a little below the base, the other margins smooth; the peduncles of the second pair broader but shorter than those of the first, not so long as the inner ramus, the apex of the inner margin acutely produced; the outer ramus little more than half the length and less than half the breadth of the broadly lanceolate inner ramus, the adjacent margins of the two rami strongly pectinate; peduncles
of the third pair broad except at the base, rather longer than those of the first pair, the apex of the inner margin acutely produced; the outer ramus about half the breadth of the inner, more than half its length, reaching back as far as the inner ramus of the first pair, its inner margin strongly pectinate; the inner ramus shorter than the inner ramus of the first or the second pair, both margins strongly pectinate except near the base.

_Telson_ less than a third of the length of the peduncles of the third uropods, about as long as the breadth at the base, somewhat triangular, but the sides and apex much curved.

**Length** about a quarter of an inch.

**Locality.**—March 15, 1874; south-west of Melbourne; lat. 39° 45' S., long. 140° 40' E.; surface; surface temperature, 60°-2. Several specimens.

**Remarks.**—The specific name refers to the southern locality at which the species was found. The shape of the fourth joint in the first pereopods, the hairy margins in this and the three following pairs, and the pectination on both edges of the inner ramus of the third uropods are the distinguishing features of the species.

A specimen, not in very good order, from Station 162, April 2, 1874, off East Moneceur Island, Bass Strait, surface, appears to belong to this species. The first joint of the flagellum of the upper antennae has a narrow apical prolongation, within which can be seen several small joints in preparation, and this is followed by six short joints.

**Genus Parathemisto,** Boeck, 1870.

1870. _Parathemisto_, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 7 (87).


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 397). _Hyperia obliqua_, Kroyer, 1838, appears to be the earliest described species belonging to this genus, but according to Hansen, Malacostraca marina Groenlandiae occidentalis, p. 57, that species is itself involved in great obscurity, since Kroyer states that he had but a single specimen, and the single specimen in the Copenhagen Museum referred by Kroyer to this species is only, Hansen says, a small _Hyperia latreillei_. On the other hand, he thinks
that this is probably not Kröyer's original specimen, but that Kröyer was really describing a specimen of *Parathemisto*, as his figures indicate; in that case, however, he considers that there is little or nothing to separate *Parathemisto obliqua* (Kröyer) from the later *Parathemisto abyssorum*, Boeck, of which he has found several specimens from Greenland in Kröyer's collection. Under these circumstances it is reasonable that the specific name *obliqua* should be dropped on the ground of uncertainty and insufficient description. The next species claiming admission into the genus is *Hyperia trigona*, Dana, 1852, "length six to eight lines," coming "probably from the Lagulhas Bank, near Cape Horn." The Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 297, gives the measurement of this species as "Length 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)ths of an inch = '6–8 lines' (Dana)." Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, p. 568, renames the species *Parathemisto trigona*, but gives the measurement as "Length 25–30 mm.," adding "Hab. Off Cape Horn (Dana)." For *Hyperia obliqua*, Spence Bate, 1857, Bovallius gives the name *Parathemisto longipes*. The species is rather obscure, but such as it is, it must bear the specific name *gracilipes*, proposed by Norman in 1869. The remaining species included in the genus are *Parathemisto compressa* (Goës), 1865, and *Parathemisto japonica*, Bovallius, 1887.

*Parathemisto pacifica*, n. sp.

The lower margins of the first three pleon-segments a little serrate and produced into small acute points; the hind margin bulging out beyond the postero-lateral angles.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint of the flagellum (in the male) as long as all three joints of the peduncle, with fourteen pairs of filaments along the convex margin, the apex narrowed; fourteen joints follow, of which the first is the shortest, a little longer than broad.

*Lower Antennæ.*—Last joint of the peduncle considerably longer than the preceding joint; first joint of the flagellum the longest, nearly as long as the last of the peduncle, but much more slender, a little bulbous at the base; sixteen slender joints follow in the specimen examined.

*Upper Lip.*—The distal emargination making one lobe half an oval, the other nearly square, yet with the end a little convex.

*Mandibles.*—The trunk compact, much shorter than the palp; the cutting edge with fourteen denticles, of which the lowest is the largest, a little apart from the rest; the secondary plate of the left mandible widens from a narrow neck, its broad distal edge having thirteen denticles which lie very near to those of the principal plate; behind the cutting plates there is the usual tuft of spines and the broad denticulate molar tubercle; the first joint of the palp is straight, elongate, yet shorter than the third; the second joint is slightly bent, longer than the third.

*Lower Lip.*—The distal margin of the principal lobes flattened, strongly ciliated.
Maxillae similar to those in the genus Ilyperia.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate tolerably elongate.

First Gnathopods.—First joint a little widened at the upper part; the second joint with slender spines about the hinder apex; the third joint not much longer than the second, with front apex acute, resting on the wrist, the hinder apex having three or four pectinate spines; the wrist longer than the hand, having pectinate spines at two points of the convex front margin, the hind margin fringed with several spines, some being at the apex, which projects a little squarely behind the hand; the hand much wider at the base than the apex, with spines at five points of the very convex front, the hind margin nearly straight, strongly pectinate with about twenty teeth; the finger curved, more than half the length of the hand, its concave inner margin pectinate with slender teeth for more than half its length.

Second Gnathopods.—Branchial vesicles shorter but broader than the first joint. The first joint widening a little distally, its front margin not bulging; the third joint much longer than in the preceding pair, having no acute apex, most of it surrounded with spines; the proximal part of the wrist rather longer than the hand, the apical process behind three-quarters of the hand’s length, fringed within with fine pectination and with spines, of which a strong one at the apex reaches beyond the apex of the hand; the hand rather longer and narrower than in the first pair, similarly armed; the finger pectinate.

First Perexopods.—The first joint with narrow neck, then widened, having spines at three points of each margin, those of the more convex hind margin all rather near the apex; the second joint with two spines on the slightly furred hind margin; the third joint with spines at four points of the hind margin, which is strongly furred; the apex of the front is produced downwards and armed with spines; the fourth joint is considerably longer than the third, with spines at three points of the slightly convex front margin; the hind margin nearly straight, strongly furred, having several spines on or near it, distally projecting beyond the fifth joint, and the distal margin minutely pectinate; the fifth joint rather longer than the fourth, the hind margin pectinate, the front convex; the finger curved at the tip, more than half as long as the preceding joint, having a little pectination of the inner margin.

Second Perexopods longer than the first, the fifth joint not longer than the fourth, the finger about half the length of the fifth joint.

Third Perexopods.—The first joint channelled and straight behind, the front margin with spines at eight points of the widened lower part of the joint; the second joint with a spinule and small spine on the front margin; the third joint elongate, with two spines and a spinule on the faintly pectinate front margin, and two or three spines at the slightly downdrawn hinder apex; the fourth joint much longer than the third, scarcely narrowed distally, with four spines spaced along the pectinate front margin, two
or three spinules along the hind margin, and a spine at its apex; the fifth joint much longer and more slender than the fourth, with a little spine high up on the convex hind margin, and one a little lower down on the pectinate front margin; the finger slender, curved at the tip.

Fourth Peraeopods rather longer than the third; the first joint with eight spines along the front margin, which is almost straight like the hind margins; the second joint as in the preceding pair, the third joint more elongated than in that pair, the fourth joint with one or two additional spines, and the fifth joint more elongate, with four spines on each margin; the finger about a quarter of the length of the preceding joint. The branchial vesicles to this pair are much broader at the upper part than is the case with the preceding pairs.

Fifth Peraeopods shorter than the third pair; the first joint rather longer than in the fourth pair, but the third, fourth, and fifth joints shorter, with the front margin not pectinate as in the other two pairs.

Pleopods.—The peduncles with some slender marginal spines; the cleft spine with the arms nearly equal, that with the subapical dilatation slightly the longer, the other conspicuously roughened on the inner side; the rami slender, with ten joints apiece.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the inner ramus; the rami elongate, the outer considerably shorter than the inner, the adjacent margins strongly pectinate, with a slight emargination near the base, in which the teeth are very closely set; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the inner ramus, which is longer and much broader than the outer; the outer just reaching beyond the peduncle of the third pair; the adjacent margins of the rami strongly pectinate, the teeth being themselves to some extent pectinate; the peduncles of the third pair as long as those of the first and broader, considerably longer than the rami, the inner apex produced, acute; the rami reaching a little beyond those of the first pair, the apices very narrow and acute, the outer ramus narrower and a little shorter than the inner, pectinate only on the inner margin, the inner pectinate on both margins with pectinate teeth, but at the upper part of the inner margin not toothed, only very finely pectinate.

The Telson scarcely longer than the breadth at the base, scarcely a third of the length of the peduncles of the third uropods, the sides converging with a gentle curve to a narrowly rounded apex, which does not reach the meeting point of the inner margins of the peduncles just mentioned.

Length, three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 240, June 21, 1875; Pacific, between Japan and the Sandwich Islands; lat. 35° 20' N., long. 153° 39' E.; surface; surface temperature, 64°·8. Seven specimens; the specimen described, a male.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the ocean in which the species was captured.
From *Parathemisto japonica*, Bovallius, the present species is distinguished by having the fifth joint of the first pereopods longer, instead of shorter, than the fourth, and pectinate, instead of smooth; and also by having the third pereopods longer than the second, and the rami of the third uropods unequal. In having the fourth pereopods longer than the third or fifth, the two species are in agreement.

**Family Phrosinidae.**

In 1852 Dana placed the genera *Phronima* and *Primno* in the subfamily Phronimidae, and the genera *Anchylomera, Phrosina, Themisto*, in the subfamily Phrosinidae. In 1862 Spence Bate placed the genera *Phrosina, Primno, and Anchylomera* in the subfamily Phrosinides. For the same three genera, as first subfamily or first group of the Phronimidae, Claus in 1879, Carus in 1885, and Gerstaecker in 1886, resumed the name Phrosinidae. In 1887 Bovallius, without change as to the genera, instituted the family Anchylomeridae, for which, I think, the name Phrosinidae should be preferred by right of inheritance from the terms Phrosinidae and Phrosinides, as well as in deference to its derivation from the eldest of the genera. The definition which Bovallius gives for the family is as follows:

"Head mediocre, a little tumid, not deeper than the body. Eyes large, occupying the sides of the head. First pair of antennae fixed at the anterior side of the head, with multiarticulate flagellum (in the male). Second pair fixed at the inferior side of the head, multiarticulate (in the male), or wanting (in the female). Mandibles with palp. Epimerals [side-plates] distinct. Seventh pair of pereiopoda [Fifth Pervopods] reduced or transformed. Peduncles of uropoda laminiform, without rami."

It cannot, however, be stated without reserve that the mandibles have a palp, since in the genus *Phrosina* that appendage has not yet been detected\(^1\) in either sex, and, though present in the male, it is wanting in the female, as well in *Anchylomera* as in *Primno*. In regard to *Phrosina and Anchylomera*, it is scarcely accurate to say that the head is not deeper than the body, although there is none of that extreme prolongation noticeable in *Phronima* and *Phronimella*. The eyes in this family are divided each into two groups of ocelli, though the groups are contiguous on the surface. The side-plates are not invariably distinct, but distinct in some segments of the peraeon and not in others. It would be better to describe the uropods as laminiform, undivided, without mention of peduncles or rami.

\(^1\) Rissö's statement on the subject, quoted on the next page, can scarcely be accepted without corroboration.
Genus *Phrosina*, Risso, 1822.

1831. *Dactylocera* (pars), Latreille, Cours d’Entomologie.
1879. " Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 3.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Risso, 1822 (p. 117), and for a fuller definition, see Note on Risso, 1826 (p. 128). For the brief account of *Pisitoce*, see Note on Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814 (p. 87), and for the confused account of *Dactylocera*, see Note on Latreille, 1829 (p. 137). Risso includes in his definition of the genus "mandibules palpigérès," but after an interval of sixty-six years the statement is still in need of confirmation. Milne-Edwards denies it, saying, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii.

1 Milne-Edwards, Costa, and Bœck consider that *Pisitoce bipinnata*, Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814, is probably a synonym of Risso’s later *Phrosina semilunata*, but they have not felt justified by Rafinesque’s brief description in accepting his names for the genus and species.
2 Latreille in this work gives *Phrosina*, Risso, but transfers the type species, *Phrosina semilunata*, to his own genus *Dactylocera*, assigning to Risso’s genus Risso’s second species *Phrosina macrophthalmia*, which is a doubtful one, and *Cancer galba*, Montagu, which certainly does not belong to *Phrosina*.
3 In this work Latreille confuses *Vibilia* and *Phrosina* together under the name *Dactylocera*.
4 In the Note on Lucas, 1840, at p. 184 the name is wrongly given as *Dactylocera*, the original form as quoted by Desmarest from Latreille MS.
5 As the plate containing *Dactylocera nicxensis* is referred to in the Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 91, the date is perhaps earlier than 1840.
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p. 90, note, "Dans l'espèce que j'ai examinée, il n'existant aucun vestige d'appendice palpiforme inséré aux mandibules; mais dans la figure que M. Costa a donnée de ce genre, on voit de chaque côté de la bouche un petit appendice sétaé qui paraîtrait être un palpe mandibulaire, et qui est considéré par ce naturaliste comme une seconde paire d'antennes; il serait possible que ces appendices ne fussent autre chose que les pièces terminales des pates-mâchoires devenues plus saillantes que d'ordinaire." The small appendages here referred to are placed too high up in Costa's figure to admit of the explanation offered by Milne-Edwards, but they are also too low down to admit of Costa's own explanation; they are perhaps the projecting tips of the first pair of gnathopods. Spencer Bate agrees with Milne-Edwards in giving "Mandibles without an appendage," but he probably bases the statement only on the examination of a female specimen.

Phrosina semilunata, Risso (Pl. CLXXVI).

1831. " semilunata, Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie, p. 400.
1885. " nicetensis, Carus, Prodromus Faunae Mediterraneae, pars ii. p. 422.

The large head deeper than long, produced at the top of the front into two little acute horns; the first two segments of the peraeon coalesced; the first segment of the (Zool. Chann. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
pleon having the postero-lateral angles somewhat squared, the second having them more acute, the third having a very convex lower margin curving up to an acute apex, between which and a less produced dorso-lateral tooth on either side there is a sharp re-entering angle; the fourth segment is longer than the coalesced fifth and sixth, and its hind margin forms an obtuse angle at the centre. Viewed from the front the detached head has a balloon-like appearance, the mouth organs representing the narrow lower end.

The Eyes cover most of the head, leaving free a small space near the horns, and a narrow lateral tract dividing the upper from the lower group of ocelli, except along the back of the head; the ocelli of the upper group are the larger.

Upper Antennæ.—Under pressure the horns of the specimen have assumed a jointed appearance, from accidental folding of the skin; some such appearance as this may have led Milne-Edwards to suggest that these horns represented the upper antennæ. There can, however, be no doubt that Mr. Spence Bate is right in regarding as the upper antennæ the organs placed just behind and below the horns; these, in our specimen, have two free joints, the first not longer than broad, the second conical, a little bent, twice as long as its greatest breadth, with ten or twelve cylinders spreading out from the inner side and the apex. In a male specimen, taken off Malta by Dr. Bruce, the horns are not acute; the first joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ is tumid, the two following joints much narrower than the first and not so long as broad; the first joint of the flagellum is fringed with filaments on the lower margin and apex, being produced beyond the short second joint; the third joint is longer than the second, and as long as the upper margin of the first; there are eighteen other joints, several of the upper ones being distally widened, while the lower are filiform; the ends of the antennæ being broken, the full number of joints was not ascertained.

Lower Antennæ.—These are wanting in the female. In the male specimen from Malta the lower antennæ are present, projecting from the lower part of the front of the head, therefore at some distance below the upper pair; the peduncle is not very stout; of the three free joints the third is nearly as long as the two preceding together; the filiform flagellum has thirty-three joints, of which the first is the stoutest, though itself abruptly narrower than the peduncle; the joints at the middle of the flagellum are the longest.

Upper Lip very small, distally narrowed, with a rather wide emargination, one of the lobes thus formed appearing to be minutely (perhaps accidentally) bifid.

Mandibles rather long and narrow, the cutting-edge nearly straight, striated, and very finely denticulate, with a prominent tooth at each corner; there is a spine-row of several very small spines and a long molar tubercle the crown of which is covered with a brush of numerous small spines. Neither in the specimen here described nor in the male specimen from Malta was there a mandibular palp.

Under Lip.—The principal lobes ciliated, the mandibular processes smooth, connected with the other lobes by a very convex outer margin.
First Maxille.—Inner plate seemingly wanting; the outer plate narrows distally, carrying its three strongest spines on the apex, with six or seven slighter ones along the inner margin, the series being continued by hair-like spines in pairs or singly at four or five points; the one-jointed palp reaches over the apex of the plate, its distal margin carrying five little teeth, and the inner margin being also to some extent denticulate.

Second Maxille.—The inner plate is much shorter than the outer; it has a small spine at the apex with a spinule beside it on the outer side, and some cilia along the inner margin; the outer plate has a spine at the apex, one on the inner margin a little below the apex, and cilia or setules along both margins.

Maxillipeds.—The outer plates are very narrow, slightly curved in a lateral view, closely adjoining one another from base to apex; tapering, though not to a sharp point; the apex has a group of three spines, and there are a few spinules at distant intervals on the margins; there are also some setules longer than the spines; the short inner plate projects inwards a little beyond the base of the outer plates, and has a group of spinules on its rounded apex, the inner margin in a lateral view being very concave.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates not distinct from the segment, the lower front angle directed a little forward, more or less acute. The limb short, just half the length of the second pereiopods, less than a third of the third pereiopods; the first joint almost clear of the side-plate, rather longer than the remaining joints united, widening a little distally, ornamented with stellate or dendritic markings; the second joint short, as broad as long; the third scarcely longer than the second, apically acute, lying almost entirely upon the wrist, with some hair-like setules projecting upon the hind margin; the wrist cylindrical, widening distally, the hand also cylindrical, having its margins continuous with those of the wrist, longer than the wrist, very much narrowed distally, forming with its short slender finger a pencil-point ending. Gland-cells were not observed in the first joint, but as the muscles of that joint are relegated, as in the second gnathopods, to a narrow space in the hinder distal half, it may be assumed that the large vacuum thus left is intended for gland-cells.

Second Gnathopods.—Branchial vesicle nearly as long as and rather broader than the first joint, with accessory inflations, one longitudinal starting from the base, the others transverse. The limb very similar to that of the first gnathopods, but with all the joints longer; the first joint widest at the centre, with gland-cells along the whole course; the second joint twice as long as broad, and as long as the third joint; the wrist and hand longer, but more slender, than those of the preceding pair; the finger more elongate, with some extremely minute hairs visible on one edge.

First Pereiopods.—The side-plates small, produced at the lower part of the front into a rounded lobe. The branchial vesicles of these and the three following pairs of pereiopods of very irregular and complex form, supplying a very large aerating surface.
The first joint free from the side-plate, widening a little distally, but with the proximal part very narrow, producing a sort of flask-shape with the neck a little bent; the second joint longer than the third, the front apex, where the joint is widest, being at some distance from the following joint, except when that is bent upwards; the third joint as broad as long, the base much narrower than the somewhat squared distal end; the wrist attaining a much greater breadth than any of the other joints, the distal breadth about equalling the length, the front margin convex, the hinder strongly sinuous, the distal denticulate, with six little teeth and a large hind one with a small one at its base; the hand and finger are in shape and function like the finger and nail of the gnathopods in many Amphipoda Gammarina; the hand matches the length of the distal margin of the wrist, upon which it closes; its front margin is convex, the hinder nearly straight; the finger is slender, slightly curved, about a fourth of the length of the hand, and when the hand is closed, the finger crosses the projecting apical tooth of the wrist.

Second Perseopods.—The side-plates more squared than the preceding pair, the rounded lobe being at the top of the front and directed more upwards than outwards. The limb is similar in shape to that of the first peraeopods, but larger; the hinder apex of the third joint is much more sharply outdrawn, so that the distal breadth of this joint is greater than its length; the distal teeth of the wrist are much more pronounced, varying greatly in size; the length of the finger does not seem to be increased in proportion to that of the hand, and, though socketed, it is perhaps not movably jointed.

Third Perseopods.—Side-plates not large, broader than deep. The first joint expanded but not greatly, about twice as long as broad, the front margin rather more convex than the hind one, with shallow sparse serration and a small acute apex; the hind margin not reaching so far down as the front one, some serration faintly perceptible on the distal half; the second joint short, triangular, the front and the two hind margins straight, with acute apices, the two lower margins sinuous; the third joint widening distally, the hind margin longer than the front, the front apex and the hinder one acute, decurrent; the fourth joint large, the convex hind margin with an acute decurrent apex, besides which the broad distal margin has six pronounced teeth, the front one very large followed by a smaller, two very large, two smaller, connected with the apex by a rounded angle, within which the fifth joint hinges; the fifth joint, which here acts as finger, is much longer than any of the other joints, and is sabre-like, acute, apparently with the sixth joint entirely absorbed or absent.

Fourth Perseopods.—Side-plates small. Branchial vesicles very complex. Limb very like that of the third peraeopods, but much smaller; the first joint as long, but much narrower, with the front margin less convex than the hinder; the third joint has the front process more produced than the hinder one, the joint being altogether as long as the
following joint though not so broad; the fourth joint also differs from that of the preceding pair as well by its much smaller size as by having four teeth instead of six, graduated in size, the outermost being the longest; the finger-formed hand is not so long as the first joint, and has a pectination on the surface near and parallel with its concave front margin; the finger is here distinct, though very small, its concave front margin not continuous with that of the fifth joint. The produced front apex of the third joint in this limb seems to have suggested the name \textit{longispina}, which Mr. Spence Bate has given to a species of \textit{Phrosina}, but the character is shown in Milne-Edwards' figure of \textit{Phrosina niceensis}, and is found in all the Challenger specimens of the genus, although the process does not quite attain to the length shown in the figure of \textit{Phrosina longispina}; as the process not uncommonly lies against the fourth joint, it easily may be, and no doubt often has been, overlooked.

\textit{Fifth Periopods.}—The side-plates with sinuous front and lower margins at right angles, connected by a very convex hind margin; the limb reduced to a simple membranous plate, the front margin slightly convex, with a minutely pointed apex, the hind margin almost semicircular but widening out at the two ends. I can perceive no trace of a second joint, other than a little semicircular mark which scarcely reaches the small cavity between the apex of the front margin and the bend of the hind margin to meet it.

\textit{Pleopods.}—The two coupling-spines very small with the usual inverted saucer-like head, and having a lateral saw of four teeth, certainly on one, probably on either edge; the cleft spine with stout shaft, the two arms slender, short, equal in length; the joints of the rami ten to eleven, the first joint in each narrow at the base, then widening; the first joint of the outer ramus having the not uncommon twisted connecting process descending from the peduncle and directing its narrow apex towards the inner ramus.

\textit{Uropods.}—The two long distally rounded plates of the first pair are slightly longer than, and not so broad as, those of the third pair, with minutely pectinate edges; the two plates of the second pair are shorter than either those of the first or third. All the six plates more or less overlap, their broadly rounded ends being of great tenuity, and often showing prismatic colours; they are diversified by irregular markings, the third pair having stellate markings on the lower part.

\textit{The Telson}, a little longer than broad, about two-sevenths of the length of the third uropods, a half-oval, difficult to distinguish, owing to its thinness, divided by a very fine line from the preceding segment of the pleon.

\textit{Length.}—The specimen, in the position figured, measured in a straight line rather more than one-fifth of an inch.

\textit{Locality.}—The specimen here described was obtained in the North Atlantic, from the surface, at night, April 29, 1876; lat. 18° 8' N., long. 30° 5' W.; surface temperature, 73°7. Another was taken in the North Atlantic, June 18–19, 1873; lat. 35° 18' N., long. 51° 42' W., also at the surface; surface temperature, 71°.
Remarks.—There can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that *Phrosina semilunata*, Risso, and *Phrosina nicxensis*, Milne-Edwards, are the same species; as specimens are recorded an inch in length, the species evidently attains a much greater size than shown by the Challenger specimens, but unless it be in the greater or less development of the dorsal and lateral angles of some of the pleon segments, there seems to be very little variation between very small and very large examples.

*Phrosina pacifica*, n. sp.

This species has so great a resemblance to that which I have already described as *Phrosina semilunata*, Risso, that it is unnecessary to do more than note the points of difference.

The skin appears to be studded with numerous minute hairs. The *Antennæ* end acutely, having a small linear terminal joint, the preceding large joint being apically produced a little way alongside of it.

The first joint of the *First Gnathopod* exhibits no dendritic markings.

In the *Second PerxoPods*, the finger-formed fifth joint ends acutely, without the least trace of a separate finger.

The first joint of the *Third PerxoPods* is much expanded, so that the joint is not nearly twice as long as broad, with the greatest breadth a little above the centre; the fourth joint, between the apical tooth of the hind margin and the other six acute distal teeth, has a blunt tooth adjoining the hinge of the following joint.

In the *Fourth PerxoPods* the fourth joint has five distal teeth instead of only four, besides the apical tooth of the hind margin; the terminal finger is extremely minute, scarcely distinct, except that its front margin is not quite continuous, and its somewhat longer hind margin by no means continuous, with that of the fifth joint.

The *Fifth PerxoPods* have a tiny triangular second joint, with blunted tip.

The rami of the *Ple xoPods* have fifteen joints.

The *Uropods* appear in all the pairs to have microscopically pectinate edges, but this may be the case also in the other species; there are no stellate markings to break the glassy clearness of the terminal portions; the third pair are rather broader, and end more squarely, though with rounded corners; the second pair are a little broader and not very much shorter than the first.

The *Telson* is a little broader than long.

Localities.—April 3, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 24° 49' N., long. 138° 34' E.; surface; surface temperature, 71°.5. One specimen.

Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 26° 29' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 68°.5. One specimen.
Phrosina australis, n. sp.

The only differences of importance that I can discover between this species and Phrosina semilunata, Risso, refer to the uropods, of which the first and second pairs, instead of having broadly rounded terminations, are distinctly narrowed and acute or nearly so; the telson also is less rounded apically than in the other species; the rami of the pleopods have seven or eight joints. The fourth segment of the pleon has the hind margin straight across the back. In the first and second pereopods, the denticulation of the distal margin is less marked than in the other species, and in the fourth pereopods this margin has three teeth in the front part, that nearest the fifth joint being the broadest of the three.

Length, rather under a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—Station 164d, June 14, 1874; east of Australia; lat. 34° 3' S., long. 152° 20' E.; surface; surface temperature, 67°5. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the capture of the species far in the south. The difference in the uropods is rather striking as combined with the very close resemblance in other parts between this and the type species.

The following list will show the distribution of the genus Phrosina as illustrated by the Challenger specimens:—

1. June 18–19, 1873, east of Bermuda; lat. 35° 18 N., long. 51° 42' W.; surface. One specimen.
2. April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 18° 8' N., long. 30° 5' W.; surface, night. One specimen.
3. Station 346, April 6, 1876; Tropical Atlantic; lat. 2° 42' S., long. 14° 41' W.; surface. One specimen.
4. Station 164d, June 14, 1874; east of Australia; lat. 34° 3' S., long. 152° 20' E.; surface. One specimen.
5. Station 201, October 26, 1874; off Samboangan; lat. 7° 3' N., long. 121° 48' E. One specimen, a fifth of an inch long, mounted in Canada balsam.
6. April 3, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 24° 49' N., long. 138° 34' E. One specimen.
7. Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 26° 29' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface. Four specimens.

This range is extended by specimens which have been reported from the Mediterranean and the Cape of Good Hope, and by Phrosina longispina, Spence Bate, “found in the stomach of a shark, lat. 26° 27' S., long. 90° W.” It is probably under some misapprehension that Bovallius assigns the last-named species to the “South Atlantic.”
Genus *Anechylomera*, Milne-Edwards, 1830.

1874. *Anechylomera*, Hoffmann, Recherches sur la Faune de Madagascar, etc., partie 5, livr. 2.
1879. " Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 3.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1830 (p. 143). For the definition of *Hieraconyx*, see Note on Guérin, 1836 (p. 164). For the account of *Cheiropristis*, see Note on de Natale, 1850 (pp. 236–239). At page 239 I have accepted Spence Bate’s suggestion that de Natale’s “*Cheiropristis Messanensis*” belongs to the genus *Anechylomera*, but it should be noticed that the figure given in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., pl. lii. fig. 4, with the name *Anechylomera sedentaria*, and a reference to “Phronima sedentaria, Costa, Pochi Crust. del Messina,” has nothing to do with *Cheiropristis messanensis*; it is in fact a reproduction of the “*Phronima Cacoa*” figured in de Natale’s Lettera to Sig. Achille Costa, Su pochi Crostacei del porto di Messina, and represents a true Phronima of the male sex.

To the definition of the family Bovallius in 1887 adds only a few words for the definition of the genus, as follows:

“*The first two pairs of pereiopoda [First and Second Gnathopods]* simple, the third, fourth, and fifth pairs *[First, Second, and Third Peraeopods]* subcheliform. *The uropoda are rounded behind.*”

To these characters it may be added that the female is distinguished from the male

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1 See Appendix, Note on de Natale, 1850 (pp. 1621–1624).
by the absence of the mandibular palp, by the reduction of the upper antennæ to a minute rudiment, by the absence of the lower antennæ, and by the loss of the terminal joints of the fifth pereopods.

Anchylomera, blossevillii, Milne-Edwards (Pl. CLXXVII).

1884. " (Hieraconyx) abbreviatus, Gerstaecker, Bronn’s Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. Taf. xxxv. figs. 4, 4a, 4b.

The head wider and deeper than long, the front having its lower margin at the centre produced downwards in a narrow triangle over the small triangular group of the mouth organs; first and second segments of the pleon dorsally coalesced, the composite segment being longer than the third or fourth, the first at the sides descending below and entirely clear of the second; the fifth segment longer below than any of the other pleon-segments; the first three segments of the pleon large, with the postero-lateral angles rounded; the fourth segment with a transverse dorsal depression; the fifth and sixth segments coalesced, the composite segment short. The heart strongly walled, with three pairs of venous ostia.

(zool. chall. exp.—Part lxvii.—1888.)
The Eyes occupying all the surface of the large head except a small triangular space on the top at the centre of the hind margin and the slightly depressed tract down the front which in the male is occupied by the antennae.

Upper Antennae of the male planted in the frontal cavity, which does not reach the top of the head. The three joints of the peduncle very short and closely combined, the first the longest and a little inflated; the first joint of the flagellum directed upwards so as to form an angle with the peduncle,1 which it exceeds in length, on the lower side produced into a pointed process under the first two or three or four short succeeding joints, the whole under side of the joint and both sides of the process furnished with a close brush of filaments set in transverse rows; the joints after the first abruptly narrower, the second to the fifth short, the rest rather elongate; these delicate flagella were broken in almost all the specimens; in one specimen twenty-one joints were counted; each joint, the first three excepted, has on the under side two little prominences, from which depend small groups of filaments. In the female the upper antennae are represented only by a pair of minute tubercles.

Lower Antennae of the male inserted immediately below the upper. The peduncle with three free joints, the first having a very convex upper margin, the second shorter, scarcely longer than broad, the third longer than the first, slightly bent upwards and having its lower margin much more convex than the upper; the flagellum abruptly narrower than the peduncle, the first joint a little knobbed at the base as if to form a ball and socket joint with the end of the peduncle; the general structure of the flagellum as in the upper antennae, but with no very short joints at the base, the joints in general longer, with three instead of two groups of filaments on the under side; in one specimen there were twelve joints remaining, but many may have been missing. Milne-Edwards assigns forty joints to the flagellum of the upper antennae, and more than fifty to that of the lower in his description of "Anchylomera Blaservilleii." The figures a.s.A., and a.i.A., were not drawn from the same specimen as the full figure and the other separate parts.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge very slightly convex, striated, having a tooth at the upper end curving downwards and another at the lower end curving a little upwards; the secondary plate on the left mandible has its edge more or less dentate, and approaches much nearer the edge of the primary below than above; on the lower margin of the mandible, behind the lower tooth of the cutting plate, there is a bush of spine-like bristles; the molar tubercle, much broader than deep, has its crown set round with spinules, the outer margin, which is next the trunk of the mandible and nearly parallel with the cutting edge, being crenulate; the palp placed behind the molar tubercle, at about the centre of the mandible, has the first joint large, much broader than either of the following,

1 Milne-Edwards says of the antennae "les inférieures courtes," but the "elbow" is more pronounced between the peduncle and flagellum of the upper antenna, than between the joints of the peduncle of the lower.
and not very much shorter than the two together; the third joint is thinner than the second, very little shorter, with a narrow curved tip; the hind margin of each joint is convex; the second forms an angle with the first by bending backwards, the third with the second by bending forwards.

**Lower Lip.**—The principal lobes broad, well ciliated, dehiscent, the connecting band having a scabrous ridge at the centre on the inner surface; the mandibular processes rather broad.

**First Maxillae.**—The outer plate has a row of setules or very thin spines on the inner margin, which are followed by seven spines along the obliquely sinuous apical margin, the three on the actual apex being much stouter than the rest; a second row of setules is planted on the surface at a little distance from the spines; the one-jointed palp is narrower than the plate but reaches a little beyond it; it has five little apical spines, one or two on the lateral margin, and setules on the outer margin.

**Second Maxillae.**—Both plates tapering, tipped with small spines and fringed with setules; the outer plate the longer.

**Maxillipeds.**—A narrow stem rising from a broad base carries a pair of slender outer plates, set close together, tapering, fringed on or near the outer margin with hair-like spinules, and having a little tooth on the inner margin near the apex; the inner plate is rather more than half as long as the outer, set with hair-like spinules; its apex rounded, the plate itself springing unjointed from the strongly curved central ridge of the stem. The figure *mexp.B.*, representing the outer surface, is taken from a female specimen.

**First Gnathopods.**—Side-plates not distinct from the segment. The first joint of these diminutive limbs is as long as the remaining joints united, adapted for gland-cells, the front margin convex, carrying some minute setules, the hind margin sinuous; the second joint quite short; the third joint not much longer, apically acute, most of it lying on the inner side of the wrist; the wrist shorter than the hand, widening distally, fringed on and about one margin with short spinules, the other slightly furry; the hand near the base about as wide as the wrist, with convex margins, the distal half tapering, the margins fringed with spinules or setules, of which there is a third row on a ridge of the hand’s inner surface; the finger not half the length of the hand, socketed in the apex of the hand and bending over in the specimen figured, so as to be scarcely visible. Milne-Edwards was only able to distinguish four joints in these and the following gnathopods, “the first long and cylindrical, the two following very short, and the last large, flattened, lanceolate, ending in a very sharp point.”

**Second Gnathopods.**—The branchial vesicles longer and much broader than the first joint of the limb, having like the following pairs several subsidiary folds or pockets down the centre. The side-plates not distinct from the segment, covered with scale-like markings; the segment above each side-plate sending out a strong interlocking process
from the hind margin. The first joint is longer and broader than that of the first gnathopods, by which it is overlapped above; the front margin convex, the hinder sinuous, the interior of the joint containing a long oval pocket of gland-cells; the second, third, and fourth joints similar to those of the preceding pair, but thinner; the hand much longer, thinner at the base, from which it tapers to nearly the middle, in a somewhat oval form, fringed with spinules or setules, the remainder being drawn out into a long, slender, nearly straight process, with parallel sides, the minute finger being socketed in the apex as in the preceding pair, minutely scabrous on its inner surface.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates distinct, much broader than deep, shallow, axe-like, but with the ends rounded. The branchial vesicles sack-like, much longer than the first joint, with some nine subsidiary pockets. The limb much longer than the gnathopods; the first joint with a bent neck, the distal half wider than the proximal; the second joint considerably longer than broad, channelled in front; the third not quite so long as the second, widening at once from the narrow neck, so that without the neck the width is fully as great as the length, the hind margin finely pectinate; the fourth joint not so long as the first joint, but broader, with scabrous surface; the front margin smooth, gently convex; the hind margin forming with the emarginate distal border (where the joint is widest) a triangular process, both these margins being pectinate, and the hind margin having also a small tooth or projection at two or three points, attended by spinules, of which there are several submarginal on the lower part of the joint; the fifth joint a little shorter than the fourth, much thinner, folding across the distal margin of the fourth joint as though it were a finger to it, and in this position extending much beyond it; the hinder margin pectinate, the front gently convex, furred, the fur extending over much of the surface; the finger slender, slightly curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, pectinate for two-thirds of the hind margin.

Second Peræopods differing very slightly from the first, except that the fourth joint is rather narrower at the base, has a more regular hind margin, and distally forms a triangular process which is considerably longer than that in the preceding pair, so that the fifth joint, although rather longer than in the first pereopods, does not extend so much beyond the fourth joint as in that pair. In both pairs the expanded fourth joint contains gland-cells.

Third Peræopods massive. The side-plates larger than in the preceding pairs, if not in proportion to the increased size of the joint; the process on the inner surface is broad, with sinuous lower margin. The first joint of great breadth; the front margin formed by an oblique line descending to the point of greatest breadth, and below this by a strongly sinuous line, at first concave and then convex; the hind margin has an upper rounded lobe and is then gently sinuous; there is a ridge down the centre of the inner surface, with a small lobe at each extremity; the second joint a little longer than broad,
channelled behind, with the nearly straight front margin ending in a pointed apex, the hind margins strongly convex, that of the inner surface the more extensive; the third joint much broader than long, short, cup-like to receive the fourth joint, the hinder apex produced; the fourth joint having its convex hind margin smoothly continuous with that of the preceding joint, the front margin shorter, nearly straight, the distal margin of great breadth, cut into six or seven graduated teeth, the foremost the largest, the two next the hinge minute; the narrow, slightly curved, fifth joint tapers a little, and closes down upon the teeth just mentioned, reaching a very little beyond them (or in some specimens not beyond them), and in combination with these forming a powerful clasper; the finger is slender, tapering, nearly straight, not half the length of the hand. There are some minute spinules on the limb, chiefly on the front margin of the fifth and on the teeth of the fourth joint.

Fourth Perseopods much slighter in structure though not much shorter than the third. Side-plates small and shallow. First joint nearly as long as that of the preceding pair, which it resembles, widest just below the neck, much narrowed lower down, the front margin very sinuous, pectinate below, a narrow lobe at the apex partly overlapping the next joint, the hinder margin below the upper expansion nearly straight; the second joint short, channelled before and behind; the third joint not longer than the second, a little broader than long, pectinate in front, the hind margin convex, the inner surface scabrous; the fourth joint oval, longer than the second and third together, narrower at the distal end, the front margin a little unevenly convex, finely pectinate, the inner surface strongly scabrous down the centre; the fifth joint narrow, scarcely shorter than the fourth, pectinate in front, furred behind, the hind margin with a little more convexity than the front; the finger slender, slightly curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, two-thirds of the inner margin pectinate.

Fifth Perseopods.—The side-plates not distinct from the segment, which, it may be mentioned, displays on either side when flattened out a singularly sinuous margin both behind and before. The first joint attains its greatest width immediately below the point of attachment, and thence narrows gradually to the distal end, with a straight hind margin and slightly concave front one, the length being a little less than that of the first joint in the preceding pair; there are numerous conspicuous gland-cells along the centre; the remaining joints are feeble, together not nearly as long as the first, against which, along the protecting ridge of its inner surface, they are commonly folded back; the second joint short, lying across and within the rounded and three-lobed apex of the first joint; the third longer, oval; the fourth narrower than the third, but much longer; the fifth narrower than the fourth, shorter than the third, bent; the finger little more than half the length of the fifth joint, not pointed, but a narrow oval, the distal end serrated with some minute retroverted teeth. In the female the first joint is similar to that in the male, or with the hinder lobe of the apex a little more produced down-
wards; to the central piece of the apex there is attached a stump of the second joint, which completes the limb in this sex.

**Pleopods.**—Peduncles stout, squared or oblong, with the lower margin lobed on either side, and sending out a small hammer-headed process over the outer ramus; the two coupling spines are small, but elaborately spined, the heads being smooth domes with zigzag edges, and a set of three retroverted teeth projecting from each margin of the shaft; the single cleft spine is not very elongate, with a rather broad, strongly ciliated stem, the arms rather short and thin, the longer roughened on two margins, the shorter having the subapical dilatation; the outer ramus has eleven, the inner ten joints; the first joint in each ramus being broad, but not very long, the rami themselves broad, not tapering rapidly.

**Uropods** all extremely transparent, except in the upper part, where they show hexagonal cell markings, visible also in other parts of the animal; the ends of all are rounded, sometimes more flatly in the first and third pairs than in the second, and all have a marginal ciliation of extreme fineness, most easily observed at the distal ends, and perhaps absent from the upper parts; there do not appear to be any peduncles distinct from the supporting segments; all the pairs have a shape in general oval, but with a constriction on the inner side near the base; the first pair reach as far as the third, and are therefore longer than the third, but a little less broad; the second pair attached at the top of the double-segment, are less broad than the first and shorter than the third; the third pair attached at the lower end of the double-segment, bend inwards, so that one plate lies upon the other for most of its length.

**Telson** rather broader than long, about half the length of the third uropods, in shape an inverted arch, with the apex broadly rounded.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured a quarter of an inch, in a straight line from the front of the head to the end of the third segment of the pleon.

**Locality.**—April 4, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 25° 33' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 69°.

**Remarks.**—In the young taken out of the mother, and less than a twentieth of an inch long, the general shape and proportions of the adult are already seen, the fourth joint is distally widened in the first four pairs of pereopods, but the fifth joint is comparatively broader; the pleopods have as usual in the young two-jointed rami, the second joint much shorter than the first.

The name "*Anchylomera Blossevilli,*" Milne-Edwards, afterwards written "*Anchy-
lomera Blossevilleii,*" will probably cover all the species named in the synonymy, since

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1 Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 87, says that these uropods "sont réduites en un petit article basilaire à peine perceptible, auquel est attachée une grande lame ovale de consistance membranée." Bovallius regards the membranous plates as themselves the peduncles. Whether they are in fact the peduncles without rami, or the rami without peduncles, or the rami and peduncles combined, cannot at present be decided, but there is perhaps as much to be said for the third view as for either the first or the second.
none of the distinctions given, which can be depended upon, seem to be of specific value. For example, in "Anchylomera Hunterii," Milne-Edwards, the flagellum of the upper antennae has "only about fifteen joints," but in Anchylomera, as in some other genera of the Hyperina, the flagella of the male antennae go through many changes of length and thickness, being shorter and thicker in an intermediate stage than they are in their final development. In regard to Anchylomera antipodes, Spence Bate, we read in the description of the female, "fifth pair of pereiopoda consisting of the basos only, which is longer than broad," while in the description of the male it is said that all the pereopods are practically the same as in the female; but this general observation rather implies that the pereopods of the male had not been specially examined. In Anchylomera purpurea, Dana,¹ which is figured with the antennae of an adult male, the fifth pereopods are like those here described, except that Dana has probably overlooked the small and obscure second joint; in Anchylomera thyropoda, on the other hand, of which the antennae are "very short without a flagellum," Dana says that the fifth pereopods are "obsolete excepting coxa." The Challenger specimens, alike from the Atlantic and the Pacific, show that in the male the fifth pereopods have the full number of joints, but that in the female the number is curtailed. The ciliation of the uropods varies in different specimens, being liable, I am inclined to think, to removal by various accidents. So far, then, as all the characters are concerned, which have been hitherto used for specific distinctions within this genus, it may be said that, where they are not beyond doubt merely sexual, they are probably either due to the particular age of the individual specimen or to accident.

The following list of Stations shows the distribution of the genus Anchylomera as illustrated by the specimens in the Challenger collection:—

1. North Atlantic, between Tenerife and St. Thomas, West Indies. Five specimens, three male, two female.
2. Station 348, April 9, 1876; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. 3° 10' N., long. 14° 51' W.; surface to 200 fathoms; surface temperature, 84°. One specimen, male.
3. Station 347, April 7, 1876; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. 0° 15' S., long. 14° 25' W.; surface; surface temperature, 82°. One specimen, male. The antennae were complete in this specimen, the flagellum in each pair consisting of thirty-four joints.
4. June 8, 1874, off Port Jackson; surface, night; surface temperature, 67°. One specimen.
5. South Pacific, between Sydney and Wellington; surface. One specimen, male.

¹ In the Brit. Mus. Cat. Amph. Crust., pl. iii., the gnathopods and second pereopod of Anchylomera purpurea have been accidentally numbered as though they belonged to Platycelis rissoiæ.
7. Station 165, June 17, 1874; between Sydney and Wellington; lat. 34° 50' S., long. 155° 28' E.; surface; surface temperature, 64°. Five specimens.
8. South Pacific, between Api and Cape York; surface. One specimen, female.
9. April 3, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 24° 49' N., long. 138° 34' E.; surface; surface temperature, 71°. Specimens numerous; also one specimen, female.
10. April 4, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 25° 33' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 69°. Specimens numerous.
11. Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 26° 29' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 68°. Five specimens.
12. Between Papua and Japan, surface. One specimen.
13. July 1875, between Japan and Honolulu. Two specimens.
14. July 1875, between Japan and Honolulu; lat. 35° N.; surface. Three specimens.

To complete the known range of the genus we must add to the above-mentioned localities Milne-Edwards' specimens from the Indian Ocean and the Isle of Bourbon, Guérin's from between the Falkland Isles and Port Jackson, Spence Bate's Anchylomera antipodes, lat. 58° S., long. 172° W., Dana's species respectively from lat. 27° S., long. 45° 10' W., and lat. 39° S., long. 54° W., and the Mediterranean species "Cheiropristis Messanensis." All the localities together show that the genus is distributed round the world, and since it reaches lat. 58° in the south, it is possible that it may eventually be found to extend beyond lat. 40° N., which is about as far as our present information carries it.

Genus Primno, Guérin-Méneville, 1836.

1849. " Nicolet, Hist. f. y pol. de Chile por Claudio Gay, Zool., t. iii.
1879. " Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 3.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Guérin, 1836 (p. 164).
**Primno macropa**, Guérin (Pl. CLXXVIII.).


**Head** irregularly globose, when detached together with the mouth organs having in a front view a sort of balloon-shape, the rostral angle above the upper antennae rounded, folded inwards; the first segment of the peraeon very narrow below, but dorsally the longest of the peraeon-segments except the seventh; the seventh peraeon-segment and the two first of the pleon produced backwards into sharp processes in the middle of the back; the peraeon not carinate, but tending to be so, especially at the last segment; the first three segments of the pleon not very strongly carinate, the postero-lateral angles of the first two squared, of the third very acute, the fourth segment longer than the coalesced fifth and sixth.

**Eyes** covering most of the surface of the head, the upper and lower eye on each side of the head contiguous, but the upper having much larger ocelli than the lower.

**Upper Antennæ.**—The peduncle consisting of one joint, which is short and stout, cylindrical, widening distally; the flagellum also consisting of one joint, which is long, prismatic in section, tapering at first rapidly, with five short filaments on either side, beyond these becoming very narrow, and drawn out to a fine point.

**Lower Antennæ** wanting in the female, or only represented by a small pro-tuberance.

**Mandibles.**—The cutting edge narrow, minutely striated, with a little tooth at either end; a small group of spinules adjoins the tooth of the lower end; the secondary plate of the left mandible is very small; the molar tubercle broad, its crown fringed with comparatively long teeth and set with numerous hair-like spines; behind the molar tubercle the lower edge forms a very convex lobe; there is no palp (in the female).

**Lower Lip** short and compact.

**First Maxilla.**—The plate narrows to the distal margin, on which it carries three comparatively large spines and a smaller one at the outer corner; six small ones fringe the inner margin, having below them four or five that are almost thread-like; the one-jointed palp reaches beyond the plate, is very slightly curved, of almost even breadth.
throughout, with six little spine-teeth spaced along the inner margin, perhaps as many close-set on the distal border, and five slender spines along the outer margin.

Second Maxillae.—The outer plate narrow and tapering, beset with hairs, and having a spinule or two at the apex; the inner plate much shorter, triangular, its outer margin standing out nearly at right angles to the outer plate, the apex tipped with a spinule, the inner margin carrying some hairs.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate inconspicuous, almost obsolete, with rounded apex; the outer plates narrow, tapering, hairy on the outer, slightly convex surface, carrying two minute spinules on the nearly acute apex, and two or three at irregular intervals along each margin.

First Gnathopods small, without any distinct side-plates. The first joint about as long as the next four joints together, with sinuous margins, the joint being narrower in the middle than above and below; the muscles do not reach to the middle of the joint, the upper space being required for gland-cells; the second joint longer than broad, bent, so that the remainder of the limb is directed forwards and a little upwards to the mouth; third joint about as long as the second, the apical point lying upon the wrist; wrist cylindrical, as long as the preceding two joints together; hand also cylindrical, narrowing distally, longer than the wrist, having some minute spines and hairs on the margin; finger when outstretched about a third the length of the hand, the margin fringed with short stiff hairs; the nail short, pointed.

Second Gnathopods larger than the first, which they tend to overlap. The side-plates triangular, sharply pointed forwards, of a shape more commonly found attached to the first than to the second gnathopods. Branchial vesicles longer than the first joint, not broader, narrow at the neck. Marsupial plates very thin and transparent, smooth-edged, rather longer than the first joint, shorter than the branchial vesicles. The first joint oval, much wider than that of the first gnathopods, the muscles occupying only a small space low down at the back, the remainder being nearly filled with the gland-cells; the remaining joints closely resemble those of the preceding pair, but are larger, the wrist both broader and longer, and a little dilated at the proximal end; the hand longer than the wrist, tapering, with a slight curve, without hairs but with a few minute spinules; the finger not a fifth the length of the hand, without any nail.

First Peraeopods.—The side-plates produced in front, broader than deep, deeper behind than in front. Branchial vesicles rather longer than the first joint. The marsupial plates rather longer and broader than the branchial vesicles. The first joint narrow, widening slightly from the narrow base; the second joint longer than broad, with one spinule at the middle of the hind margin; the third longer than the second, with two spinules wide apart on the hind margin; the fourth joint almost as long as the second and third together, with four spinules on the hind margin, two of them at strong indents, a fifth spinule within the little produced apex; the fifth joint
a little longer than the fourth, the hind margin finely and obliquely pectinate, and with five hair-like spinules standing out at right angles to the margin; the finger more than one-third the length of the first joint, strongly bent at the tip.

Second Peraeopods very similar to the first, but with the side-plates a little less shallow in front, the first joint less slender, the third joint larger, with the two indents of the hind margin more marked, the fourth joint also larger, equalling the length of the fifth, which is itself rather longer than in the first peraeopods.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates produced in advance of the main framework of the segment, from which they are in this and the two next pairs very indistinctly separated. Branchial vesicles broad, irregular in shape, not quite so long as the first joint. Marsupial plates narrow, longer than the first joint. The first joint entirely free from the side-plate, muscular, widening downwards, channelled behind, the hind margins nearly straight, the front slightly convex below, sparingly serrate; the second joint not longer than broad, channelled behind, with one apex squared, the front margin a little serrate; the third joint little longer than the second but much wider, the front margin oblique with a sharp apex, the lower margin sinuous; the fourth joint very large and muscular, longer than the first joint, widest near the base, not twice as long as broad, the hind margin slightly convex, with a small apical tooth, the front margin cut into fifteen oblique teeth, the first a long one with a little denticile high up on its front; this is followed by three short, a long, four short, a long, and five short teeth, of these five the middle one being the longest; between the last of these and the apical tooth of the hind margin is the curved hinge of the narrow fifth joint, which is of almost even breadth throughout, and when closing upon the hand-like fourth joint just crosses beyond the tip of its second long tooth; almost continuous with the margins of the fifth joint are those of the finger, which is long, tapering, and in its distal half much curved; it is over half the length of the fifth joint, the two together being longer than the fourth.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles distally very broad. The first joint not so massive but as broad and nearly as long as in the preceding pair, the greatest breadth near the middle, the hind margin forming an angle (very slightly rounded) at the top, then running in a straight course to the distal end, the front margin convex, the lower part with five indents and a little apical point; the second joint angled behind, and having one indent in front; the third joint much longer than the second, the front margin with two indents and an apical tooth, the hind margin with one or two minute indents, and a long decurrent apical tooth; the fourth joint a little longer than the third including the apical tooth, its hind margin having two minute indents and a small apical tooth, its front margin cut into six teeth, of which the first, third, and fifth are scarcely more than serration; the fifth joint as long as, or a little longer than, the fourth, slender, slightly curved, the front margin pectinate; the finger slender, about one-third the length of the fifth joint, the end much curved.
Fifth Pereopods.—The first joint as long as that of the fourth pereopods but narrower, about equal in length to the remaining joints together or a little longer, curved, narrowing a little distally, the hind margin convex and very shallowly serrate; the second joint short, bent back at right angles, not as long as the distal end of the first joint, below which it partially appears; the third joint turned upwards, rather longer than the second; the fourth straight, considerably longer but rather narrower than the second; the fifth longer and narrower than the fourth, though in one of the limbs of this pair the difference in length between these two joints was very slight; the finger considerably more than half the length of the fifth joint, with convex hind margin, the front concave to the point of greatest breadth, then straight and pectinate, the fine teeth of the comb standing at right angles to the margin, and increasing successively almost to the apex.

Pleopods.—The two coupling spines very short and small; it appears as if the teeth of the apical caps were prolonged, so that one or other looks like a lateral tooth according to the position in which the spine happens to be seen; the cleft spine is short, with stout shaft and very short arms, the arm with the subapical dilatation longer than the roughened one; the joints of the rami number from eleven to twelve; the first of the inner rami is attached a little above the first of the outer, and is a good deal narrower at its base than distally; as usual the peduncles of the first pair are considerably longer than those of the third.

Uropods.—The first pair are longer than the second or third, reaching beyond the second, but not so far back as the third; the plate is lanceolate, attaining its greatest breadth not far from the base, being obliquely pectinate along most of the outer margin as far as the apex, and much more slightly on the lower half of the inner margin; the second pair are fully as broad as the first, and nearly as long as the third; the outer margin is much more convex than the inner, with half a dozen distant indents, and fine pectination along the lower half, the inner margin being likewise pectinate in the lower part; the third pair are much broader than the first or second, with a length more than twice the breadth; the breadth varies little except at the two extremities; the outer margin, which is slightly pectinate, and has one or two indents, ends in an acute apex, from which the pectinate distal margin runs obliquely back to the principal apex, which the pectinate inner margin reaches by a sinuous curve.

Telson small, triangular, rather broader than long, much narrower than the third uropods and little more than one-fifth of their length, the apex slightly rounded.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 287, October 19, 1875; South Pacific; lat. 36° 32' S., long. 132° 52' W.; surface; surface temperature, 57°8. One specimen, a female with the young far developed.

Remarks.—Guérin's account differs in making the wrist and hand of the second
gnathopods equal in length, and the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded; he neither mentions nor figures the dorsal tooth of the seventh peraeon-segment and the first two pleon-segments, and the telson, as he figures it, can scarcely be considered triangular; but the more striking peculiarities of his new species probably diverted his attention from features less notable, which in this genus happen to be very difficult to make out; that he divides the sixth joint of the fifth pereopods into two in the figure is obviously due to some accident.

In the young, less than one-twentieth of an inch long, the shape is not more slender than in the parent, none of the segments are dorsally produced; the upper antennæ appear to consist of one thick joint, longer than thick, and a terminal short joint; in the gnathopods the fingers have a greater proportionate length than in the adult; the first and second pereopods have the fourth joint distally dilated, the front margin being produced into a pointed apex, within which lies a somewhat curved spine as long as the apical process, and having the side pectinate which faces the fifth joint; the long third pereopod has a broad fourth joint with the front margin smooth, ending in a small apical tooth, within which is planted a spine that projects beyond it; the much narrower fourth joint of the fourth pereopods is similarly armed; the fifth pereopods are feeble as in the adult; the rami of the pleopods, as usual at this stage of development, have only two joints, a long and a short one, the long one having a cleft spine at the upper part.

*Primno latreillei*, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXIX., A.).

The general outline not differing materially from that of *Primno macropa*; the last segment of the peraeon is dorsally pointed behind but not strongly produced.

The Upper Antennæ (in the male) have the first joint of the peduncle as broad as long, the second very short, the third inconspicuous or absent, the flagellum of the specimen figured, consisting of one joint, slightly bent, proximally tumid, the tumid part having a small group of five short filaments at the distal end; the remainder of the joint tapering, crossed by numerous lines indicating the future joints. In fig. a,s,C., from another specimen, the second joint of the peduncle is more distinct, the flagellum with the tumid part forming the first joint, the remainder tapering, indistinctly divided into about eighteen small joints. In the female these antennæ are nearly as in *Primno guerini*.

The Lower Antennæ are shorter and thinner than the upper, the three free joints of the peduncle short, not longer than broad; the flagellum in the specimen figured consisting of one joint, long, curved, narrowing in the distal half, but not to a sharp point; the internal appearance in these as in the upper antennæ indicated a future resolution into numerous joints, and perhaps the surface is marked with rings as in the upper pair, but on the glassy skin this could not be made out with certainty.
In fig. a.i.C., from another specimen, the flagellum is longer and contains twenty distinct joints, of which the first is the longest.

The Mouth Organs show no special characters of distinction from those of Primno guerini; in the specimen figured the mandibles have a small one-jointed palp; in the second specimen the mandibular palp was two-jointed, the second joint shorter than the first. The condition of the antennæ, as well as the fact that the mandibular palp had not attained its full number of three joints, indicates that each of the specimens is a male not fully adult.

The Gnathopods show no difference from those of the preceding species, except slight variations in proportion of parts, such as might belong to the individual rather than the species; it may, however, be noticed that the side-plate of the second gnathopod is produced into an extremely sharp point, and the first joint less conspicuously dilated than in the species compared.

First Peropods.—The side-plate is less produced in front; the indents of the third and fourth joints are more pronounced, and the fourth joint is as long as the fifth.

Second Peropods.—The fourth joint is longer than the fifth.

Third Peropods.—The teeth on the front margin of the wrist are as follows, a moderately long one with a denticle on its upper margin, two short, a long, four short, a very long one, two short, a long, and three short, close to the hinge of the fifth joint; the fifth and sixth joints together are not as long as the fourth, and the sixth joint or finger is not half the length of the fifth joint. The teeth of the margin of the fourth joint seem much inclined to vary, depriving them of their value as specific characters; thus in the second specimen in one limb these teeth were as follows—one long, two short, one long, four short, one long, three short, one long, three short, the last of these three being double-tipped; in the other limb they were one long, two short, one long, three short, one broken (probably long), three short, one long, four short, the last double-tipped. In the female specimen the teeth on one limb were—one moderately long, two short, one long, four short, one long, four short, one long, four short, the last double-tipped; on the other limb they were—one long, three short, one long, four short, one long, three short, one long, five short, the last double-tipped.

Fifth Peropods.—These seem to show the most characteristic differences; the first joint is a good deal narrower distally, having a very convex, slightly serrate, hind margin, and a sinuous front margin which is concave above; the five following joints together considerably shorter than the first joint, the first four with shape and proportions nearly as in Primno macropa; the finger half the length of the preceding joint or less, with the front margin nearly straight to the apex, then oblique for a very short distance, that portion pectinate with some microscopic hairs or spinules, the terminal one being the strongest, projecting from the tip of the hind margin which as in the other species is bent sharply round at its apex.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

Uropods.—The first and second pairs are in near agreement with those of Primno guerini; the third pair differ by the smoothness of the margins, the outer having four indents, distant, the intervals not pectinate; in all three specimens examined the distal ends of this pair were broken, an accident which might easily happen to structures of so slight a texture.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the end of the uropods, a fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 1640, June 14, 1874; east of Australia; lat. 34° 3' S., long. 152° 20' E.; surface; surface temperature, 67°5. Three specimens, two males, one female.

Remark.—The specific name is given in honour of the celebrated French naturalist, Latreille.

Primno menevillei, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXIX., B.).

This species closely resembles Primno macropa in general form and appearance; the first two segments only of the pleon carinate.

Upper Antenna.—The peduncle of one joint longer than wide, slightly widened distally; the long joint of the flagellum nearly as in the female of Primno macropa, with a short row of four pairs of filaments, below which a transverse wrinkle gives the appearance of a division of the joint into two.

The left mandible, lower lip, first maxilla, and second maxilla of the left side, are figured in position in the Plate, both from the outside and the inside. In the figure of the outer side (on the right hand in the Plate), it will be noticed how the convexity of the lower lip, between the front lobe and the mandibular process, fits the concavity of the lower margin of the mandible; in the left hand figure, the mandibular process of the lower lip and its hairy front lobe will be seen peeping out on either side of the molar tubercle of the mandible which hides the central part of the lower lip.

The finger, nail, and distal part of the hand of the first gnathopod are more highly magnified in one of the figures of the species, to show the character of the pectinate hairs on the margin, but this character belongs also to the other species. It is not always easily observed, because its prominence depends on the particular position in which the joints are seen. The true length of the finger is often obscured by its not being outstretched.

Second Gnathopods.—The first joint greatly dilated.

First Peræopods.—The front end of the side-plate is rounded.

Third Peræopods.—The first joint is not very much wider below than above; the teeth of the front margin of the wrist are as follows, the first short, slightly indented on
the upper side, the second long, then two short, a long, three short, a long, two short, a long, and a strongly cleft one adjoining the hinge of the fifth joint; of the cleft tooth the hinder division is the broader and has part of its hind margin finely serrate; the fifth and sixth joints together are scarcely as long as the fourth, the fifth is slender, the finger not quite half its length.

**Fourth Peraeopods.**—The decurrent apical tooth of the hind margin in the third joint is not very long; the front margin of the fourth joint has five teeth, two very small and three larger; it exceeds the length of the third joint.

**Fifth Peraeopods.**—The upper part of the first joint considerably wider than the distal end, the remaining joints together shorter than the first, proportions between them as in *Primno guerini*, except that in the present species the finger is only half the length of the fifth joint; the pectinate distal border of the finger forms a decided angle with the front margin.

The First Uropods differ from those of *Primno macropa* by having the inner margin produced into a small tooth at a little distance from the apex of the plate; the third pair differ by having the inner as well as the outer margin produced into a tooth, the serrate distal margin being produced into an apex between and beyond them.

**Telson** triangular, not broader than long.

**Length.**—The length of the specimen was a little over a fifth of an inch.

**Locality.**—March 9–10, 1874, south of Australia; lat. 48° 18' S., long. 130° 4' E.; surface; surface temperature, 52° 3'. One specimen, female.

**Remarks.**—The specific name is taken from the addition to his name which Guérin assumed, thereby becoming Guérin-Méneville; an undescribed species was named "*Primno Guerini*" by White in 1847.

*Primno antarctica*, n. sp.

Postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment not produced.

**Upper Antennæ.**—The peduncle cylindrical, a single joint longer than broad; the flagellum a single joint little longer than the peduncle, strongly tapering, carrying three filaments above the centre, and one or two setules near the apex.

**Gnathopods** as in *Primno latreillei*.

**First Peraeopods.**—Second joint as long as the third; third with a minute sub-apical tooth to the hind margin; fourth joint longer than the fifth, with a tooth at the middle of the hind margin, and a larger apical tooth, within which there is a spine not quite so long as the tooth; fifth joint smooth, a little bent at the base; the finger strongly curved at the tip, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

**Third Peraeopods.**—First joint channelled behind, expanded a little below the base,
the lower part of the front margin being slightly convex and very shallowly serrate, the hind margins straight; the second joint channelled behind, the front margin with an acute apex, very little produced; the third joint distally rather broader than the length, the front apex and one of the hinder apices acute, scarcely produced; the fourth joint with the apex of the hind margin acute, not produced; the teeth of the front margin reckoning from the base are, two small, a large one, two small, a very large one, a small one, a very large one, two small ones, the last being double-tipped; the fifth joint is narrow, much shorter than the fourth, its extremity when folded back touching the tip of the third tooth (reckoning from the base); the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, strongly curved apically.

Fourth Peræopods.—First joint with convex front margin, having some faint distal serration; the third joint widening distally, the front apex acute, not produced, the hinder apex not acute; the fourth joint with three teeth along the front margin; the fifth joint much narrower than the fourth and a little shorter, its front margin spinulose, the apical pectinate; the finger much more than half the length of the preceding joint, apically curved.

Fifth Peræopods.—The first joint not so long as the remaining joints together, as broad as the first of the preceding pair but not so long, the front margin bulging out near the base, then straight, the hind margin convex, slightly crenulate; the second and third joints short, equal in length; the fourth longer than the two preceding together; the fifth longer than the fourth; the sixth shorter than the fourth, rather more than half the front margin smooth and straight or a little convex, the remainder set obliquely, with a row of straight outstanding hairs or spinules and an apical bent nail-like spine.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines with two pairs of lateral teeth below the apical; arms of the cleft spine very slender, that with the subapical dilatation the longer; joints of the rami six or seven in number.

Uropods.—The first pair long and narrow, with a single minute tooth to the inner margin, some way above the very narrow apex; the rest of the ornamentation is extremely minute, but there is some shallow serration of the lower part of the outer margin; the second pair shorter than the first, with the inner margin smooth except for fine furring, the outer convex, with three little teeth, the apex acute; the third pair shorter than the first, longer than the second, broader than either, yet not very broad, having on the outer margin two small teeth and near the apex one very long one; on the inner margin there is one tooth, higher up than the long one of the outer margin; the finely pectinate apex is produced considerably beyond both.

Telson small, not longer than the breadth at the base, rounded, but with a slight apical narrowing.

Length, three-twentieths of an inch.

(Zool. chall. exp.—Part lxvii.—1888.)
Locality.—February 21, 1874, Antarctic Ocean; lat. 63° 30' S., long. 88° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 32°.5. Two specimens.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture. The narrow and apically outdrawn third uropods are a very distinctive feature of this species.

The following table shows the distribution of the genus Primno as illustrated by the Challenger specimens:

1. Station 354, May 6, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. 32° 41' N., long. 36° 6' W.; tow-net. One specimen, female, a third of an inch long, mounted in Canada balsam (probably Primno macropa).

2. Station 319, February 12, 1876; South Atlantic; lat. 41° 54' S., long. 54° 48' W.; surface. One specimen, a little over a tenth of an inch long.

3. Station 318, February 11, 1876; South Atlantic; lat. 42° 32' S., long. 56° 29' W.; 2040 fathoms, tow-net at trawl. One specimen, young male, less than a fifth of an inch long, mounted in Canada balsam along with other species, including a small Podocerus falcatus, Montagu. A second specimen, differently mounted, two-fifths of an inch long.

4. January, 1874, Kerguelen Island. One specimen mounted in Canada balsam, a third of an inch long, marked “Phronima sp.”

5. Station 154, February 19, 1874; Antarctic Ocean; lat. 64° 37' S., long. 85° 49' E. Three specimens, mounted in Canada balsam, the largest one-tenth of an inch long (probably Primno antarctica).

6. February 20, 1874, Antarctic Ocean; lat. 63° 49' S., long. 87° 24' E. Two specimens, mounted in Canada balsam, the larger three-twentieths, the smaller one-tenth, of an inch long (probably Primno antarctica).

7. February 21, 1874, Antarctic Ocean; lat. 63° 30' S., long. 88° 57' E.; surface. Two specimens (Primno antarctica).

8. March 9–10, 1874, south of Australia; lat. 48° 18' S., long. 130° 4' E.; surface; One specimen (Primno menezvillei).

9. Station 159, March 10, 1874; south of Australia; lat. 47° 25' S., long. 130° 22' E. One specimen, mounted in Canada balsam (probably Primno menezvillei).

10. Station 164, June 14, 1874; east of Australia; lat. 34° 3' S., long. 152° 20' E.; surface. Three specimens (Primno latreillei).

11. Station 165, June 17, 1874; between Sydney and Wellington; lat. 34° 50' S., long. 155° 28' E. Three specimens (Primno latreillei).

12. Station 287, October 19, 1875; South Pacific; lat. 36° 32' S., long. 132° 52' W.; surface. One specimen (Primno macropa).

The range of the Challenger specimens is therefore from lat. 32° 41' N. to lat.
64° 37' S. To the range which they show from east to west there are only two localities to be added from earlier sources, namely, the waters of the Pacific off Chili, in which Guérin's type specimen was obtained, and the Atlantic, lat. 8° S., long. 46° E., which White gives for his *Primano guerinii*.

Family *Phorcidae*, Spence Bate, 1862.

Spence Bate in 1862 established the Phorcidae as the fourth family of the division Hyperina, placing it between the family Platyscelidae and the family Oxyocephalidae; in the definition of the family he includes the character "third pair of pereiopoda imperfectly developed," but as all the joints of the third pereopods are present, and some of them of unusual length, the mere fact of their tenuity can scarcely be described as imperfect development. Bovallius in 1887 gives the following diagnosis:—

"Head nearly globular, a little tumid, deeper than the body. Eyes occupying the lower parts of the sides or the whole sides of the head. First pair of antennæ fixed at the anterior side of the head; first joint of flagellum tumid, the rest subterminal. Second pair few-jointed, short, not angularly folded, fixed at the inferior side of the head. Mandibles with palp (in the males), or wanting palp (in the females). Seventh pair of pereiopoda [*Fifth Pereiopods*] reduced. Peduncles [*Uropods*] normal."

As far as I know, no description distinctly referring to the mandibles of the female in any species of this family has yet been published.

Genus *Phorcorrhaphis*, n. n. (*Phorcos*, Milne-Edwards, 1830).¹

1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 66.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1830 (p. 142). The following descriptions of new species will show that the size of the second pereopod-segment does not at any rate afford a generic character, and that the fourth pereopods

¹ *Phorcos* being preoccupied by Risso in 1826 for a genus of Mollusca, the name is altered to *Phorcorrhaphis*, from *Phorcos* and *ἀρραφός*, a needle, in reference to the needle-like third pereopod.
are by no means always longer than the third, the reverse being more probably always the case; the length of the fifth pereopods, together with their possession of a full complement of joints, makes it inappropriate to speak of them as "presque rudimentaires."

*Phorcorrhaphis zamboanga*, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXX.).

First segment of the pereon longer than the next two united.

*Eyes* obscure, probably covering the sides of the head.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The first joint of the peduncle scarcely longer than broad, perhaps representing the first two joints coalesced; a short second (or third) joint seems on the under side to be coalesced with the flagellum, of which the first joint is longer than the peduncle, tumid, tapering, the breast seemingly prepared for about fifteen transverse rows of filaments; on the upper side there is a small slender second joint affixed, which does not reach the apex of the first. The remainder missing.

*Lower Antennæ* attached below near the back of the head, much smaller than the upper; third (first free) joint once and a half as long as the fourth; fourth not broader than long; fifth about as long as the first, a setule at the lower apex; these three joints in a continuous line; the first joint of the flagellum equal in length to the last of the peduncle, half its breadth, bent down at right angles to it; the second joint minute, blunt, narrower than the first and not half its length.

*Mouth Organs* very small and feeble; the *Epistome* appears to be shallow and flat-topped; of the *Mandibles* four figures are given, one of part of a mandible in connection with the epistome, two of a mandible in connection with the maxillipeds, and one of part of a mandible flattened out and showing the dentate cutting edge, but owing to the minuteness of the objects these figures are all more or less speculative; if the appearances can be trusted the *First Maxillæ* consist each of a single long plate apically armed with a few straight spines, and the *Second Maxillæ* each of a narrow triangular unarmed plate; the *Maxillipeds* are broad, the inner plate broad, distally rounded, and smooth-edged, the outer plates folding partially round its sides and projecting not far beyond it.

*First Gnathopods* small and smooth. The first joint with convex margins, narrowest at each extremity, not so long as the four following joints together; the muscles occupying a very small space; the second joint a little curved, longer than broad, longer than the third joint; the fourth longer than the second; the fifth longer than the fourth, with both margins convex, but the front the more so; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint.

*Second Gnathopods* longer than the first, not inserted close to them, the structure very similar but the first joint narrower; the third joint as long as the second, the finger as
long as the fifth joint, slightly curved, of nearly uniform breadth till close to the apex, which is prolonged by an almost setiform nail, with a setule on the inner side.

First Peraeopods stouter than the gnathopods, and longer, with smooth margins, the first joint widening distally, the second rather longer than broad; the third longer and broader than the fourth; the fifth joint slightly curved, a little longer than the third, with an exceedingly minute pectination of the distal margin; the finger small, with the base much wider than the rest.

Second Peraeopods like the first, but longer, the third joint as long as the fifth.

Third Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles oval, very small. First joint twice as long as the branchial vesicles, rather narrowly oval, longer and considerably broader than the first joint of the preceding pair, having minute submarginal setules along the front; second joint a little longer than broad; third joint straight, narrow, longer than the first, fringed with between twenty and thirty little submarginal setules along the front; fourth joint shorter and more slender than the third, similarly furnished, its length on one side of the specimen longer than that of the first joint, on the other side shorter; fifth joint linear; armed along the front with distant microscopic spinules or setules; the tip of the narrowly tapering joint broken off, but the part remaining exceeding the length of the long third joint.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles a little longer than in the preceding pair, the limb shorter. The first joint longer than in the third pereopods and twice as broad, with a few little setules along the front, which has an occasional mark of serration, the most pronounced being at the apex; the second joint not longer than broad; the third joint nearly as broad as the first and not very much shorter, the hind margin extremely convex, the apex broadly produced downwards, with some microscopic pectination or furring of its margin, the front border with a slight serrature of six teeth and the apex acute; like the two following joints it has some tiny submarginal spinules or setules; the fourth joint much shorter than the third and little more than half the breadth, the hind margin convex, the front cut into eight or more decurrent teeth; the fifth joint a little longer than the fourth, much narrower, the front margin cut into fourteen decurrent teeth, the narrower apical border finely pectinate and having at the back two produced teeth; the finger small, tapering; the tip broken.

Fifth Peraeopods slender, longer than the gnathopods. The first joint narrowest distally, as long as the three following joints together, the muscles occupying a very small part of the joint; the second joint longer than broad; the third slender, curved, smooth like the rest of the limb; the fourth rather longer than the third; the fifth shorter than the third; the finger very small and crooked.

Pleopods.—Peduncles stout, those of the first and second pairs longer than the rami; coupling spines minute, round-headed, with only the apical pair of retroverted hooks; the cleft spine slender, rather sinuous, the two arms nearly equal; the first joint of the
inner ramus having two plumose setae on the inner margin below the left spine; the first joint of the outer ramus having on the outer margin two short setae and one long one; the inner ramus has five joints, the outer six.

**Uropods.**—Peduncles of the first pair not longer than the rami, the distal margin minutely pectinate; outer ramus shorter and narrower than the inner, the lower part of each margin cut into decurrent teeth, the upper part of the margins very finely pectinate, the inner ramus with the teeth occupying more of the margins than in the outer ramus; peduncles of the second pair scarcely as long as the outer ramus, which is much shorter and narrower than the inner, with the outer margin smooth almost to the apex, the inner margin as in the preceding pair; the outer ramus is similar to that of the first pair, a little broader; the peduncles of the third pair not longer than broad; the outer ramus the shorter, with the outer margin almost straight and smooth, the inner convex, minutely pectinate for some distance, and with five decurrent teeth not far from the acute apex; the inner ramus with rather sinuous inner margin, at first smoothly convex, then cut into three or four little decurrent teeth, below which the ramus forms two lobes, the outer little more than a third the length of the inner, with smoothly rounded apex, the inner being a little sinuous, of nearly uniform breadth to the narrowly rounded tip, at which there is a little fold of the inner margin.

**Telson** of rather peculiar form, nearly twice as long as broad, reaching to the end of the outer ramus of the third uropods and equalling in length the inner ramus, the lateral margins sinuous, so that the apical half of the telson is much narrowed, distally tapering to a narrowly rounded apex.

**Length** of the specimen, in the slightly bent position figured, a little less than one-fifth of an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 202, October 27, 1874; off Samboangan,¹ Philippine Islands; lat. 8° 32' N. long. 121° 55' E.; surface temperature, 83°. One specimen, male.

**Remarks.**—The specific name is taken from the place of capture named on the label. The rami of the third uropods are the most distinctive feature of the species. A second specimen, which must, I think, belong to this species, was taken at Station 81, July 13, 1873; North Atlantic; lat. 34° 11' N., long. 19° 52' W.; north-west of Madeira. This specimen shows the eyes occupying the sides of the head, the first flagellum joint of the upper antennae with a large brush of filaments, the second with three broad ones on the inner margin, the third with two and a setule, the fourth about as long as the second, shorter and much thinner than the third, with two setules at the tip; this last joint reaches a little beyond the apex of the first but not beyond its filaments; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments are rounded; the limbs are rather stouter than in the eastern specimen, and the fourth peraeopods have the third joint more

¹ Also spelt "Zamboanga," whence the specific name.
Phorocorrhaphis edwardsi, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXI.).

First segment of the pereon as long as the two following together; postero-lateral angles of the first pleon-segment squared, of the two following segments obtuse.

Eyes occupying the sides of the head.

Upper Antennæ similar to those of Phorocorrhaphis zamboanga, but of the three subterminal joints of the flagellum the first is the longest; the large first joint of the flagellum has a great brush of filaments.

Lower Antennæ minute as in the species just mentioned, the terminal joint of the peduncle longer than the two preceding together, and also longer than the two-jointed flagellum.

Mouth Organs very minute, not made out with sufficient distinctness for description; the general character, as might be expected, the same as in the preceding species.

First Gnathopods.—First joint elongate, oval, as long as the four following together, gland-cells large; the second joint a little longer than broad; the third a little longer than the second, with oblique distal margin; the wrist longer than the third joint, a little shorter than the hand, which is straight, with the margins very slightly convex; the finger curved, half the length of the hand, or rather more.

Second Gnathopods.—All the joints longer than in the first gnathopods, the first joint more slender, longer than the four following joints together; the wrist and hand each a little longer than the third joint; the finger almost straight, very slender, tipped with a slender nail, and with this as long as the hand.

First Peræopods longer and much stouter than the gnathopods, the margins almost entirely smooth. The first joint not much longer than that of the second gnathopods, the second longer than broad, the third longer than the fourth, subequal in length to the slightly curved fifth; the finger about half the length of the fifth joint, bent.

Second Peræopods like the first, but with most of the joints longer; the bent finger not half the length of the fifth joint.

Third Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles shorter than the first joint, narrow at the neck, widened below, with an indent in the lower margin. The limb similar to that of Phorocorrhaphis zamboanga, the first joint rather more widened near the base, with four or five little indents along the front margin, the third joint considerably longer than the first, the fifth longer than the third and much longer than the fourth. In one specimen, mounted in Canada balsam during the voyage, one of the extremely fragile
third pereopods is complete; in this, the needle-like fifth joint is more than twice the length of the fourth, fringed along the front margin with thirty or more tolerably distant setules; the finger is almost straight, about half the breadth of the apical part of the fifth joint, and perhaps not more than a tenth of the length of that joint, and yet from its tenuity having an elongate appearance; the nail is small, setule-like.

Fourth Peraeopods shorter than the third. Branchial vesicles more widened below than in the preceding pair, but not on the whole larger. First joint longer than in the preceding pair and more than twice as broad, the convex hind margin sometimes, but not always, having a little indent; the front with five or six small serration-teeth, the gland-cells large; the second joint scarcely longer than the proximal breadth, with two or three submarginal setules; the third joint expanded for gland-cells, broad except at the point of attachment, much longer than broad, but not so long as the first joint, the front margin with five or six serration-teeth, the hinder apex more produced than the front one, neither of them acute, each with a little pectination of the adjacent distal margin, stronger behind than in front; the fourth joint subequal in length to the third, only half the breadth, the front margin cut into twenty-three decurrent teeth, the hinder distal margin finely pectinate; the fifth joint as long as the first, more slender than the fourth, tapering, its front margin cut into numerous decurrent teeth; the finger minute, curved.

Fifth Peraeopods slender, longer than the gnathopods, about as long as the first pereopods; the first joint slender, longer than the third and fourth together; the second short, but longer than broad; the third curved, shorter and not broader than the fourth; the fourth rather less curved; the fifth shorter and more curved than the third; the finger minute, curved, much wider at the base than distally.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines not observed; the cleft spine with the dilated arm the longer, its dilatation unsymmetrical and followed by a much produced point; the first joint of the inner ramus has a sinuous apically pointed interlocking process, the pleopods in this and other respects being probably in close agreement with those of *Phorcorrhaphis zamboangae*; the inner ramus has six joints, the outer seven.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair shorter than the rami; the outer ramus narrower but only a little shorter than the inner, finely pectinate near the base, and cut into decurrent teeth for the greater part of each margin; the inner ramus reaching as far as the apex of the outer of the third pair, with most of the outer margin and the distal part of the inner denticulate; the peduncles of the second pair shorter than those of the first, and shorter than the rami; the outer ramus shorter and narrower than the inner, with its outer margin almost smooth, the inner denticulate, the inner ramus nearly as long as the outer of the first pair and ornamented like the inner ramus of that pair; the peduncles of the third pair widening distally, so that the distal margin equals the length, the rami longer than the peduncles, the outer shorter and much narrower than the inner, its outer margin almost smooth, the inner pectinate and denticulate, the broadly lanceolate
inner ramus having the upper part of the margins smooth, the lower part strongly denticulate.

_Telson_ triangular, as broad as long; a little longer and broader than the peduncles of the third uropods.

**Length**, in the slightly bent position figured, one-fifth of an inch.

**Locality.**—April 3, 1875; North Pacific; lat. 24° 49′ N., long. 138° 34′ E.; surface; surface temperature, 71°.5. Two specimens, male.

**Remarks.**—The specific name is given in honour of Milne-Edwards, who instituted the genus _Phorcus_. Two specimens, mounted in Canada balsam during the voyage, one of which has been referred to above, are labelled "Amphipod, surface, Australia." They are both males and evidently belong to this species. A specimen taken March 15, 1874; south of Australia; lat. 39° 45′ S., long. 140° 40′ E.; surface temperature, 60°-2, has the inner ramus of the third uropods reaching as far back as the inner ramus of the third pair, and the telson decidedly longer than broad.

_Dana’s_ _Phorcus hydacea_ , from the Atlantic, is distinguished from both the Challenger species by having the first two segments of the pereon nearly concealed. _"Phorcus Reynaudii"_ or _"Raynaudii,"_ as described by Milne-Edwards, has the second segment of the thorax or pereon "notablement plus développé qu'aucun des six autres segments," and, as described by Spence Bate, it has the fourth joint of the third pereopods longer than the third joint, the fifth of the same length and thickness as the fourth, and the finger longer than the fifth joint and of the same diameter. In _"Phorcus Lovéni,"_ Bovallius, from the Caribbean Sea, the first gnathopods are said to be as long as the second, and the first segment of the pleon is said to be shorter than the last two segments of the pereon.

The following table shows the distribution of the genus _Phorcorrhaphis_ as illustrated by the Challenger specimens:

1. Station 81, July 13, 1873; Atlantic, north-west of Madeira; lat. 34° 11′ N., long. 19° 52′ W. One specimen (_Phorcorrhaphis zamboanga_).
2. Off Australia; surface. Two specimens (_Phorcorrhaphis edwardsi_).
3. March 16, 1874; south of Australia; lat. 39° 22′ S., long. 142° 27′ E.; surface. One specimen.
4. March 15, 1874; south of Australia; lat. 39° 45′ S., long. 140° 40′ E.; surface. One specimen.
5. Station 288, October 21, 1875; South Pacific; lat. 40° 3′ S., long. 132° 58′ W.; surface. One specimen, nearly a quarter of an inch long (probably _Phorcorrhaphis zamboanga_).
6. Station 181, August 25, 1874; Pacific, between Api and Cape York; lat. 13° 50′ S., long. 151° 49′ E.; surface. Three specimens.

(200L CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1888.)

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7. Station 202, October 27, 1874; off Samboangan; lat. 8° 32' N., long. 121° 55' E. One specimen (Phorcoryrhaphis samboangaee).

8. April 3, 1875, North Pacific; lat. 24° 49' N., long. 138° 34' E.; surface. Two specimens (Phorcoryrhaphis edwardsi).

Only three other localities have been hitherto recorded for this genus, a different species coming from each locality,—Phorcus reymaudi, Milne-Edwards, from the Indian Ocean; Phorcus hyalocephalus, Dana, from the "Atlantic, latitude 1° south, longitude 18° 20' west"; and Phorcus lovéni, Bovallius, from the Caribbean Sea. Bovallius alone makes any reference to the females of this genus, and he only incidentally in giving the characters of the family; all the Challenger specimens appear to be of the male sex.

* Genus Lycacopsis, Claus, 1879.

1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 66.

For the shorter of the original definitions of this genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 493). In 1887 Claus places the genus next to Phorcus, and describes it to the following effect:—

"Form Lycwa-like, with thick deep head, elongate pereon and pleon. Segments of the pereon comparatively long, strongly imbricated, especially the two segments carrying the Gnathopods. Front antennæ of the female five-jointed, with long stilet-like terminal joint, those of the male with three-jointed flagellum. Hinder antennæ short, with hook-like bend, five-jointed, without counting the extensive basal-plate which has a joint-like distinctness. The eyes extended over almost the whole surface of the head with large pigment mass. Mandibles outdrawn, stiletto-like. Maxillipeds with large split inner plate, and broad outer plates with shell-like curvature (schalenförmig gebogenen). Gnathopods weak, simple; the first pair with large gland-cells in the dilated first joint, those of the second pair thinner and more elongate. Laminar first joint in the third and fourth pereopods comparatively elongate, that of the latter much the more extensive. Fourth pereopods very strong, much longer than the preceding pair, almost twice as long. The fourth and fifth joints of this pair considerably elongated and with pectinate front margin. Fifth pereopods feeble, but elongate, with the full number of joints. Branchial vesicles limited to the fifth and sixth segments. Peduncles of the first pair of uropods as long as the leaf-shaped rami."

Bovallius in the same year, 1887, places the genus in the family Phorcidae, to which it clearly belongs.
Lycopsis pauli, n. sp.

Head much deeper than long, deeper than the pereon; postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments squared, or with scarcely perceptible outdrawn points; the fourth pleon-segment shorter than the following composite segment.

Upper Antennæ lying directed downwards within the frontal groove of the head; first joint longer than the second; the third longer than the preceding two together, tapering, with filaments on the inner margin; the following joint short and almost linear.

Lower Antennæ placed just behind and above the mouth organs; the joint containing the gland-cone partially free, the next or third joint of the peduncle longer than the fourth, but slightly shorter than the fifth; the flagellum at right angles to the peduncle, the first joint shorter and much narrower than the last of the peduncle, the second or terminal joint not half the length of the first.

First Gnathopods.—First joint with the front margin almost straight and the hind margin nearly parallel to it, the joint being very slightly dilated above; the larger part of it occupied by the gland-cells; the second joint longer than broad, bent; the third scarcely so long as the second, the fourth rather longer than the second, with convex front margin; the fifth longer than the fourth, narrowed distally; the finger curved, strong, much more than half the length of the fifth joint, the limb seemingly smooth throughout.

Second Gnathopods.—The first joint narrower than in the first pair, with parallel margins, the front convex, the hinder concave; the second joint considerably longer than broad, the third longer than the second, the fourth not longer than the third; the fifth longer than the fourth; the finger rather longer than the hand, almost straight, with a narrow, slightly curved, acute nail.

First Peraeopods much longer and stouter than the gnathopods; the first joint straight, a very little widened below; the second joint with the hinder margin longer than the breadth of the joint; the third joint longer and broader than the fourth, with convex front margin; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, scarcely so long as the third, tapering, a little curved; the finger not half the length of the fifth joint, bulbous at the base, then suddenly narrowed and bent, the terminal part straight, tapering to a sharp point, the distal division being longer than the proximal; the limb like the gnathopods almost entirely smooth.

Second Peraeopods scarcely differing from the first, except that the joints are rather longer.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates bilobed, broader than deep. Branchial vesicles small scarcely half the length of the first joint, irregularly oval, narrower at the neck than distally. The first joint expanded but not widely, neither margin being strongly convex,
the front serrate with six distant teeth, of which the apical is the longest; the second joint a little longer than broad; the third joint narrower than in the second pereopods, straight, with three distant teeth on the front margin. The rest of the limb missing.

Fourth Pereopods much larger than the third, but not as disproportionate as in *Lyceopsis themistoides*, Claus. Branchial vesicles little larger than the preceding pair, scarcely half the length of the first joint, narrow at the neck, the remainder an oval, broad at both ends. The first joint not much longer but much more widely expanded than in the preceding pair; the front margin serrate in the same manner; the second joint a little longer than broad; the third joint straight, three-quarters of the length of the first joint, much longer than the fourth, the front margin serrate with eight or nine teeth; the hind margin smooth, except for a little apical setule; the fourth joint with the front margin divided into ten decurrent teeth, closely set; the fifth joint slightly curved, longer than the third, nearly as long as the first, the front margin slightly concave, serrate with sixteen adpressed teeth, which near the apex become longer and more distant than higher up; the finger small, the hind margin forming a tooth, beyond which the remaining quarter of the joint projects like a nail.

Fifth Pereopods.—Side-plates broader than deep, narrowly outdrawn behind. The first joint not nearly so long as the third, fourth, and fifth joints together, a little widened for gland-cells at the upper part, the front margin straight, the hinder convex till near the apex; the second joint longer than broad, the third twice the length of the second, the fourth longer than the third, the fifth longer than the fourth in one of the limbs, not longer in the other; the finger very small, with bulbous base and strongly curved termination; the total length of the limb exceeding that of the first joint of the preceding pair.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines minute; the cleft spine with unsymmetrical subapical dilatation of the longer arm; the inner ramus with four joints, the outer with five.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair reaching the end of the coalesced segment, about as long as the rami; the rami reaching nearly as far back as those of the third pair, the inner margin and lower part of the outer cut into decurrent teeth; the peduncles of the second pair reaching nearly as far as those of the first, longer than the outer, shorter than the inner, ramus; the outer ramus much shorter and narrower than the inner, seemingly with both margins smooth, the inner ramus ornamented like those of the first pair; the peduncles of the third pair little longer than broad; the outer ramus rather shorter and much narrower than the inner, smooth; the inner with teeth on less than half the outer, and more than half the inner, margin.

Telson extremely transparent, so that its boundaries are difficult to observe, very little longer than broad, the sides at first convex, then flattened, converging to a broadly rounded apex, about a third of the length being beyond the peduncles of the third uropods.
Length, at full stretch, one-tenth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 108, August 27, 1873; off St. Paul's Rocks; lat. 1° 10' N., long. 28° 23' W.; surface; surface temperature, 78°. One specimen, female, with eggs.

Remarks.—The specific name is taken from the place of capture. Bovallius describes a species of this genus, *Lycaeopsis lindbergi*, from "tropical parts of Atlantic," but it differs from the present in having the joints of the fourth pereopods very dilated, the third joint of that pair longer than the fifth; the first joint of the fifth pereopods dilated, ovate; the peduncles of the second uropods shorter than the outer ramus, the coalesced fifth and sixth segments of the pleon longer than the third uropods, and the telson nearly twice as long as the peduncles of those uropods. From *Lycaeopsis themistooides*, Claus, a specimen of which has been sent me by Dr. Bruce from the neighbourhood of Malta, the present species differs as well by its more diminutive size, as in having the fourth joint of the fourth pereopods shorter instead of longer than the third; the first joint of the fifth pereopods not quite linear, and shorter than the third, fourth, and fifth joints together; the composite segment of the pleon not shorter than the third uropods, and in some other particulars.

Family **Typhidæ**, Dana, 1852.

Milne-Edwards in 1840 established the "Tribu des Hypérines anormales" for the genera *Typhis*, *Pronoe*, and *Oxycephalus* (see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1840, p. 190). In 1852 Dana established the equivalent family Typhidæ, with additional genera distributed among three subfamilies, Typhinae, Pronoinæ and Oxycephalinae (see Note on Dana, 1852, p. 259). In 1862 Spence Bate united the first two of these subfamilies to form the family Platyscelidæ (see Note on Spence Bate, 1862, p. 337). Claus in 1879 adopted the title Platyscelidæ as the equivalent of Milne-Edwards' *Hyperina anomala*, including under it the five families, Typhidæ, Seclidæ, Pronoidæ, Lyæidæ, Oxycephalidæ (see Note on Claus, 1879, p. 490). Bovallius in 1887 drops the divisional or tribal title Platyscelidæ, but retains the five families, naming them respectively Eutyphidæ, Paraseclidæ, Pronoidæ, Tryphænidae, Oxycephalidæ (see Note on Bovallius, 1887, p. 590).

The earliest description of any species belonging to this group appears to be that given of *Oniscus gibbosus* by J. C. Fabricius in 1775 (see Notes on Fabricius, 1775, p. 40, and 1793, p. 59). This species, which was afterwards called *Gammarus gibbosus*, and which probably belongs to the Pronoidæ, is figured in the Banksian Museum among the zoological drawings by Sydney Parkinson in Captain Cook's First Voyage, with the name "*Onidium gibbosum*, T. 16. P. Sept. 7. 1768."

For the Eutyphidæ Bovallius gives the following diagnosis —
"Body very broad. Head large, deeper than the body, a little produced anteriorly. Eyes large, occupying the whole sides of the head. First pair of antennæ fixed at the under-side of the head; first joint of flagellum tumid, the rest of flagellum subterminal. Second pair fixed at the under-side of the head, angularly folded (\textit{t}) or wanting (?). Mandibles with palp. Femora of fifth, sixth and seventh pairs of perciopoda [first joint of \textit{Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peraeopods}] transformed into perfect opercula. Seventh pair [\textit{Fifth Peraeopods}] reduced."

\textbf{Genus \textit{Platyscelus}, Spence Bate, 1861.}

1831. \textit{\textit{a}}, Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie.
1855. \textit{\textit{a}}, \textit{(pars)}, Gosse, Manual of Marine Zoology, pt. i.

For the original definition of the genus \textit{Typhis}, see Note on Risso, 1816 (p. 97). For the brief original definition of \textit{Platyscelus}, see Note on Spence Bate, 1861 (p. 327).

\textsuperscript{1} "\textit{Platyscelus Batei}," Streets, 1857, with the wrists of the gnathopods not produced and neither wrists nor hands serrated, cannot belong to this genus, unless based on an incompletely developed specimen.
For the short definition of *Eutyphe*, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 490). Since *Thyropus*, Dana, clearly coincides, as indicated by Bovallius, with *Titanyscelus*, Claus, while *Dithyris*, Dana, is involved in much doubt (being considered by Bovallius to be the same as *Hemityphis*, Claus, and by Claus himself to be the same as *Eutyphe*), the name *Platy- scelus* remains as the earliest synonym of the preoccupied *Typhus.* It is unfortunate that *Platy scelus* should come so near to two earlier names, *Platyscelis* and *Platyscelum,* but it is not for all that the same as either. It has also the advantage of being explanatory of the title Platyscelide, which Claus has adopted for the group, at the head of which this genus in right of priority may be considered to stand.

*Platy scelus ovoides* (Risso?).

1887. " " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 35, Taf. i. figs. 1–11, Taf. ii. figs. 1, 2, Taf. iii. figs. 1–3.

The depression in the front of the head between the eyes and the rostral triangle not transverse as in *Platy scelus armatus,* but triangular.

*Eyes.*—The lower division approaching the rostrum more closely than in the species just mentioned.

*The Second Gnathopods,* the *Third, Fourth,* and *Fifth Perexopods,* the *Uropods* and *Telson,* as well as the general appearance of the specimen, agree so completely with Claus' figures and description of *Eutyphe ovoides,* that, though its place of capture is so distant from the localities hitherto recorded for the species, there seems no reason to doubt the identification. The *First Gnathopods* were not examined. The third joint in the first, second and third perexopods is here relatively much shorter than in the species next described. In the *Fourth Perexopods* the middle part of the hind margin is setuliferous, but this part is not straight, as it is in *Thyropus ovoides,* Spence Bate.

*Uropods.*—Peduncles of the first pair with the outer margin and outer part of the distal margin pectinate, the outer ramus a little shorter and narrower than the inner, having its outer margin pectinate, and the distal margin on the inner side of the minute apex also pectinate, but much more finely; the inner ramus has the margins pectinate distally, more finely on the outer than on the inner side; peduncles of the second pair very short, the outer ramus almost smooth, decidedly shorter and much narrower than the inner, having its broad distal margin finely pectinate on either side of the minute apex; the third pair with the outer ramus much shorter and narrower than the inner, not apically widened, pectinate near the apex, more on the inner than on the outer margin; the inner ramus coalesced with the peduncle, pectinate along almost all the outer margin and on the lower part of the inner, apically acute though widened a little above the apex, not reaching quite to the narrowly rounded apex of the telson.
Length.—From the front of the head to the end of the third pleon-segment the specimen measured almost half an inch.

Locality.—Station 243, June 26, 1875; North Pacific; lat. 35° 24' N., long. 166° 35' E.; deep tow-net. One specimen, female with numerous eggs.

Remarks.—On various parts the specimen has slightly swollen blotches, probably caused by some parasite.

In Dithyra faba, Dana, the first joint of the fourth pereopods is represented with the terminal part outdrawn as in this species, but it would be rash to identify the two on the existing evidence. Whether Risso's Typhis ovoides and Spence Bate's Thyropus ovoides are really the same species as Claus' Eutypis ovoides is still perhaps open to question. Platyscelus intermedius, G. M. Thomson, from New Zealand, seems scarceley if at all distinguishable from Platyscelus ovoides.

Platyscelus armatus (Claus) (Pl. CLXXXII).

1887. Eutypis armatus, Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 36, Taf. ii. figs. 3-15.

Head broad, with downward bent, triangular rostrum, the apex of which is wedge-like; a depression crosses the front of the head just below the eyes and above the rostral triangle; the pleon is of great breadth, its first two segments extremely short, especially at the centre; the first three segments of the pleon with oblique lateral depressions; the fifth and sixth segments and the telson coalesced, forming an equilateral triangle, the sides of which neatly fit the straight section of the hind margin in the first joint of the fourth pereopods; the apex of the first joint of the third pereopods reaches the rostral point of the head, the animal being thus able to assume a compact egg-shape, but having the side-plates of the fourth, fifth, and sixth pleon-segments projecting, those of the fifth segment most prominently and sharply.

Eyes large, divided by a narrow central line, occupying all the surface of the head except the front portion already indicated; in each eye a lower division is indistinctly marked off from the much larger dorsal, the lower division not reaching as far as the rostrum.

Upper Antennæ (of the male).—The first joint of the peduncle longer than broad, the second short; the first joint of the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, strongly bent, the convex margin thickly beset with long hair-like filaments, not itself projecting beyond the base of the next joint, which is about twice as broad as long, carrying a few pairs of filaments; the next joint shorter, and not half as wide, with a pair of filaments below the centre, then narrowing; the fourth joint not present in the specimen examined.
Lower Antennæ (of the male).—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle forming a narrow neck, then widening till near the apex, which, however, is wider than the neck, the edges smooth; the fourth joint less than twice as long as the third, widened at the distal end; the fifth joint rather shorter than the fourth; the first joint of the flagellum less than a third of the length of the last of the peduncle, the second joint a very little shorter than the first.

Mandibles.—The trunk sinuous, the palp attached behind the centre; the cutting edge with a rounded strongly projecting tooth at the upper corner, in the left mandible the lower corner also projecting a very little flatly with denticulate edge, the intermediate space striated and very minutely denticulate; each mandible has a secondary plate, triangular, with the front edge closely adjoining that of the principal plate and very similar to it but of smaller extent; on the left mandible there is an additional plate overlapping the lower part of the secondary one, to which it is similar but smaller and with undenticulate edge; the first joint of the palp is considerably the longest, the second a little longer than the third.

First Maxillæ.—The single plate has four teeth at the distal end of the inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—The outer plates broad, with sinuous inner margin and the apex rounded, distally carrying a few setules.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates with the lower front angle acute, to which there runs a ridge of the inner surface. First joint narrow near the base, then widening a little abruptly with convex front margin carrying distant setules or slender spines; second joint with such spines on the lower part of the hind margin; third joint wrist-like, with slender spines along the hind margin, a few on the surfaces and on the lower part of the front margin; the wrist longer and much broader than the hand, with slender spines distributed as on the preceding joint, but not on the lower part of the denticulate hind margin; the produced hinder apex forms a broad triangle, not as long as the hand, having a dozen little teeth on the inner or front margin; the hand has about fifteen little teeth on the hind margin, and two or three on the apex; the finger is minute, little curved.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates with the lower hinder angle rounded and produced a little backwards. The first joint longer than in the preceding pair, with the front margin concave; the third joint longer than in the first gnathopods, and the wrist considerably longer though but little broader, with numerous spines on the inner surface, the produced apex nearly as long as the hand, with about twenty teeth on the inner edge; the hand a little longer than in the preceding pair, with about twenty denticles on the hind margin, and two or three on the apex; the finger as in the first pair.

First Peropods.—Branchial vesicles very large. First joint longer than that of the second gnathopods, with a narrow neck, then widened, with convex hind margin; second joint longer than broad; third joint curved, elongate but shorter than the first joint, the
front margin convex, the hinder concave, the joint much narrower and more elongate and with the gland-cells less conspicuous than in *Platyscelus ovoides*; the fourth joint shorter and narrower than the third, less curved; the fifth joint straight, much shorter than the fourth; the finger small, narrow, curved, folding closely against the apical part of the fifth joint, which at first bulges a little and is then narrowed, carrying one or two quite minute spines or spine-like processes.

*Second Peraeopods* very similar to the first.

*Third Peraeopods.*—Side-plates forming a strong acutely projecting process; within them there is a small triangular process pointing backwards. First joint two and a half times as long as broad, with the hind margin forming a long bow, the front a little sinuous, faintly serrate, considerably longer than all the remaining joints together, much of the surface showing scale-like sculpture; the third joint stouter and a little longer than the fourth; the fourth with a little pectination at the distal part of the front margin; the fifth rather longer than the fourth, with the front margin finely pectinate; the finger minute.

*Fourth Peraeopods.*—First joint longer and very much broader than in the preceding pair, with the front margin much excavate to receive the convex hind margin of the first joint of the third peraeopods, the hind margin very convex at the upper part; then nearly straight, channelled, with a short longitudinal groove of the sculptured surface near and in front of the top of the channelled part, of which the inner margin is fringed with setules; second joint short and bent, considerably above the broad distal margin of the first, and not reaching its hind margin; the third joint longer and broader than the fourth, having the front margin pectinate with teeth which as they approach the apex are retroverted, the apex very slightly produced; the fourth joint armed like the third, the apex not produced; the fifth joint little more than a third as long and less than a third as wide as the fourth, straight, nearly smooth but with some extremely minute pectination of the front margin; finger not observed. This limb and the preceding are figured from the inner surface. In fig. *p*.*p.*4, the fifth joint is missing only from a defect in the specimen; the groove of the first joint shows through from the outer surface.

*Fifth Peraeopods.*—The first joint as long as that of the second gnathopods, of tolerably uniform breadth, curved so that the front margin is somewhat concave; the hinder convex; at the extremity of the front margin there are two or three quite minute terminal joints.

*Pleopods.*—The peduncles stout, strongly produced into a rounded lobe on the inner side, the very small coupling spines being placed above this lobe; the eleventh spine not very strong, with subequal arms, one of them having a slight subapical dilatation; the inner ramus with thirteen or fourteen joints, the outer with fourteen or fifteen.

*Uropods.*—Peduncles of the first pair shorter than the rami, widening distally, set as far apart as possible, the outer margin and outer corner of the distal margin pectinate;
the rami nearly equal, the inner a little the longer, the outer with the outer margin and lower part of the inner pectinate and a small pointed apex, the inner similar, except that of the outer margin only the lower part is pectinate; the peduncles of the second pair little longer than broad; the outer ramius about as large as one of the preceding, the inner considerably larger; peduncles of the third pair not longer than broad; outer ramius shorter than the inner, with smooth outer and pectinate inner margin, the inner ramius apparently coalesced with the peduncle, both margins pectinate for most of their length, the pointed apex not quite reaching the end of the telson.

_Telson_, reckoning from the bases of the third uropods, broader than long, triangular, with rounded apex, the margins continuous with those of the coalesced segment.

_Length_ of the figured specimen, in its folded position, two-fifths of an inch.

_Localities._—April 3, 1875, North Pacific, between New Guinea and Japan; lat. 24° 49' N., long. 138° 34' E.; surface; surface temperature, 71°5. Two specimens.

April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 17° 47' N., long. 28° 28' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73°. One specimen, half an inch long with the pleon flexed. (Figs. cp.A. and maz.2A.) With this were taken two smaller specimens, not having the acutely projecting side-plates, yet probably belonging to this species, and either presenting one of the stages of growth, or being, as Claus suggests in his description of _Eutyphis inermis_, a smaller unarmed variety.

April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 18° 8' N., long. 30° 5' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73°7. One specimen, with the acute side-plates, and one specimen unarmed.

_Platyscelus rissoinx_, Spence Bate.

1862. _Platyscelus Rissoinx_, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 329, pl. lii. figs. 9, 8l, 8b, 8c, 8h, 8i.¹

The species, at least as represented by the Challenger specimen, has a strong resemblance to _Platyscelus ovoides_ (Risso ?) and also to _Platyscelus armatus_ (Claus), with which latter species Claus supposed Spence Bate's species might be identical, but our specimen is a large one and yet is without the acutely projecting side-plates, which seem to be a distinguishing character of the adult _Platyscelus armatus_; the following particulars may be noticed:—

_Lower Antennae_ not as in the type specimen with "the first three joints subequal," but with the first free joint longer than all the following joints together, the second and third subequal to one another, the fourth much more slender than the third and only half its length; there is also a minute fifth joint tipped with a little setule.

¹ Though from the numbering the figures 8b to 8i appear to refer to "_Thyropus ferox_" (Milne-Edwards), it is clear from the descriptions that they refer to _Platyscelus rissoinx_; the figures which Milne-Edwards gives of the gnathopods of his _Typhis ferox_ are quite different and are not copied in the British Museum Catalogue, which gives only the full figure and the upper antennae of that species.
First Gnathopods.—The wrist apically squared rather than produced.

Second Gnathopods.—The wrist broader as well as much longer than that of the first pair, the hand, when bent against it, not reaching at all beyond the apex of the wrist's process.

First and Second Peræopods.—The first joint with elongate neck.

Third Peræopods.—Front margin of the first joint not at all serrulate, the fifth joint much shorter than the fourth.

Fifth Peræopods.—The first joint a little narrowed apically.

Uropods.—The rami of the first pair are broad, abruptly narrowed distally, the outer ramus rather shorter than the inner (not, as in Spence Bate's description, equal); of the second pair the proportions were not ascertained (Spence Bate gives the rami equal). In the third pair the apex of the longer inner ramus reaches beyond the telson as in Claus' figure of Platyscelus armatus.

Length, sixth-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 172a, July 22, 1874; off Tongatabu; lat. 20° 56' S., long. 175° 11' W.; 240 fathoms; surface temperature, 75°. One specimen, female, containing numerous young ones.

Remarks.—The species is separated from the Mediterranean Platyscelus ovoides by details of the third and fourth peræopods, in the third pair the first joint having its front margin almost completely smooth instead of finely serrate, and in the fourth pair the first joint having the slit on the outer surface extremely small instead of tolerably long, its position corresponding with that in Platyscelus armatus.

The young show some curious differences from the young of Risso's species as figured by Claus. The head corresponds with that described by Spence Bate for the young of his Platyscelus serratus, being long and narrow, tapering anteriorly. The mouth organs bulge conspicuously on the under side of the head.

The Upper or Anterior Antennæ are situated on the under surface of the head very near the rounded apex, which is folded under; the first joint thick, longer than broad, the second narrower, not longer than broad, the third much smaller than the second, carrying an apical setule; the first joint of the flagellum nearly as long as the first of the peduncle, with a subapical group of four short filaments, the second joint shorter with four long filaments at the truncate apex, one longer than the other three.

The Lower Antennæ are attached far back, a little above and in front of the base of the mouth organs; the first joint is rather long, the second and third shorter, these three presumably constituting the peduncle; the two following joints are much shorter and slenderer, about equal in length, the terminal one tipped with four filaments, the penultimate having a single subapical filament.

The Gnathopods are peculiar; the first joint is, as in the adult, the longest, it is
distally much widened; the second is longer than the third; the third has a long slender spine at the hind apex; the fourth or wrist is distally narrowed, with a spine at the apex of the hind margin, and a concave distal margin projecting behind the hand; the hand is much narrower than the wrist, with a short, convex hind margin, while the front is prolonged tongue-like in front of the slender curved finger, the acute apex of which projects a little beyond it, and has an adjacent cilium.

The Peropods are very like those figured by Claus for the young of Platyscelus ovoides.

The First and Second Peropods have the first joint rather dilated, the second joint about as long as the fourth, the third a little longer than either, with a seta or slender spine at the hind apex; the fifth joint is longer than the third, which, like the fourth, has the slender spine of the hind margin above the apex; the finger is slender, curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

The Third Peropods have the first joint more dilated than in the following pairs; the second joint is longer than the fourth, about equal to the fifth, the third is longer than the second, these four having each a subapical spine or seta on the front margin, the fifth also one at the apex behind; the finger is curved, with a little acute nail; much more than half as long as the fifth joint.

Fourth Peropods shorter than the third or fifth; the first joint as long as the other joints together, with the hind margin convex, the front nearly straight; the second joint a little longer than broad, shorter than the fourth joint; the third joint longer than the fourth; the fifth joint shorter than the fourth, and abruptly very much narrower, quite unlike the fifth joint in any of the other limbs; the finger is minute, appearing to form a sharp but very short point in front, behind which there is a fold of the finger scarcely longer than the front, with a cilium in the bend. The second, third, and fourth joints have each a subapical seta, but much smaller than in the preceding limbs.

Fifth Peropods elongate; the first joint narrower than in the preceding pair, the second joint longer than broad; the third longer than the second, the fourth than the third, the fifth than the fourth; the fifth is slightly narrowed at the neck and apex; the finger is very small, horseshoe-shaped, retractile, capable of lying completely within the narrow truncate apex of the fifth joint.

Pleopods.—Peduncles not longer than the rami. The two coupling spines well-developed; each ramus consisting of two joints, the first broad and long, with a plumose seta at each apex, the second short, as broad as its length, with the usual two apical setae; there is a small cleft spine near the top of the inner margin of the first joint of the inner ramus.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair as long as the inner ramus; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, both almost smooth, narrowing to rounded apices; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the inner ramus; the outer ramus rather shorter than in the first pair; peduncles of the third pair as long as the short outer ramus; the inner ramus
is longer and broader than the outer, and broader than any of the other rami; in this(pair each ramus has a cillum or setule at the rounded apex. None of the rami are here long and acute as represented by Claus and Spence Bate for the young of the species which they describe.

_Telson_ almost circular, reaching a little beyond the pedunules of the third uropods.

_Length._—About a fifteenth of an inch.

_Platyscelus serratulus_, n. n.

1887. " " Claus, Die Platyscediden, p. 37, Taf. iii. figs. 5-14.

The rostral angle produced, the segments imbricated.

_Lower Antennae_, of the male, with the second joint of the flagellum rather longer than the first.

_Epistome_, as in the other species, forming a shallow dome, much broader than deep.

_Maxillipeds._—The outer plates very broad, the inner plate having two little embedded spinules below the centre of the distal margin.

_First and Second Perexopods._—Third joint not very elongate, not much longer than the fourth, the gland-cells not conspicuous; fourth joint not much longer than the fifth.

_Third Perexopods._—The third joint slightly longer than the fourth.

_Fourth Perexopods._—The first joint has a much longer slit on the outer surface than is found in *Platyscelus armatus* or *Platyscelus rissoinix*.

_Localities._—April 28, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. 17° 47' N., long. 28° 28' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73°. One specimen.

Station 348, April 9, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. 3° 10' N., long. 14° 51' W.; surface to 200 fathoms; surface temperature, 84°. Four specimens, the largest, a male, under one-fifth of an inch long; in this specimen the fifth pereopods have a minute tubercular second joint, and no third joint; as in the specimen last mentioned the telson is distally more narrowed than in Claus' figure.

Station 106, August 25, 1873; between St. Vincent and St. Paul's Rocks; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; surface to 40 fathoms; surface temperature, 78°.8. One specimen, female, a fifth of an inch long. In the fifth pereopods there are two small terminal joints, the end one longer and thinner than the penultimate.

Station 108, August 27, 1873; off St. Paul's Rocks; lat. 1° 10' N., long. 28° 23' W.; surface; surface temperature, 78°. One specimen.

_Remarks._—Claus, who identifies *Platyscelus serratus*, Spence Bate, with *Eutyphe ovoides*, Risso, himself establishes a new species with the name *Eutyphe serratus*; as the generic name *Platyscelus* is here allowed its right of priority, an alteration is at the
same time required of the preoccupied specific name. Bovallius, in his Systematical List of the Hyperina, does not mention Claus' *Eutypnis serratus*, perhaps considering it to be the same with *Typhis fecus*, Milne-Edwards, 1830, figured in the Annales des Sciences naturelles, t. xx. pl. xi. figs. 8–18. If those figures, however, may be trusted, the present species, though agreeing in respect of the lower antennae of the male and in various other points, differs in several particulars; in the first gnathopods the process of the wrist, which is pectinately toothed along both margins, at its base is closely adjacent to the hand, not separated from it by a space; in the second gnathopods the third joint is more out-bowed in front, and the wrist has the distal process as long as the proximal part; the third joint of the first pereopods is of less proportional length; and whereas in Milne-Edwards' figure the rami of the third uropods are subequal, the inner if anything the shorter, in Claus' species the outer ramus is much shorter and narrower than the inner, which is only feebly jointed to the peduncle, if not coalesced with it; the telson is also broader at the base than the length in Claus' species, but the reverse in Milne-Edwards'. In the Challenger specimen the apex of the telson is a little narrowed, not broadly rounded as in Claus' figure.

**Genus Hemityphis, Claus, 1879.**


For Claus' definition of *Hemityphis*, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 491). The points by which Claus distinguishes *Eutypnis* from *Hemityphis* are simply, that in *Eutypnis* (*Platyscelus*) the two terminal joints of the hinder male antennae are very short, and the outer plates of the maxillipeds are slightly concave on the inner margin, while in *Hemityphis* the two terminal joints of the hinder male antennae are long (though notably shorter than the two preceding joints), and the inner margins in the maxillipeds are deeply concave.

Bovallius in 1887 identifies *Hemityphis* with *Dithyris*, Dana, but without giving his reasons. Claus has pointed out that Dana established his genus *Dithyris* on a damaged specimen of the female sex, and suggests that the type species, *Dithyris faba*, may be the same as his own *Eutypnis inermis*. Dana's figures and descriptions do not in fact supply the means of deciding whether he was dealing with a species of *Platyscelus* or *Hemityphis*. The figure, which he gives as representing either the first or the second pereopod, by the straight downward-pointed finger is rather in agreement with *Hemityphis* than with *Platyscelus*, but on so minute a detail it is impossible to lay much stress, where it has not been observed for a special purpose. According to Dana
the first pereopod in his species is a little longer than the second, whereas both in *Platyscelus* and *Hemityphis* the reverse is the case; this would tend to show either that Dana’s genus is different from both those mentioned, or that no extreme weight is to be given to his accuracy in minutiae. The long pereon shown in the full figure of *Dithyurus faba* is more like that of a species of *Platyscelus* than it is to those hitherto figured of *Hemityphis*, and, in the absence of other evidence, it seems just that *Hemityphis*, Claus, which can be perfectly well recognised, should hold its place, and that the name, *Dithyurus*, Dana, should stand aside until some species has been found to correspond with Dana’s definition.

*Hemityphis tenuimanus*, Claus (Pl. CLXXXIII.).


The *Head* broad, sloping a little downwards and forwards, the rostral angle not projecting but folded underneath; the pereon with evenly convex sides as viewed from above, all the seven segments very short, so that all of them together at the centre of the back do not equal the length of the head or one-third the length of the pleon; on the other hand the greatest width of the animal is at the centre of the pereon; the first three segments of the pleon are long, the first about as broad as the head, the two following successively narrower; the sides are carinate, the hind borders below the carina being emarginate; the fourth segment is much shorter but not much narrower than the third; the fifth and sixth segments and the telson are coalesced, forming a triangular piece, of which the sides are a little convex near the base, slightly interrupted at the insertion of the third uropods, but otherwise converging in a nearly straight course to the narrowly rounded apex.

*Eyes* large, leaving the front of the head and a small triangular space behind free, the lower division of the eye much smaller than the upper, not projecting so far forward, and with smaller ocelli.

*Upper Antennae* placed very close together on either side of the rostral point, and projecting very slightly beyond the head; first joint of the peduncle cylindrical, rather longer than broad, second and third joints obscure or obsolete; first joint of the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, bent abruptly at right angles to it, fringed on the inner side with a great number of rows of filaments, set so closely as to make a thick brush which streams out beyond the succeeding joints; the distal end of the joint is itself a little produced on the inner side, with a rounded apex; the next joint is very small, about twice as long as broad, carrying several filaments, and reaching a little
beyond the apex of the preceding joint; the succeeding joint is about half as long and
broad, with two or three apical filaments, and followed by a minute terminal joint.

Lower Antennae (in the male).—The third (first free) joint of the peduncle moderately
thick and long, slightly curved, narrowing distally; the fourth joint very slender, very
much longer than the preceding, thickening distally; the fifth joint similar to the fourth,
subequal in length, less thickened distally; the first joint of the flagellum is longer than
the third joint of the peduncle, thinner than the fifth, and about two-thirds of its length;
the second joint of the flagellum is almost as thick and long as the first.

Mandibles.—The small cutting edge has an oblique finely dentate margin, that of the
one mandible more oblique than that of the other; the secondary plates similar to the
primary, but not quite so large; the palp is set far back, with the first joint longer than
the second or third, but not equal to both together, the third is about equal in length to
the second, but narrower.

First Maxille with three little teeth close-set on the inner margin near the apex.

Second Maxille broader than the first, with narrow apex.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate is very short, rather broad; the outer plates are
broad, the outer margins very convex, the inner sinuous; the apices narrowly rounded.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, the lower front corner forming a somewhat
acute angle, nearly bisected by a ridge on the under side. The first joint reaching much
beyond the side-plate, widening till near the distal end, then narrowing, the front margin
convex, carrying a few setules, the hind margin more convex than the front, with a
setule a little above the apex; the second joint short, with one or two setules on the hind
margin; the third joint longer than the second, distally widened, with three setules on
the lower half of the front margin, and one at the apex of the hinder; the wrist not wider
than the third joint, but longer even without the triangular process at the end of the
slightly sinuous, finely denticulate, hind margin; the narrow, curved, somewhat tapering
hand is longer than the front, but shorter than the hind, margin of the wrist, less than
twice the length of the process, its front margin convex, its hinder slightly concave, and
like the margin of the process which faces it scarcely denticulate; the finger is very short
and slender, less than a third of the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates with the lower front corner rounded. The
branchial vesicles large, of very thin texture. The first joint rather longer than in the
preceding pair, with the front margin concave except at the two ends, the hind margin
very convex; the other joints are nearly as in the first gnathopods, but the third joint is
a little longer and narrower, with several setules along the hind margin, the wrist has
the front margin shorter, the hind margin longer and straighter, with two or three setules
on the proximal half, and forming a longer process, serrate on both edges. In the first
joint there are gland-cells, in both pairs of gnathopods.

First Peraeopods.—The side-plates similar to the preceding pair. The branchial
(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1888.)
vesicles of great size. The first joint very similar in shape to that in the second gnathopods, but with the muscles more strongly developed, the greatest breadth some distance above the distal end, the sides smooth; the second joint longer than broad; the third joint longer than the fourth or fifth, widest not far from the base, the front margin convex, the hinder slightly euneave; the fourth joint a little curved, wider than the fifth, but scarcely so long; the fifth having some fine denticulation at the hinder apex; the finger curved, very short and thin, at the base narrower than the fifth joint, and almost immediately abruptly narrowing.

Second Peropods very similar to the first, but with the second, third, fourth, and fifth joints considerably longer.

Third Peropods.—Side-plates deeper behind than in front, with a strong triangular tooth on the inner side at about the middle of the lower part, directed backwards. Branchial vesicles not so large as the first joint. The first joint more than twice as long as broad, the hind margin evenly convex, the front sinuous, the chief concavity being below the centre, the distal part curling round below the second joint; the plate is narrowest at the two extremities, having its greatest width near the centre; the remaining joints folded back against its inner surface do not reach the top; the second is short, the third longer than the fourth, the fifth longer than either, having its convex hind margin produced into a minute spike; the front margin is minutely pectinate in the third, fourth, and fifth joints; the finger is rather longer than in the preceding feet, with the hind margin a little jagged.

Fourth Peropods.—The side-plates with the hind margin longer than the front, the two nearly parallel. The branchial vesicles broad, not nearly so long as the first joint. The first joint larger than in the preceding pair, the lower part a little narrower than the upper, the upper part of the hind margin strongly convex, the lower half where the margin is double nearly straight; near the lower end of the convex part there is a very small slit on the outer surface; the front margin is for the most part euneave, the lower margin slightly oblique, rounded in front; a strip along the front and lower margins has a striated appearance, observable also round much of the border of the first joint in the third peropods; the remaining joints together equal about one-third the length of the first; the second joint short, attached some way up and within the hind margin of the first; the third joint very long, the front margin a little longer than the hinder, forming a small apical triangle, and strongly pectinate almost from the base to the tip; the fourth joint narrower than the third and little more than half its length, similarly pectinate, narrowing distally; the fifth joint, which is the last, slender, acute, more than half the length of the fourth, finger-like.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates small, triangular, deeper than broad, the apex not reaching nearly as far as the lower border of the preceding pair. The limb consisting of a single joint, laminar, almost crescent-like, bending across the top of the preceding limb
on the inner side; there is a small incision just above the apex of the convex hind margin, followed by a little rounded lobe, as if a second joint had been thought of, and the intention abandoned; the front margin is concave except where it curves round to this lobe.

Pleopods.—The peduncles strong, with a deep lobe at the inner end of the lower margin; the two coupling spines small, with circular heads, the rims of which are denti-culate; the cleft spine short and strong, the arms subequal; the joints of the rami numbering ten or eleven on the inner, eleven or twelve on the outer.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair widening distally, very slightly longer than the rami, pectinate on the outer margin and outer half of the lower margin; the outer ramus long oval, but with apex somewhat angular, the outer margin and lower part of the inner pectinate; the inner slightly shorter and narrower, being flattened on its outer side, almost smooth; the peduncles of the second pair starting almost from the same point as the preceding but scarcely half their length; the outer ramus elongate oval, narrow, and almost pointed at each end; the inner ramus longer than the outer or than any of the other rami, widening distally, and ending in an obtuse angle; the peduncles of the third pair very small, attached below the middle of the composite segment, at the point where the part of it belonging to the telson may be supposed to begin; the rami nearly like those of the second pair, but considerably smaller, and the inner having its outer side the straighter; this ramus reaches just beyond the telson, while the outer ramus just reaches beyond the inner ramus of the first pair, but not so far as the outer ramus of that pair.

The Telson has been already described.

Length of the specimen figured in lateral view three-tenths of an inch; length of specimen A. a quarter of an inch. Both males.

Locality.—March 15, 1874, 100 miles South of Australia; lat. 39° 45' S., long. 140° 40' E.; surface; surface temperature, 60°-2. Nine specimens. In these specimens the shortness of the peraeon, especially dorsally, and a somewhat more depressed habit of body, with greater obliquity of the head, induced me for a long time to place them under a separate specific name.

March 16, 1874, 50 miles south of Australia; lat. 39° 22' S., long. 142° 27' E.; surface; surface temperature, 61°. Six specimens.

April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 17° 47' N., long. 28° 28' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73°. Seven specimens, shorter and stouter than those from the waters south of Australia.

From this same locality there were also obtained thirteen specimens probably belonging to this species, but in a damaged condition, twelve of them having entirely lost the third and fourth pereopods.
Genus *Paratyphis*, Claus, 1879.


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 491). Some modification will be required for the inclusion of the species "*Paratyphes Thédi*" added to the genus by Bovallius, for in that species "the short and weak chela-process of the wrist," mentioned by Claus, is wanting to the second gnathopods, and the side-plates of the third peraeopods are without inner tooth-process. The new species, *Paratyphis promontorii*, is also without any process of the wrist in the second gnathopods.

For distinguishing the genus from the other genera of the family Typhidae, Claus gives the characters:

"The First Gnathopods without, the Second with quite rudimentary, ehela. The two terminal joints of the hinder male antennæ of moderate length."

*Paratyphis promontorii*, n. sp.

In general form agreeing with *Paratyphis maculatus*, Claus.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The peduncle and first two joints of the flagellum as in the species just mentioned, the two terminal joints missing.

*Lower Antennæ.*—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle curved at the base, about half as long as the following joint, which is rather longer than the fifth; the first joint of the flagellum is more than half as long as the last of the peduncle, and the following joint about as long as the third joint of the peduncle.

*Upper Lip* forming an arched dome.

*Mandibles.*—The trunk tolerably broad behind the palp, in front of it long and narrow, with nearly straight upper and sinuous under margin; the upper margin is continuous with the projecting tooth of the cutting edge, which is divided into about twenty minute denticles; on the left mandible there is a secondary plate, similar to the principal but rather smaller; the first joint of the palp is the longest and broadest, but not so long as the two following together; the third joint is longer than the second, slightly curved, not acute.

*First Maxille.*—The four teeth near the top of the inner margin are very small; the apex of the plate is narrowly rounded.

*Second Maxille.*—In these the apex appears to be acute.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plate broader at the base than the length, with two little embedded spinules at the centre of the slightly convex broad distal margin; the outer
plates broad, their inner margins almost meeting; there are a few little setules on the surface.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates with the lower front angle acute. The first joint long and straight, longer than the remaining joints together, with gland-cells; the second joint a little longer than broad, with a slender spine on the hind margin; the third joint shorter but rather broader than the fourth, with a slender spine above the apex of the convex front margin, and three such spines on the hind margin; the wrist similarly armed and having also two or three surface-spinules; the hind margin is straight, seemingly a little pectinate, the front margin scarcely convex, so that the joint is of nearly uniform breadth throughout, and projects a little on either side of the hand, which is much narrower and shorter, tapering, armed with a few hairs; the finger straight, acute, about a quarter of the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods very similar to the first, but the first joint is longer and somewhat curved; the third joint is rather longer than the wrist, which is a little broader but not longer than that of the first pair, with more spines along the hind margin; the apex is not in the least produced; the hand is a little larger than in the first gnathopods but of the same shape.

First Perexopods much longer than the gnathopods; the first and second joints very like those of the second gnathopods but rather stronger; the third joint rather elongate, slightly curved, longer than the fourth, having two spinules at the upper and one at the lower part of the concave hinder margin; the fourth joint longer than the fifth, slightly curved; the fifth joint distally narrowed, having a few setules and some very minute pectination along the almost straight hind margin; finger slender, about a third or a fourth the length of the fifth joint, a little bent.

Second Perexopods similar to the first, but with the joints more elongate except the finger.

Third Perexopods.—Side-plates not broader than deep, the lower hinder angle much rounded, the inner process not very large, a little bent, directed more downwards than backwards. The first joint elongate, much more than twice as long as the greatest breadth, longer than all the other joints together, the hind margin not very strongly convex, the front sinuous, produced in a rounded point a little below the hind margin; the short second joint lying across the narrow hinder part of the distal margin of the first joint; the third joint long, narrow, straight; the fourth equal to the third in length; the fifth rather shorter than the fourth, a little curved, and like the two preceding joints with insignificant armature; the finger small, acute, not a fifth the length of the preceding joint.

Fourth Perexopods.—The first joint longer and broader than that of the preceding pair, the front margin concave, the upper part of the hind margin very convex, below this the joint narrows, with straight hind margin nearly parallel to the front but not
reaching so low; the longitudinal groove as described in the account of the genus; the second joint is short and bent, not reaching the hind margin, below the middle of the straight part of which it is placed; the remaining joints are just long enough to reach the top of the straight part; the third joint longer than the following joints together, pectinate, with backward turned teeth along the front margin, the apex of which is acutely triangular, produced to about a third of the length of the following joint; fourth joint much narrower than the third, with smaller teeth along the front and no produced apex; the fifth joint finger-like, about half the length and breadth of the fourth, the front margin straight, having a decurrent setule which does not reach quite to the acute apex, the hind margin convex.

Fifth Pereopods.—Side-plates triangular. The limb very thin in texture and transparent; the first joint curved, narrow at the base and still more narrow at the apex, the hind margin strongly convex till close to the apex, the front margin less strongly concave; the minute second joint not longer than broad; the third joint and narrow, almost straight, a little clubbed at the end, this filiform appendage being bent back against the first joint, and equaling nearly a quarter of its length.

Pleopods.—Joints of the rami eight to nine in number.

Uropods.—Pedicules of the first pair curving inwards, strongly pectinate on the outer margin and outer apex, about as long as the rami, which are nearly equal, the inner slightly the longer, in each the outer margin closely pectinate, the inner margin except near the base slightly serrate; pedicules of the second pair about half the length of those of the first, the outer ramus shorter than the inner, with the margins nearly smooth; pedicules of the third pair very little longer than broad, the outer ramus much narrower than the inner, more than three-quarters of its length, smooth; the inner ramus coalesced with the peduncle, reaching beyond that of the first pair and to the end of the telson, almost smooth.

The Telson triangular, broader at the base than the length, with well-rounded apex, its sides almost continuous with the strongly converging sides of the preceding segment.

Length, about one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 142, December 18, 1873; off the Cape of Good Hope; lat. 35° 4’ S., long. 18° 37’ E.; surface; surface temperature, 65°.5. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—The specific name alludes to the taking of the species near the Cape of Good Hope. I should have been inclined to identify it with Paratypphis théeli, Bovallius, but that, in his brief description of that species, Bovallius expressly says—"Epimeral of fifth pair [third pereopods] without spinous process." From Claus’ species, Paratypphis maculatus and Paratyphis paves, it is distinguished by the wrist of the second gnathopods, the fifth pereopods and the third uropods. A specimen, however, which in most respects bears a close resemblance to that above described, has only a
minute rudiment of a second joint on the fifth peræopods. The specimen in question was labelled "October 5, 1873. South Atlantic, surface, night"; that is, in lat. 29° 1′ S., long. 28° 59′ W.; surface temperature, 65°.2. In the lower antennæ it has the first joint of the flagellum scarcely half as long as the last of the peduncle, and the second joint almost as long as the first. It may perhaps represent a distinct species, or it may indicate that parts of the animal are very variable, and that some of the species already established should be united.

**Paratyphis pacificus**, n. sp.

**Head** with triangular point below; peræon-segments very short.

**Lower Antennaes.**—First joint of the flagellum more than half as long as the last of the peduncle, second joint five-sixths of the length of the first.

**Maxillipeds** short and broad.

**First Gnathopods** nearly as in *Paratyphis promontorii*, but the lower front angle of the side-plates more acute, the hand nearly as long as the wrist, and the finger more than a third the length of the hand.

**Second Gnathopods.**—The wrist rather longer than the third joint, with few spines, the hind margin outdrawn into a little pectinate apex; the hand rather longer than the wrist.

**First Peræopods.**—The first joint sinuous, the third not longer than the fourth.

**Second Peræopods** like the first, but considerably longer.

**Third Peræopods.**—The side-plates with a very short, blunt, striated process on the inner side. The fourth joint finely pectinate on the front margin, a little shorter than the third; the fifth joint longer than the third, with a small spinule or tooth at the apex of the slightly convex hind margin; the finger slender, slightly bent, not a quarter the length of the fifth joint.

**Fourth Peræopods.**—The slit on the outer surface of the first joint is shorter than in *Paratyphis promontorii*, and the third joint has the produced apex blunter, this and the two following joints being shorter than in the species just named.

**Fifth Peræopods.**—First joint very thin in texture and transparent, very narrow at both extremities, curved; the second and third joints quite minute, the second almost coalesced with the first.

**Pleon.**—Peduncles produced on the inner side; coupling spines minute; the cleft spine with a very slight subapical dilatation of the longer arm; the joints of the rami from seven to nine in number.

**Uropods.**—Peduncles of the first pair pectinate along the outer margin and its apex, about equal in length to the rami, which are equal, reaching nearly to the end of the telson, the outer with strongly pectinate outer margin, the inner with the lower
part only of that margin pectinate and not strongly, the inner margin only slightly serrate; the second pair as in *Paratyphis promontorii*; the third pair with the outer ramus less than half the breadth, but a little more than half the length of the inner, the margins of each being very minutely pectinate; the inner ramus reaches a little beyond the telson.

The Telson as in the species just mentioned, but with much narrower apex, the sides straighter and converging more rapidly.

Length, less than a fifth of an inch.

Locality.—August 24, 1875; 400 miles south of Hâwij; lat. 13° 1' N., long. 151° 50' W.; surface at night; surface temperature, 78° 2.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the capture of the species in the Mid Pacific Ocean. From *Paratyphis parvus*, Claus, it is distinguished by the produced apex of the third joint in the fourth pereopods, the two- to three-jointed fifth pereopods, and the longer outer ramus of the third uropods, but the species bear a close resemblance to one another.

Genus *Tetrathyrrus*, Claus, 1879.

1887. Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 31, 40.

For the definition in the original language, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 491).

In the preliminary table of the family Typhide, Claus gives as the character common to *Tetrathyrrus* and *Amphithyrus* :

"Both pairs of gnathopods subchelate. The two terminal joints of the hinder antennae in the male as long or nearly as long as the preceding."

To distinguish *Tetrathyrrus* from the companion genus he gives the characters :

"Gnathopods simply subchelate. Laminar first joint of the fourth pereopods without pocket-shaped groove."

*Tetrathyrrus monceuri*, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXIV.).

Dorsal surface of the head with a downward slope, the rostral triangle bent in and tip-tilted; the back broadly rounded; first two segments of the pereon very short dorsally, especially the second; the first three segments of the pleon conspicuously larger than any of the pereon-segments.
Eyes divided as in *Tetrathyrida forcipatus*, leaving free a narrow strip at the base of the head, another along its centre, and a space over the rostrum.

*Upper Antennæ.—* The first joint of the peduncle cylindrical, the following joint almost evanescent; the first joint of the flagellum large, the upper margin short, with a tuft of filaments at the apex, the lower margin very long and convex, this part being lined with the thick brush of long filaments and produced into a rounded apex along half the second joint; the third joint is much thinner than the second, but scarcely shorter, armed like it with a tuft of filaments; the fourth joint linear, a little longer than the third, with setules at the apex.

*Lower Antennæ.—* Gland-cone conspicuous; third joint of the peduncle thick, scarcely curved, about a third as long as the much thinner fourth joint, which is straight, distally widened; the fifth joint slightly longer than the fourth; the first joint of the flagellum thinner than the last of the peduncle and a little shorter, the terminal joint very slender, more than three-quarters of the length of the preceding joint.

*Mandibles.—* The trunk tolerably straight, very narrow, the striate cutting edge forming an acute angle with the upper margin, the secondary plate of the left mandible similar to the principal plate but smaller; the first joint of the palp broader and longer than the second, the second curved, making an angle with the first, the third a little sinuous, tapering, longer than the first, making an angle with the second.

*First Maxillæ* slender, apically pointed.

*Second Maxillæ* seemingly represented by a pair of broad smooth plates, which are apically narrowed.

*Maxillipeds.—* The broad outer plates have the outer margins somewhat folded in, and the inner margins overlapping, the distal portion of each plate carrying a couple of setules.

*First Gnathopods.—* The first joint distally widened, the second not longer than broad, the third distally widened, longer than the wrist, the margins carrying some small spinules; the wrist broader and rather longer than the hand, with spinules on the hind margin; the hand oblong, a little curved, the slightly concave hind margin a little apically produced; the finger small, with dilated base, the curved tip when the finger is closed down reaching beyond the narrow concave two-rimmed palmar margin, which has three or four little setules on it or adjacent to it.

*Second Gnathopods.—* The branchial vesicles large and oval as in the following pairs, much broader than the first joint. The first joint longer than in the first pair, proximally narrow and bent, with spinules along much of the sinuous front margin; the remaining joints nearly as in the first gnathopods, but the hand having the hinder apex a little more produced.

*First Peraeopods* much longer than the gnathopods; the first joint similar in shape to that of the second gnathopods, the second joint longer than broad, the third broader and

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a little longer than the fourth, both rather slender and curved, the fifth shorter than the fourth; the finger minute.

Second Peraeopods similar to the first, but with the third and fourth joints decidedly longer.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates with a small process on the inner side, forming a blunt triangle. The first joint larger than the branchial vesicles, about as long as the third, fourth and fifth joints together, an oval narrower at the basal than the distal end, and with the front margin flattened, this being a little serrate at the lower end, the whole border fringed with more or less distant setules; the second joint not reaching the lower margin of the first, the third like the two following, carrying some spinules along the front margin, broader than the fourth, but scarcely so long; the fourth joint curved, longer than the fifth; the finger minute.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates having on the inner side a process which is a little produced over the first joint in a thin lamina rounded in front, while behind a small hook-like piece connects the process with the side-plate. The first joint large, continuously broad, the front margin concave to fit the convex hind margin of the much smaller first joint of the preceding pair, the hind margin convex from the base for nearly half the length, the remainder straight, the parallel inner edge beginning above the end of the convex part, the lower part fringed with a few setules; the remaining joints together about half the length of the first, the second not reaching either its hinder or its lower margin; the third joint longer than the three following together, a little produced at the front apex, its front margin pectinate; the fourth joint longer and much broader than the fifth, its front margin pectinate; the fifth joint narrowly oval, with decurrently pectinate front margin, the pectination minute; the finger curved, minute.

Fifth Peraeopods very small and feeble; the first joint scarcely longer than that of the first gnathopods but broader, the front margin almost straight, the hinder convex; the remaining joints minute, together not nearly half the length of the first, their length united scarcely exceeding its breadth, the third joint longer and broader than the fourth, the fourth than the fifth.

Pleopods.—Peduncles stout, produced downwards at the rounded inner angle; the coupling spines short, the rounded apices forming three or four retroverted teeth; the cleft spine with a very narrow subapical dilatation of the shorter arm; the joints of the rami nine or ten in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair about as long as the outer ramus, with some submarginal setules and the lower part of the outer margin pectinate; the outer ramus shorter and narrower than the inner, both with the margins finely pectinate and the apex very acute; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the outer ramus; the rami as in the preceding pair, but respectively shorter, and the outer margin of the outer ramus
smooth except for one or two indents; peduncles of the third pair longer than the outer ramus, a little shorter than the inner, which is distinguished from the peduncle by an indent on the inner margin and a suture of the under surface; the rami ornamented like the preceding pair, but respectively much smaller.

Telson coalesced with the preceding segment, though the lateral margins of the two are not continuous; the breadth of the telson at what seems to be its proper base being less than the length; the apex narrow, somewhat rounded, not reaching so far as the apex of the inner rami of the third or of the first uropods; there are a few little setules about the apex and two or three on each lateral margin.

Length.—One-fifth of an inch.

Localities.—Station 162, April 2, 1874; off East Monéceur Island, Bass Strait; lat. 39° 10' 30" S., long. 146° 37' 0" E.; surface; surface temperature, 63° 2. Several specimens.

Station 164A, June 13, 1874; east of Australia; lat. 34° 9' S., long. 151° 55' E.; surface to 50 fathoms; surface temperature, 70° 2. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture. In Tetrathyrus rectangularis, Bovallius, from the Indian Ocean, the last joint of the lower antennæ is less than half as long as the preceding joint, the finger in the gnathopods is more than a third of the length of the hand, and the fourth pereopods are said to be without finger.

Tetrathyrus arafure, n. sp.

In general appearance and in respect to the antennæ and mouth organs so far as examined this species agrees substantially with Tetrathyrus monceuri.

First Gnathopods.—The third joint much wider than the wrist, so as to project beyond it both before and behind, having one spinule at the flattened apex of the front margin and four spinules on the hind margin; the wrist oval, the front margin smooth, the hinder with four spinules.

Second Gnathopods.—The third joint much longer as well as broader than the wrist, with two spinules on the front apex and seven along the hinder margin and its apex; the wrist also with seven spinules along its convex hind margin.

First and Second Pereopods very long and slender, more conspicuously so than in the other two species here described.

Third Pereopods.—First joint a long oval, nearly equal in length to all the remaining joints together, the front margin sinuous with some minute spinules, the smoothly convex hind margin interrupted just before the broad apex of the joint is reached, the short second joint partially overlapping the small emargination thus formed; the third joint about as long as the fifth, much shorter than the fourth.
Fourth Peripods.—The large first joint more than twice as long as the remaining joints together; the third joint much longer than the three following joints together pectinate along the front margin with retroverted teeth, the apex produced half way along the fourth joint; the somewhat crooked finger is nearly half the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Peripods.—The first joint transparent, two or three times as long as broad, a little curved, the apex divided, the hinder division produced a little below the front. There is no trace of any other joints.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami; the outer ramus nearly equal in length to the inner, its outer margin nearly smooth, the inner finely pectinate; the inner ramus quite distinct from the peduncle, much of each margin finely pectinate.

Telson coalesced with the preceding segment, longer than broad, triangular, the narrowly rounded apex extending just beyond the apices of the third uropods, the sides slightly concave above and below.

Length about one-fifth of an inch when fully extended.

Locality.—September 13, 1874, Arafura Sea; lat. 8° 18' S., long. 135° 7' E.; surface; surface temperature, 79°. Three specimens, two of them, perhaps all three, males.

Remark.—The specific name is taken from the place of capture.

Tetrathyarus forcipatus, Claus.

1879. Tetrathyarus forcipatus, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 14

The rostral triangle conspicuously produced, the lower margin of the head forming an acute angle on either side of it.

Eyes.—One division large, with large pigment, this pair occupying almost all the sides and top of the head; the other division very small, with small radiating ocelli, not set closely together, this pair placed in the front of the head on either side of the rostral triangle.

Fourth Peripods.—The third joint with its front apex more produced, and produced more sharply than in Tetrathyarus monacuri, this and the two following joints being relatively narrower and shorter than in that species, but similarly pectinate, the finger small.

Fifth Peripods.—The first joint drawn out to a very narrow apex, perhaps tipped with a minute second joint.
**Telson** reaching as far as or a little beyond the apex of the inner ramus of the third uropods, the apex without setules.

**Localities.**—April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 17° 47' N., long. 28° 28' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73°. One specimen, male.

April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 18° 8' N., long. 30° 5' W.; surface; surface temperature, 74°. Four specimens.

**Remark.**—A specimen of this species has been sent me by Dr. Bruce from Malta.

**Genus Amphithyrus**, Claus, 1879.


1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 31, 41.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 491). In the preliminary table of the family Typhidae, Claus gives as the character common to *Tetrathyrrus* and *Amphithyrus*:

"Both pairs of gnathopods subchelate. The two terminal joints of the hinder antennae in the male as long or nearly as long as the preceding."

To distinguish *Amphithyrus* from the companion genus he gives the characters:

"Gnathopods doubly and complexly subchelate. The laminar first joint of the sixth pair of legs [Fourth Peraeopods] with large pocket-shaped groove."

**Amphithyrus orientalis**, n. sp.

For the appearance of this species both in general form, and with certain exceptions also in detail, I may refer to the figures given by Claus in Die Platysceliden, Taf. vii., of his species *Amphithyrus sculpturatus* from the Atlantic Ocean. It is also in general shape like *Parascelus zebu* of this Report. The head is a little produced below; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments are not acute, and the fourth pleon-segment has a well-marked dorsal depression.

**Upper Antennae.**—First joint of the peduncle widening distally, second and third joints very short, scarcely distinct in parts of the circumference; first joint of flagellum large, strongly bent, with a large brush of long filaments fringing the long convex margin and passing right round the produced rounded apex; the second joint not reaching beyond the apex of the first, tapering distally, its outer margin convex, carrying five groups of broad filaments; the third joint not longer than the second, much more slender, with two groups of long filaments on the outer margin; the fourth joint slender, spiniform.
**Lower Antennæ.**—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle short, pyriform, greatly dilated near the base, smooth-edged; the following joints elongate, ciliated, the fourth joint being scarcely as long as the fifth; the first joint of the flagellum is narrower than the last of the peduncle, but only a little shorter, and the second joint is more than three-quarters the length of the first, the terminal filament being longer than those on the margin.

The Mouth Organs appear to a great extent to coincide with those which Claus figures for *Amphithyrus bispinosus*. The palp of the *Mandibles* is long, the first joint the broadest, long, but a little exceeded in length by the second, the third joint being narrower than the second but as long, with a rounded not an acute tip. The trunk of the *First Maxille* is of uniform breadth for some distance, but narrows towards the apex by the inner margin turning obliquely outwards, this inner margin being armed near the apex by two somewhat curved retroverted teeth; the *Maxillipeds* have the inner plate broadly rounded, the distal border smooth, with two embedded spinules at the centre, the outer plate broad, partly folding round the inner and reaching not very far beyond it.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates a little produced forwards at the rounded lower angle; as in many other species of the group the upper boundary of the side-plates is present, but very difficult to perceive, which may account for its omission in the figure of *Amphithyrus sculpturatus*. First joint about as long as the following four joints together, widened nearer to the apex than the base, the muscles running to about the middle of the joint; second joint a little longer than broad, with a setiform spine near the hinder apex; the third joint broad, rather longer than broad, the hinder apex acute, scarcely produced; the wrist as broad as the third joint, and with its acutely produced hinder apex equalling it in length, not as in *Amphithyrus sculpturatus* exceeding it; just within the acute tip of the triangular apex there is a little spinule; the hand is about as long as the wrist, but much narrower, the hind margin having a produced apex like that of the wrist but smaller, the front of the hand, however, being produced quite as far as the apex, so that there is a triangular cavity between them over which the small curved finger bends; the finger has a cilium on or near the inner margin. There are gland-cells observable in the first four joints, and in the second, third and fourth a series of minute ducts appear to connect these with the hind margin.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates deeper than wide, with convex front and concave hind margin. The branchial vesicles large, but not so large as those of the following limb. The first joint a little bent, longer than in the first gnathopods, longer than the rest of the limb; the second joint longer than broad, with four setiform spines on the hind margin; the third joint considerably broader and perhaps a little longer than the wrist, with four setiform spines along the hind margin, two or three others probably having been lost; the wrist, hand, and finger nearly as in the first gnathopods, but the process of the hand does not reach quite so far as the apex of the front; near the hind
margin of the wrist there are four little spinules on the surface. The gland-cells as in the first pair.

First Peropods.—Side-plates, branchial vesicles, and first joint of the limb similar to those of the second gnathopods, but larger. Gland-cells conspicuous in the first and third joints; the second joint longer than broad; the third joint broader and longer than the fourth, its front margin very convex, the hinder smooth and almost straight; the fourth joint similar in shape; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, shorter than the third, slender, tapering, slightly curved, like the other joints quite smooth; the finger very small, curved, acute.

Second Peropods similar to the first, but with the third, fourth, and fifth joints decidedly longer, and the hind margin of the fifth joint finely pectinate.

Third Peropods.—The side-plates much narrower below than near the base, having a round-ended backwardly directed lobe projecting from the inner surface just above the attachment of the limb. The first joint large, elongate oval with flattened sides, subequal in length to the four following joints together, the front margin descending below the hinder one, the hexagonal markings very conspicuous over the whole surface both of this and the following joints; the second joint rather longer than broad, partly embedded in the distal end of the first joint; the third joint slightly shorter and stouter than the fourth; the fourth finely pectinate along the front margin and more conspicuously round the front part of the apical margin; the fifth joint straight, tapering, not longer than the third, with the front margin finely pectinate; finger missing.

Fourth Peropods.—The side-plates deeper behind than in front, the front margin nearly straight, the hinder convex. The first joint larger than in the preceding pair, two or three times as long as the rest of the limb, the front margin convex near the base and at the lower corner, the long intermediate part nearly straight, the hind margin irregularly convex; facing the hind margin in its upper half is a longitudinal curved slit, the half of an oval in shape, with a transverse or oblique slit at either end; below this there is a hind margin of the inner surface running parallel to that of the outer, and below this an oblique sinuous fold of the inner surface a little above the rounded hinder apex; just above this fold is the short second joint, which with part of the next is covered by the first joint; the third is much longer than the three following joints together, the front margin to the end of the almost acute produced apex being pectinate with slightly retroverted teeth; the fourth joint which is narrower is similarly armed, and has the front margin rather longer than the hinder; the fifth joint is dwindled, attached at about the middle of the oblique apex of the preceding joint, not being a third either of the length or breadth of that joint; there is a minute curved blunt finger to correspond.

Fifth Peropods.—No upper boundary of the side-plates could be perceived. The first joint long, slender, curved, narrowest at either extremity, four or five times as long as all the feeble remaining joints together, the front margin concave, the hinder convex,
both smooth; third joint a little longer and broader than the second; fourth longer and narrower than the third; fifth oval, about as long as the third; finger apparently triangular, very sharp at the tip; all the joints of this limb but the first may be regarded as rudimentary.

**Pleopods.**—Peduncles stout, produced downwards at the inner angle; cleft spine with the arms subequal; inner ramus with six joints; outer with seven.

**Uropods.**—Peduncles of the first pair longer and broader than those of the second, but not reaching much beyond them, longer than the rami, the lower half of the outer margin pectinate; outer ramus longer than the inner, both acute, strongly pectinate on both margins; peduncles of the second pair scarcely as long as the outer ramus; the outer is the longer, very slightly toothed on the outer margin, strongly pectinate on the inner, as the inner ramus is on both margins; peduncles of the third pair short, the outer ramus much the shorter, with one or two teeth on the outer margin, the inner margin at first smooth and convex, then concave and strongly pectinate, the much broader inner ramus reaching beyond the telson, pectinate on both margins except near the base.

**Telson** narrower than the segment with which it is coalesced, about as long as broad, forming in outline an inverted arch, the apex acute. The hexagonal markings conspicuous all over it except just at the tip, where there are some very small submarginal setules; there is also some extremely minute marginal pectination.

**Length,** from front of the head to back of the second pleon-segment, one-fifth of an inch.

**Locality.**—July 1875, between Japan and Honolulu; lat. 35° N.; surface. One specimen, male.

**Remarks.**—The specific name explains itself. The differences are not very great between this eastern species and the western *Amphithyrus sculpturatus*. The sculpture is the same in both. In Claus' species, however, the first joint of the flagellum of the lower antennæ does not so nearly equal the last joint of the peduncle as in the Challenger species; in the second gnathopods Claus figures (though without describing)\(^1\) on the front of the wrist a strong spine of which I here find no trace, while he does not indicate any armature of the thin margin of this and the two preceding joints; judging by his figures also the fifth and sixth joints in the fourth and in the fifth peracopods differ from the corresponding parts in the present species; in the third uropods he gives a more normal outline to the inner margin of the outer ramus, and the telson he figures as having the end broadly rounded, not as in the Challenger species pointed, his description of it being “telson broad and short, rounded off at the end.”

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\(^1\) It may therefore be an accidental error in the engraving of the plate.
**Amphithyrus** sp.

**Length.**—One-tenth of an inch.

**Locality.**—September 13, 1874, Arafura Sea; lat. 8° 18' S., long. 135° 7' E.; surface; surface temperature, 79°. One specimen, male.

**Remark.**—I forbear to give a name to this interesting little species, as there is not time at my disposal to give an adequate description of it.

**Amphithyrus bispinosus**, Claus.

1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 41, Taf. vi. figs. 4–16.

The Challenger specimen clearly and closely agrees with the description and figures of the species given by Claus. The species is well marked by the large laterally projecting spine-like process of the side-plates of the third peraeopods. The side-plates, with the exception of those of the fifth peraeopods, have their upper boundary distinct; the lower front angle in the first pair is directed a little forwards, and is almost acute; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments are rounded. The sculpture of the integument, though in many parts showing hexagonal markings, in others takes the form of more or less parallel wavy lines.

The *Eyes* are separated by a central space which is broad over the acute point separating the upper antennæ.

The *Lower Antennæ* in this specimen are not tightly folded as in the fully adult male; the third (first free) joint of the peduncle is more or less pear-shaped; the next or fourth joint is more than twice as long, sinuous; the fifth is straighter and rather longer than the fourth, each having a subapical spine, but being otherwise smooth-edged; the flagellum consists of one serpentine joint, longer than the last joint of the peduncle.

The *Mouth Organs* so far as observed were in agreement with Claus' figures; seen from below they exhibit a small *Epistome* occupying the space between the bases of the two mandibular palps; the upper margin is flat, the lateral margins convex, while the lower border shows a curved emargination, overarched by a much larger triangular depression of the surface. The mandibular palps in our specimen are sinuous, the joints undeveloped.

*First Gnathopods.*—First joint straight, widening a little distally, rather longer than the remainder of the limb; second joint with a spine at the hinder apex; the three following joints subequal in length to one another, the wrist rather the longest by reason
of its sharply produced hinder apex, which has a notch with a cillum on the front or inner side; the hand has a similar but smaller process, the tip of which does not reach so far as the distal end of the front of the hand; the finger is small, strongly curved, with a cillum on the inner margin.

Second Gnathopods with all the joints larger than those of the first pair; the first joint considerably longer, bent; the second joint with a spinule or bristle a little above the hinder apex; the third joint distally widened, the hind margin very finely pectinate, with a bristle some way above the rounded apex; the wrist with three or four little setules on the surface near the somewhat sinuous finely pectinate hind margin, which is drawn out into an acute process reaching beyond the very small process of the hand, almost to its extremity; the hand about as long as the third joint, and about half its breadth.

First Perasopods.—First joint closely resembling that of the second gnathopods; second joint longer than broad; third about as long as the fourth, fifth longer than either, slender; finger slender, curved, about a quarter as long as the preceding joint.

Second Perasopods like the first, but with the fourth and fifth joints decidedly longer, the fourth longer than the third; the armature in both pairs of the slightest description.

Third Perasopods.—First joint an elongate oval, with flattened sides, not so long as the remaining joints together; the third joint scarcely longer than the fourth, but shorter than the fifth, these three having the front margin minutely pectinate; in the fourth joint the pectination is continued round the apical margin; the fifth joint is shorter than that of the second perasopods.

Fourth Perasopods.—The first joint very much larger than in the preceding pair, of irregular outline, broadest distally, with a large ear-shaped groove on the surface; the remaining joints by comparison insignificant, the second attached low down within the hind margin, the third about twice as long as the fourth, widening a little towards the slightly produced apex, pectinate along the front margin with nearly forty slightly retroverted teeth; the fourth joint similarly produced and pectinate with about a dozen strong teeth, besides some minute ones near the base; attached behind the obtuse front apex of the fourth joint is a rudimentary fifth joint with a little blunt rudimentary finger, the two together not reaching the end of the process of the fourth joint.

Fifth Perasopods feeble; the first joint slender, curved, having at the tip a little diminutive wrinkled representative of the following joints, which perhaps disappears at a later stage, as it is not indicated in Claus' figure.

Pleopods.—Pedunules produced downwards at the inner angle; the coupling spines minute, with an apical pair of hooks; cleft spine apparently with both arms to some extent dilated; inner ramus with five, outer with six, joints.

Uropods and acutely pointed Telson in close agreement with Claus' figures. The
inner ramus of the third pair of uropods is coalesced with the peduncle, as Claus figures it, though he does not mention the circumstance in his description. In *Amphithyrus sculpturatus* this ramus is free, and so also is it in *Amphithyrus orientalis*, though it is not perhaps in either species very freely movable, its position under the telson making such freedom not especially necessary.

Length.—At full stretch the specimen would not have measured one-tenth of an inch, and it was much less than this with the pleon flexed.

Locality.—Atlantic, surface. One specimen, male.

Family Scelidæ, Claus, 1879.

The account which Claus gives of this family both in 1879 and 1887 is as follows:—

"Shape of the body and the antennæ as in the Typhidæ, the ventral surface however generally strongly flattened; the pleon relatively larger and more produced, flexing. Lower antennæ of the female well developed. Mouth organs outdrawn, beak-like, mandibles narrow and elongate. The branchial vesicles are simple laminae. Laminar first joint of the third pereopods ovoid, that of the fourth pereopods considerably longer and more extended. Fifth pereopods feeble, but in general with the full number of joints."

Bovallius in 1887 changes the name of the family to Parasclidiæ, without, I think, sufficient cause for the alteration. He gives the following diagnosis:—

"Head large, a little deeper than the body, anteriorly produced downwards. The eyes large, occupying the whole sides of the head. First pair of antennæ fixed at the under side of the head; first joint of flagellum tumid, the rest of flagellum subterminal. The second pair fixed at the under side of the head, angularly folded (♀) or reduced (♂). Mandibles with palp. Femora of fifth and sixth pairs of pereiopoda [first joint of Third and Fourth Peraeopods] transformed into imperfect opercula. Seventh pair [Fifth Peraeopods] not transformed."

As regards the flagellum of the upper antennæ, it may be observed that the expression "subterminal" is not suitable to all the genera of the family, since in some the second joint of the flagellum is attached at the apex of the first. The statement that the mandibles have a palp is no doubt intended to apply only to the male.
Genus *Thyropus*, Dana, 1852.


For the original definition of *Thyropus*, see Notes on Dana, 1852 (pp. 259, 269). For Claus’ shorter definition of *Tanyscelus*, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 492). His longer definition is to the following effect:—

“Body broad and produced, ventrally flattened. Point of the head outdrawn. Maxillipeds broad. Terminal joint of the lower male antennae scarcely half as long as the preceding joint. Mouth-organs projecting beak-like. Mandibles strongly elongated, with narrow cutting-edge. Maxillae with four comb-like dental-processes at the distal end of the plate. The two pairs of gnathopods simple, only distinguished from the following limbs by a shorter and more compact form. Laminar first joint of the fourth pereopods strikingly elongated and distally narrowed, with short pocket-shaped groove at a distance from the ridge of the hind margin. Fifth pereopods\(^1\) almost completely developed, with the laminar first joint long.”

Claus himself suggests that his *Tanyscelus sphæroma* may be the same as Dana’s *Thyropus diaphanus*, and Bovallius without uniting the two species assigns them both to the genus *Thyropus*. Judging by the figures and description which Dana gives of his type-species, *Thyropus diaphanus*, and especially by what he says of the eyes and antennae, there seems good reason for accepting his genus, though the type species has not yet been identified, and perhaps from defects or deficiencies in the account never will be. Dana considered that *Typhis ferus*, Milne-Edwards, belonged to this genus, and Spence Bate, as Claus has pointed out, wrongly made *Thyropus diaphanus*, Dana, a synonym of Milne-Edwards’ species under the name *Thyropus ferus*.

*Thyropus danæ*, n. sp.

For the general appearance of the species Claus’ figure of “*Tanyscelus sphæroma*” may be consulted. The head is much deeper than long, with flattened front, a little produced downwards; the first two segments of the prosome very short, the fifth, sixth, and seventh long, with conspicuously overlapping margins.

Eyes not quite reaching to the front of the head, but leaving free the produced lower point of it, and a long triangular space above this; the upper and lower groups

\(^1\)In regard to the fourth and fifth pereopods, see remarks on the definition of the next genus, *Parascelus*. 
of ocelli conterminous, of nearly equal extent, the upper groups triangular, the lower almost circular.

Upper Antennae.—Peduncle moderately stout; first joint of flagellum longer than the peduncle, set at right angles to it, carrying a large brush of filaments; second joint attached at the apex of the first, a little longer than broad, having some long apical filaments; the third joint considerably longer and more slender, with filaments some way from the apex; the fourth joint much shorter and thinner than the third, with some apical setules.

Lower Antennae.—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle rather more than a quarter as long as the following joint, distally narrowed; fourth joint long and slender, distally widened; fifth joint equal in length to the fourth; first joint of flagellum slender, three-quarters of the length of the preceding joint; second joint rather more than half the length of the first.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates with convex front margin. The first joint a little widened below; the second longer than broad; the third about three times as long as wide, longer and broader than the fourth joint, with a hair-like setule at each apex and one above the centre of the hind margin; the fourth joint similar, but a little narrowed distally, with a setule at each apex; the fifth joint shorter and narrower than the fourth, a little curved, distally narrowed; the finger little curved, acute, less than half the length of the fifth joint; the whole limb pereopod-like.

Second Gnathopods similar to the first, but scarcely so long, having the first and second joints a little longer, but the third and fourth decidedly shorter, each of the two latter joints having the apical setules and a setule near the middle of the hind margin; there is also a setule near the apex of the second joint.

First Peraeopods like the gnathopods, but rather longer, the difference in length depending chiefly on the fourth and fifth joints which are about equal in length; there is a spine near the hinder apex of the second joint and one high up on the hind margin of each of the three following joints, besides subapical setules.

Second Peraeopods a little longer than the first.

Third Peraeopods.—The side-plates nearly as deep as the breadth, the margins convex; within the side-plates there is a long straight spine-like process pointing backwards. The first joint broadly oval, almost smooth-edged, a little shorter than the third, fourth, and fifth joints together; the second joint scarcely longer than broad, with a setule above the front apex; the third joint very much shorter than the fourth, with three setules on the front margin; fourth joint longer than the fifth, with a setule at the apex behind, and three setules on the front margin, which is sparsely and finely pectinate; the fifth joint slender, tapering, longer than the third, having three setules on the hind margin and one on the front, which has a little scarcely perceptible pectination; the finger not a quarter the length of the preceding joint.
Fourth Pleopods.—The first joint much longer than in the preceding pair, having in the broad upper part a small semicircular slit on the outer surface, followed by a longitudinal groove on the inner surface reaching far down into the narrowed lower part; the front margin presents a considerable concavity to fit the hind margin of the first joint of the preceding pair, and its rounded apex is produced below that of the hind margin; the upper part of the hind margin is strongly convex, the lower nearly straight; the small second joint is fixed so high up within the hind margin of the first joint, that the finger cannot reach the apex of that joint; the third joint considerably longer than the fourth, the hinder apex rounded, very slightly produced, the front margin not produced, pectinate with teeth directed a little backwards, increasing in strength as they approach the apex; the fourth joint stouter and a little longer than the fifth, its front margin armed much like that of the third; the fifth joint straight, narrowing distally, with very fine pectination of the front margin; the finger small, acute, about a third the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Pleopods.—Side-plates triangular, with straight hind margin, and slightly rounded apex; they are coalesced with the segment, except for a small space behind. The first joint much longer than broad, with the hind margin convex till very near the narrow apex, the front margin concave for most of its length; the second joint not longer than broad, with very convex front margin; the third two or three times as long as the second, not broader, strongly bent upwards, with convex front margin and smoothly rounded apex. In the absence of any other joints beyond the third on this limb, the present species differs strongly from "Tomyscelus sphaeroma," Claus.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines minute; cleft spine with a narrow subapical dilatation to the longer arm; joints of the rami seven to eight in number.

Uropods.—Peduncle of the first pair bending inwards, shorter than the rami, the convex outer margin finely pectinate; the outer ramus shorter and narrower than the inner, with finely pectinate outer margin; the broad inner ramus does not quite reach the end of the telson, narrowing rather suddenly to its sharp apex, with the inner margin divided into about eight little teeth and like the outer finely pectinate; the peduncle and rami of the second pair much shorter than those of the first, the rami narrow, the outer much smaller than the inner, the inner margin finely pectinate, and the outer also at the lower part; the peduncles of the third pair widening distally, a little longer than the distal breadth, rather longer than the outer, a little shorter than the inner, ramus; the little outer ramus not half the length nor nearly half the breadth of the inner ramus, the inner margin in each finely pectinate, the outer ramus reaching a little beyond the telson.

Telson distally broadly rounded, not so long as the breadth at the base of the third uropods, where it is completely coalesced with the broad preceding composite segment, its position marked by the gently converging sides of the segment being here.
abruptly contracted for a little space, beyond which the gentle convergence is continued.

*Length,* in the rolled position, less than a fifth of an inch, and scarcely longer than a fifth if unrolled.

*Locality.*—Station 106, August 25, 1873; between St. Vincent and St. Paul's Rocks; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; surface to 40 fathoms; surface temperature, 78°. Three specimens, that described a male.

*Remarks.*—The specific name is given out of respect to the founder of the genus. Dana's *Thyropus diaphanus* was taken in the "Atlantic, latitude 4° 25' south, longitude 21° 30' west;" its "length, when extended, one-fourth of an inch; when folded up, one-eighth of an inch." It agrees in many respects with the species just described, but, if Dana's figures and descriptions may be trusted, it has the apex of the first joint of the flagellum in the upper antennæ produced over the base of the second joint, the second joint of the flagellum of the lower antennæ much less than half the first, the telson subacute, and the rami of the third uropods subequal. The last two characters cannot possibly be reconciled with the Challenger species, or with *Thyropus sphæroma* (Claus).

*Thyropus sphæroma* (Claus).


The Challenger specimen corresponds closely with Claus' figures and description. There is the distinguishing line of little spots of colour partly on the side-plates and partly on the adjacent margins of the segments; it is distinguished by these from *Thyropus danæ,* above described, as well as by the fifth pereopods, which have a slender fourth joint much longer than the third, and a short fifth joint. The distal end of the first joint of the fourth pereopods also appears to be less narrow than in the preceding species.

*Length,* at full stretch, scarcely a fifth of an inch.

*Locality.*—April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 18° 8' N., long. 30° 5' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73°. One specimen, male.

*Remark.*—The back of the pereion in our specimen, though tumid and rounded, shows a tendency to be irregularly arched.
Genus *Parascelus*, Claus, 1879.

1887. " Claus, Die Parasciden, pp. 43, 45.

For the shorter definition of this genus by Claus in 1879, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 492). In the fuller account he says:—

"Body moderately broad and rounded, yet with flattened ventral surface, as in *Tanyscelus*. Upper lip and maxillipeds projecting beak-like. The former with tongue-shaped projecting epipharynx. Mandibles narrow, outdrawn almost stiletto-like. Upper antennae as in *Tanyscelus*. Limbs of the pereon very slender, with very long first joint. *The gnathopods simple* (enden klaufenförmig). The wrist in the gnathopods with small tubercular prominence a suggestion as it were of a chela-forming process. Laminar first joint of the third pereopods compactly ovoid. *Laminar first joint of the fourth pereopods elongate, distally narrowed, without pocket-like groove*. Fifth pereopods completely developed. The rami of the uropods are narrow fin-lamellae (Flossenblätter), the inner of the second pair being the largest."

Gerstaecker in the definition of this genus includes two other characters, namely, that the head has summit-eyes and lateral-eyes combined, and that there are two gland-cells in the fourth joint of the first and second pereopods.

Dana’s account of *Thyropus* does not include any mention of the pocket-like groove of the fourth pereopods as either present or absent, but the very elongated termination of the first joint in those limbs, with the remaining joints not reaching to its apex, confirms the view that *Thyropus* coincides rather with Claus’ *Tanyscelus* than with his *Parascelus*. In Dana’s *Thyropus* the fifth pereopods have only two or three joints, but it is evident that these limbs vary in the number of joints within the genus, if not within the species or in the individual.

*Parascelus zebu*, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXV.).

*Head* deeper than long, the flattened front a little produced at the lower end over the insertion of the upper antennae; the second segment of the pereon the shortest; first three segments of the pleon postero-laterally almost squared.

*Eyes* as in *Thyropus*.

*Upper Antennae.*—In the male, first joint of the peduncle widening distally, the two following joints short, incompletely developed; the first joint of the flagellum

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1 Given as *Parascelus* in the Zoöl. Jahresh. (see Scudder’s Nomenclator Zool., p. 248).
tumid, bent so that the convex lower margin with the brush of slender filaments is much longer than the upper, which has at its apex two broad filaments; the second joint not broader than long, not so broad as the narrowed apex of the first joint, carrying three filaments; the third joint narrower but much longer than the second, with two filaments near and one at the apex; the fourth joint missing.

In the female, first joint cylindrical, bent, much longer than broad, second joint about half as long as the first, third half as long as the second and narrower, not longer than broad, with some apical setules; first joint of the flagellum longer than the last of the peduncle, carrying some filaments, second joint longer and more slender than the first, third more slender than the second.

Lower Antennae inserted at the lower part of the back of the head. In the male, the second joint of the peduncle (perhaps including the first in coalescence) is distinct, broader than long; the next or third joint is much longer, but tolerably stout, narrowing distally, smooth-edged, more than a quarter but less than a third the length of the following joint, which is slender, ciliated, distally bulging; the fifth joint is similar to the fourth, but more slender and a little longer; the first joint of the flagellum is not quite two-thirds the length of the last of the peduncle, much more slender; the second joint is not quite two-thirds of the first in length.

In the female, the third (first free) joint of the peduncle slender, scarcely longer than the fourth, the fourth with a subapical setule, the fifth a little longer than the third, with a setule remote from the apex; the first joint of the flagellum in line with the peduncle, rather narrower and shorter than the preceding joint, with three setules near the apex; second joint much narrower and shorter than the first, with a group of very small apical setules.

Mouth Organs very small, and from the delicacy of their texture difficult to manipulate in dissection. The Epistome forms a shallow dome over the cutting edges of the mandibles; the Mandibles are long and narrow, the trunk rather deeper near the base than further on, the cutting edge and secondary plate of the left mandible apparently represented by two bent teeth, the palp attached near the base of the trunk, which it exceeds in length, the first joint longer than the second, the third longer than the first, narrow, tapering to a fine point; the First Maxillae are long, narrow, extremely transparent plates, the outdrawn triangular termination having on the inner margin close to the apex four minute teeth; the shape of the Second Maxillae was not discovered; the outer plates of the Maxillipeds are broad, overlapping, with convex outer margin.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates deeper than broad, the front margin convex, the lower margin with two setules near the rounded front angle. The first joint attached near the middle of the hind margin of the side-plate, slightly bent, nowhere broad, but broader below than above; the second joint scarcely longer than broad, having like the

(Zool. Chal. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
first joint a bristle near the apex of the hind margin; the third joint longer than the wrist, with four bristles on the front and two on the straighter hind margin; the wrist with five bristles on the convex front margin and four, of which the lowest is the longest, on the almost straight hind margin, of this the apex being narrowly and smoothly rounded, standing off from the hind margin of the hand and a little produced; the hand scarcely so long as the wrist, much narrower, tapering, having one bristle near the apex; the finger very small, curved, carrying one short bristle, and perhaps a denticle on the inner margin near the apex. Gland-cells can be traced in the first four joints of this and the following pair.

Second Gnathopods similar to the first pair but longer, especially in respect of the first and third joints. The branchial vesicles of comparatively enormous size. The first joint sinuous, only slightly widened below, carrying one bristle near the apex of the hind margin and another rather higher up; the hinder apex of the wrist a little more narrowly produced than in the preceding pair; the hand not longer.

First Percepods.—Side-plates longer than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles like the preceding and following pairs of great size. First joint similar to that of the second gnathopods, but longer and more slender, smooth; the second joint longer than broad; the third subequal in length to the fourth but rather shorter, with a bristle at the apex in front, one at the apex behind, and two widely apart higher up; the fourth joint rather more bent than the third, with four or five bristles along the hind margin; the fifth joint shorter than the fourth, straight except at the base, tapering, with three small bristles on the hind margin; the finger as in the gnathopods, very small.

Second Percepods similar to the first, but with the joints rather longer, and larger side-plates.

Third Percepods.—Side-plates broader behind than in front, larger than the preceding pair, having a strongly bent tooth on the inner surface. First joint large (yet not so large as the branchial vesicles), broadly and almost regularly oval, with five little setules at the lower end of the front margin, length of the joint almost equal to that of all the following slender joints together; just below the tooth of the side-plate there is as usual a fold on the inner surface of this joint; second joint longer than broad, rather deeply socketed in the distal end of the first joint; the third joint shorter than the fourth, the fourth a little longer than the fifth, these and the finger being similar to those of the preceding percepods, but the fourth and fifth of greater length. In all the limbs it is possible that the finger may have some pectination and some other armature than a spinule of the inner margin near the tip, but the characters were too minute to be more than guessed at.

Fourth Percepods.—The side-plates much larger than any of the other pairs, much deeper behind than in front. The branchial vesicles much larger than the side-plates but much smaller than the first joint of the limb. The first joint two or three times as long
as the remaining joints together, the front margin forming a little protuberance near the base, thence running with a long and a short concavity to the rounded slightly produced apical angle; the hind margin forms a great bend at the upper part, becoming almost straight lower down at the narrowed part of the joint, at this part a second hind margin of the inner surface, commencing and running a nearly parallel course, fringed with thirteen or fourteen bristles, takes the place of the other margin for a space not quite reaching to the apical angle; the short second joint is embedded in the first about one-third of the length from the sinuous distal margin; the third joint is longer than the remaining three together, strongly pectinate with retroverted teeth along the front margin down to the slightly produced and rounded apex; the fourth joint is much narrower than the third, much broader and rather longer than the fifth, the front margin pectinate; the fifth joint is a little bent at the base, tapering, with the front margin a little furred; the finger less than half the length of the fifth joint. The five terminal joints have a length sufficient to enable the finger to reach the apex of the first joint.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates deeper than broad, the upper boundary incomplete. The first joint enormously larger than the remainder of the limb, strongly bent so that there is a deep concavity above the centre of the front margin, the lower part of which is straight, while the hind margin makes a great bow from the base to the apex, the distal part of the joint being strongly narrowed, so that the apex is not broader than the short bent second joint; the third joint is rather narrower than the second, a little sinuous, shorter than the fourth; the fourth is much longer than the fifth, which is equal in length to the third; the finger seems to be represented by a curved spine, with a small setule on the apical margin behind it. There was no sign of damage to either limb, and the character of the termination was the same in both.

Pleopods.—Peduncles produced below on the inner side; the two coupling spines very short, the rounded apex having its border cut into three or four retroverted teeth; the cleft spine attached at the top of the first joint of the inner ramus, its arms short, that with the dilated end rather the shorter, the joint having three or four setae below the cleft spine; the joints of the broad tapering rami are seven in number on the inner and eight on the outer ramus; the inner ramus is broader than the outer.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair shorter than the rami, widening distally, having the lower part of the outer margin pectinate; the outer ramus much narrower but very little shorter than the inner, its outer margin finely pectinate, the inner almost smooth, the inner ramus with the lower half of its inner margin denticulate, most of the outer margin finely pectinate; the peduncles of the second pair scarcely half the length of the first, the inner ramus narrower and rather shorter than that of the first pair, the outer ramus narrower but longer than that of the first pair, much longer than its own outer ramus, the pectination minute; the peduncles of the third pair about as long as broad, the outer ramus much narrower and shorter than the inner, the margins
minutely pectinate, the inner ramus broad, with fine marginal pectination, the tips reaching back beyond all the other rami and a little beyond the apex of the telson.

Telson broader than long, triangular, with rounded apex, not quite so broad at the base as the segment with which it is coalesced; the triangle formed by the sides of the telson and those of the two preceding coalesced segments is of about equal breadth and length.

Length, three-twentieths of an inch from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment, so that the total length may be regarded as one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—January 1875, Zebu Harbour, Philippines, surface. Three specimens, one male, one female, the third not specially examined.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture. This species closely approaches Parascelus edwardsii, Claus, taken in the Atlantic Ocean, and is distinguished from it chiefly by the fifth pereopods, the first joint of which is much more bent than in the Atlantic species, while the following joints bear a very much smaller proportion to the first joint, and the relative sizes of the fourth and fifth joints are different. The proportions differ also to some extent in the uropods, in the present species the inner ramus of the second pair being the longest of all the rami, but in the Atlantic species shorter than the inner ramus of the first pair.

Parascelus parvus, Claus.

1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 44.

For the general appearance of this little species, I may refer to the figure of Parascelus parvus given by Claus in Die Platysceliden, Taf. viii. All the segments of the peraeon are distinct, the back is broadly rounded, the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments are not acute. The liver-tubes are very large, the heart very narrow.

Eyes as in the preceding species.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint much the longest, curved, with a bristle or very slender spine at the outer apex, the second joint not twice as long as broad, the third not longer than broad, armed with two bristles, the first joint of the flagellum as long as the second of the peduncle, but more slender, the second joint longer than the first, having like it two apical bristles, the third joint linear, slightly longer than the second, having on the tip two or three bristles about as long as the joint.

Lower Antennæ.—The third (first free) joint of the peduncle slightly curved, much
shorter and more slender than the first of the upper antennæ, second joint longer than the first, third rather longer than the second, carrying one long marginal bristle; the first joint of the flagellum much shorter and narrower than the last joint of the peduncle, carrying one marginal and one or two apical bristles, the second joint almost linear, much shorter and narrower than the first, having some short bristles at its tip.

**Mouth Organs** small and feeble; the **Epistome** forming a dome broader than deep over the mandibles; the **Mandibles** narrow, narrowing towards the bent apex, which on the left mandible has a bidentate appearance, the two teeth representing the cutting edge and the secondary plate; whether there is any secondary plate on the right mandible is doubtful; the palp, being a character of the male, was not present.

**First Gnathopods.**—Side-plates squared, the front angle rounded, carrying a bristle. The first joint about as long as the third, fourth, and fifth together, widening a little near the distal end, having three minute setules on the front margin; second joint scarcely longer than broad, with a bristle near its hinder apex; the third joint subequal in length to the wrist and rather wider, the front margin convex, the hinder straight, with bristles at two points; the wrist similar to the third joint, with bristles near the front apex and at three points of the hind margin, of which the smoothly rounded apex projects a little behind the hand; the hand scarcely if at all longer than the wrist, much narrower, tapering, the front margin convex, with a short bristle near the apex, the front margin almost straight, smooth; the finger short, curved, armed with a setule, the tip bent, acute.

**Second Gnathopods.**—Branchial vesicles longer than the first joint and wider, narrow near the base, widening distally. Marsupial plates incompletely developed, represented by a very small oval lamina. First joint longer than in the first pair, not conspicuously widened at any part, quite as long as all the remaining joints together, with a bristle at the hinder apex; the second joint longer than broad, with two bristles on the bent hinder margin; the remaining joints as in the first pair but rather longer, not wider, the third with bristles at four points of the hind margin, the wrist with bristles at five points.

**First Peraeopods.**—Branchial vesicles and marsupial plates as in the second gnathopods but rather larger. The first joint a little longer than in the preceding limbs, very slightly widened towards the distal end; the second joint longer than broad; the third narrower but rather longer than in the second gnathopods, similarly armed; the fourth joint much longer than the third, narrow, with a bristle at the apex of the slightly convex front margin, and four along the straight hind margin; the fifth joint slender, as long as the fourth, bent at the neck, then a little widened, straight, tapering to a narrow apex, with three bristles near the front, and four along the faintly furred or pectinate hind margin; the finger very small, about a fifth as long as the fifth joint.
Second Peropods in close agreement with the first, the fifth joint perhaps a little longer than the fourth. The branchial vesicles are more bowed out at the centre behind.

Third Peropods.—Side-plates broader than in the preceding pairs, without bristles, the hind part deeper than the front. The branchial vesicles similar to the preceding pair. The first joint very little longer but much broader than in the preceding limbs, the neck narrow, the remainder of the joint oval, with about eight bristles round the front margin and two or three near the top of the hinder; the remaining joints as in the preceding pair, but more elongate, bent back upon the first joint, and the two terminal joints folding against the front of the fourth joint; the third joint appears to be without spines on the front margin.

Fourth Peropods.—Side-plates scarcely so large as the preceding; the branchial vesicles more dilated behind near the centre. First joint of long irregular pear-shape, much longer than all the remaining joints together, or than the first joint of the other pairs, broadest near the base, the hinder and rounded distal margin fringed with bristles not closely set, the hind margin on the inner surface but not on the outer emarginate for the reception of the short second joint; the third joint longer than the fourth, its front margin pectinate and carrying two bristles, apically a very little produced; the fourth joint similarly armed, but with three bristles; in each of these joints the pectination near the apex is retroverted; fifth joint scarcely so long as the fourth and much narrower, the front margin finely pectinate; the finger small but more than half the length of the fifth joint, slightly curved, tapering, pectinate on the inner margin. The third joint is capable of reaching beyond the apex of the first.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates very distinct, broader than deep, the upper and lower margins parallel, the rounded hinder angle having one bristle. The first joint a little bent, rather wider above than below; the second joint nearly as broad as the extremity of the first, not longer than broad, the third joint broader than the fourth but not so long; the fourth joint with one bristle standing out stiffly near the apex of the straight front margin; the fifth joint scarcely so long as the third, bent at an angle to the fifth, but otherwise straight; on the inner side near the apex there is a stout little spine; the finger quite minute, the narrowed apical part bent up so as to convert the finger into a little sturdy hook.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines minute, with apical teeth; the cleft spine having the serrate arm shorter than that with the subapical dilatation, the first joint of the inner rami having only one seta below the cleft spine; the rami with six joints apiece.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than those of the second, in both pairs shorter than the rami; the rami have pectinate edges, those of the second pair being apparently rather larger than those of the first; in each case the inner ramus is the longer; this applies also to the third pair, in which the peduncles are very short, the outer ramus reaching a little and the inner considerably beyond the telson.
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**Telson** coalesced with the preceding segment, about as broad as long, narrowing to the rounded apex.

**Length.**—In the slightly bent position, which is probably natural to the animal, the specimen measured scarcely more than one-tenth of an inch.

**Locality.**—June 13, 1874, east of Australia; lat. 34° 13' S., long. 131° 38' E.; surface to 50 fathoms; surface temperature, 61° 8'. One specimen, female.

**Remarks.**—From the specimen of *Parascelus parvus* which Claus describes from the Atlantic Ocean, the Challenger specimen differs by having the hinder apex of the wrist in the gnathopods smooth, instead of weakly crenulate, as well as by rather different relative lengths of the joints in the lower antennae and the fourth and fifth pereopods.

**Genus Schizoscelus,** Claus, 1879.

1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 42, 43.

For the shorter definition given by Claus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 491). The fuller definition is to the following effect:

"Pereon broad and round, with comparatively thin produced pleon. Mouth-organs outdrawn beak-like. The two terminal joints of the lower male antennae nearly as long as the preceding. A packet of gland-cells with cuticular longitudinal ducts in the first joint of the first and second pereopods. The first gnathopods simple, the second complexly chelate. The laminar first joint of the fourth pereopods with long, half-sickle-shaped slit. The other joints of the limb (Beinanhang), attached almost at the distal end of the laminar joint. Fifth pereopods completely developed. The rami of the uropods widened fin-like. The inner ramus of the second pair especially enlarged."

Bovallius includes in this genus the *Typhis rapax* of Milne-Edwards, 1830, but many of the expressions used by Milne-Edwards in describing that species in his later work are opposed to such an identification. He says that it is of a more elongate form than *Typhis ferox,* that the first gnathopods have a large hand, that the second gnathopods have a very large claw, and that the laminar first joint of the fourth pereopods is not so developed as that of the third. By these characters, which are ill-suited to *Schizoscelus,* he is probably pointing to one of the Pronoidae.
Schizoseclus ornatus, Claus.


A small compact species, not easily distinguishable at first sight from Paraseclus zeba, from the same locality. Head short, broad, flattened in front, the rostrum having the tip slightly upturned; the second segment of the peraeon not shorter than the first.

Eyes not covering the whole sides of the head, the ocelli of each eye apparently forming a single continuous group, which is long and rather narrow.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint of the peduncle not longer than broad, the two following joints very short, incompletely developed; the first joint of the flagellum very thick at the base so as to be nearly as broad as the length, one margin very convex, the other almost straight, the narrowed apex having on one side a series of filaments, on the other side the slender second joint which carries a filament and one or two setules; the third joint is thinner and rather longer than the second, and has a minute setule at the apex. To judge by Claus' account, when these antennæ are fully developed the filament-bearing apex of the first joint of the flagellum forms a separate second joint.

Lower Antennæ.—Gland-cone distinct; third joint of peduncle curved, two-thirds the length of the next, which is slightly sinuous, widest distally; the fifth joint about as long as the fourth; the first joint of the flagellum half the length of the last of the peduncle, sinuous; the second joint straight, longer than the first, sharply bent upon it but scarcely jointed. In the fully developed antennæ the proportions of the joints are different.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint about as long as the remainder of the limb, the hind margin sinuous; the second joint scarcely longer than broad, having a spinule on the hind margin above the apex; the third joint scarcely longer than the second, having a subapical spinule on the hind margin; the wrist a little longer and stouter than the third joint, with two spinules on the hind margin, and one at the apex of the front; the hand a little longer than the wrist, and at the base rather narrower, thence tapering, slightly curved, like the three preceding joints having a straight distal margin; the finger small, thick at the base, then rather abruptly narrowed, the terminal part bent, acute, the inner margin having a small tooth-process not far from the base.

Second Gnathopods.—The branchial vesicles oval, as long as the first joint and considerably broader. The first joint longer than in the preceding pair; the second and third joints rather larger than in that pair, the third joint having three spinules on the hind margin; the wrist with two spinules on the upper part of the hind margin, its process laminar, as long as the hand and nearly as wide, the apical part triangular, having on
the border facing the hand four slender spaced teeth, the apex forming a fifth, near which
the hinder margin has three little teeth and some slight serrations; the hand and finger
as in the first pair.

First Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles larger than the preceding pair, longer than the
first joint. The first joint widening distally, the second not longer than broad, with a
subapical spinule on the hind margin; the third joint distally widened, carrying two
spinules near the apex of the very convex front margin, and a longer one at the apex of
the hind margin; the fourth joint rather longer than the third, with a spinule at the
front apex, a short and a long one on the hind margin; the fifth joint longer and
narrower than the fourth, slightly curved and tapering; the finger scarcely half the
length of the fifth joint, gently curved, tapering.

Second Peraeopods like the first, with the third, fourth, and fifth joints a very little
longer.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates with a small blunt process on the inner side.
Branchial vesicles not so large as the first joint. The first joint a broad oval, about as
long as the remainder of the limb, the front margin flattened, descending slightly below
the hind margin, having some spinules at the lower end; the second joint with one
spinule on the front margin; the third joint a little shorter than the fourth, distally
widened, with a spinule at the hinder apex and three spinules on the front margin; the
fourth joint having a spinule at the hinder apex, two spinules on the front margin, all
the front of the joint minutely scabrous, the distal margin variously pectinate; the fifth
joint much narrower than the fourth, rather longer, the hind margin convex, the front
nearly straight, with scarcely perceptible pectination; the finger slender, tapering, curved,
not nearly half as long as the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Branchial vesicles smaller than the preceding pair. The first
joint longer than in the third peraeopods, widest proximally, most of the front margin
straight, descending below the hind margin, a row of eight spinules fringing the curve
which unites it to the distal margin; the hind margin has some spinules or setules along
the convex upper part; along a groove of the outer surface extending from the apex of
the front margin towards, but not reaching, the apex of the great longitudinal slit, a row
of little circular marks was observed, five in number, and a row near the upper margin of
the joint; the small second joint attached near the apex of the slit; the third joint as
long as the two following together, distally a little widened and produced in front for
nearly half the length of the following joint, the front margin pectinate; the fourth joint
abruptly narrower than the third, its front margin pectinate; the fifth joint finger-like,
tapering, much narrower than the fourth, but nearly as long, finely scabrous in front;
the finger obsolete, perhaps represented by the acute apex of the fifth joint.

Fifth Peraeopods slender and feeble; the first joint not quite so long as the remainder
of the limb, not very broad, the front margin nearly straight, the hinder convex, the apex
(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part Lxvii.—1888.)
narrow; the second joint much longer than broad; the third longer than the second, distally widened, with slightly convex hind margin; the fourth slightly longer but narrower than the third, a little widened distally; the fifth shorter than the third, with a minute hooked finger embedded in the rounded apex.

Pleopods.—The two coupling spines very small, with apical hooks; the cleft spine slender; the longer arm having an elongate subapical dilatation; the inner ramus with six joints, the outer with seven.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair not so long as the rami, the outer margin pectinate; the rami long, lanceolate, reaching beyond the telson, the inner rather the longer, each with the outer margin strongly pectinate, the inner margin more slightly pectinate and serrate; peduncles of the second pair short; the outer ramus much shorter and narrower than the inner, its outer margin with one or two teeth and a subapical spine, the inner margin pectinate, the inner ramus subequal to those of the first pair, both margins pectinate; peduncles of the third pair very short, the rami similar to those of the second pair but smaller, and the inner ramus less strongly pectinate, the outer not reaching to the end of the telson, the inner reaching beyond it.

Telson broadly triangular, with rounded apex, the margin very minutely pectinate.

Length, one-tenth of an inch, if fully extended.

Locality.—January 1875, Zebu Harbour, Philippines; surface. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—It is clear from the antennae it is not fully adult, although of the same size as Claus’ specimens from the Atlantic. The shape of the fifth pereopods is intermediate between that which Claus figures for the male and that which he figures for the female. The tooth on the finger of the gnathopods is not figured by Claus, the process of the wrist of the second gnathopods as he represents it does not entirely agree with that in the Challenger specimen, and he gives a wider apex to the telson, but the differences do not seem to justify the establishment of a new species. The little circular marks on the front rim of the segments and on the outer surface of the first joints of the third and fourth pereopods are very difficult of observation, nor was I able to discover whether Claus’ expression “Integument mit Grubenreihen” was properly applicable to them, since I could not make out any depression of the surface in connection with them.

Family Pronoidæ.

In 1852 Dana made the Pronoinæ the second subfamily of the Typhidæ, with the two genera Pronoe and Lycæa. Claus in 1879 made the Pronoidæ the third family of the Platyscelidæ, with the genera Pronœ, Eupronœ, and Parapronœ. He defines it as follows:—
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“Body only moderately broad, laterally compressed, Gammarid-like, with powerfully developed, semi-flexing pleon. Rostral point very short and scarcely noticeable. Hinder pair of antennae present in the female. Plates of the maxillae powerfully developed. Branchial vesicles with lateral accessory compartments. The laminar first joint in the third and fourth pereiopods only moderately extensive and not completely covering the breast.”

Bovallius includes in the family, together with the three other genera, the genus *Amphipronoe*, Spence Bate, about the validity of which Claus is doubtful. He gives in 1887 the following definition:—

“Head large, not deeper than the body, a little produced anteriorly. Eyes large, occupying the whole sides of the head. First pair of antennae fixed at the under-side of the head; first joint of flagellum tumid, the rest of flagellum subterminal. The second pair fixed at the under-side of the head, angulated (Pronoe) or angularly folded. Mandibles with palp. Femora of the fifth and sixth pairs of pereiopoda [first joint of Third and Fourth Peraeopods] broad but not transformed. Seventh pair [Fifth Peraeopods] reduced.”

It is a question of terminology whether the first joint of the third and fourth pereiopods should be said to be “transformed” in the Typhideæ and “not transformed” in the Pronoideæ; the general character is the same in both, though there are differences of proportion.

Genus *Pronoe*, Guérin, 1836.

1858. ” Milne-Edwards, Hist Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
1840. ” Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Anachn. et Myrapt., p. 239.
1879. ” Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 23.
1886. ” Gerstaecker, Braun’s Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 484.
1887. ” Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 48.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Guérin, 1836 (p. 165). To distinguish it from *Eupronoe* and *Parapronoe*, Claus gives the characters, “Both pairs of gnathopods simple. Front antennae of the male with two-jointed flagellum, hinder antennae short, only once or twice folded” (see p. 492).

Claus’ fuller definition of this genus is to the following effect:—

1 It should be observed that *Pronoe brunnea*, the only species referred by Dana to this genus, is now transferred to *Eupronoe*, Claus.
"Body produced, strongly compressed laterally, with large triangular head, strongly narrowed in front. Front antennæ of the male with timidly produced peduncle (mit kolbig gestrecktem Schaft) and two-jointed flagellum. Hinder antennæ of the male five-jointed, with short middle joint, not laid together in zigzag folding. Both pairs of gnathopods have a monodactyle termination (neither chelate nor subchelate). Third pereopods very strong and long, with produced laminar first joint. Fourth pereopods very thin and feeble, with the laminar first joint broad and irregularly extended. Fifth pereopods rudimentary, reduced to the extensive first joint with wart-like appendage. The peduncles of the uropods elongate, those of the second and third pairs about as long as their fin-like widened rami. Telson quite reduced."

The two-jointed flagellum of the upper antennæ in the above definition refers only to the slender terminal joints, not including the large joint regarded in this Report as the first of the flagellum.

_Pronoe capito_, Guérin (Pl. CLXXXVI.).

The synonymy of the species will be found in the places cited for that of the genus, with the exception of the references to Dana and Gerstaecker.

_Upper Antennæ._—Peduncle not very tumid, first joint not longer than broad, second and third joints much shorter; first joint of the flagellum nearly twice as long as the peduncle, almost straight, but with somewhat sinuous margins, the upper with some fine hairs at intervals, the under with a thick brush of filaments; the minute second joint attached at the apex of the first, carrying some filaments below the centre of its lower margin; the third joint linear, longer than the second.

_Lower Antennæ._—Opening of the gland-cone in a laminar joint, at some distance from the point at which the third joint of the peduncle is socketed; the third joint narrow, straight, in the same line with the fourth, which is only half as long; the fifth joint forming an angle with the fourth, not half as long; the flagellum bent back at right angles to the fifth joint of the peduncle, the first joint longer than the second, the two together shorter than the third joint of the peduncle; the last three joints of the peduncle and the two of the flagellum fringed with short filaments, which are closest together on the terminal joint of the flagellum, but infrequent on the fifth joint of the peduncle.

_Mandibles._—The cutting edge straight, striated, and finely denticulate, with a blunt tooth or projection at the upper end and a small sharp upturned tooth at the lower; the secondary plate of the left mandible similar to the principal, but without projections at the extremities; the palp with very large first joint, much broader and longer than the two following together; the second broader and a little longer than the third; the third curved, blunt-ended, having adpressed hairs on its surface.
Lower Lip.—The front lobes narrow, not quite acute, the lip widened below, not produced into mandibular processes.

First Maxilla.—The distal margin forming two processes, of which the inner is the longer; the inner margin indented and carrying a spinule a little below the apical process.

Second Maxilla.—These appear to reach somewhat beyond the first maxillae and to have the outer margin produced into a small process, while the inner margin apically bulges inwards.

Maxillipeds.—The second joint broad, the distal margin and adjacent parts of the outer surface scabrous with spinules of various sizes; the inner plate small, longer than broad, the two embedded spinules planted near together some way below the distal margin; the broad outer plates covering most of the inner plate and arching over it, the corrugated inner margin minutely pectinate; little spinules are spread about on the lower part of the outer surface, and a row is submarginal to the distal part of the outer border.

Length, in the position figured, nine-twentieths of an inch.

Localities.—October 1875, South Pacific; surface. One specimen, male.
April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 17° 47' N., long. 28° 28' W.; surface; surface temperature, 72°. Five specimens, males.
April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 18° 8' N., long. 30° 5' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 72°. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—The figures, with the exception of fig. l.i. A., are taken from the Pacific specimen; it differs from the Atlantic specimens in being without pigment spots, in having longer hands to the gnathopods, and in not having a minute marginal groove in the upper part of the first joint of the fifth pereopods. For these reasons I at first proposed to make of this a new species under the name Pronoe immaculata, but I abstain from doing so for want of opportunity to determine whether these slight differences are constant, and for the further reason that, as Guérin says nothing of his species being spotted, but describes it as "jaunâtre," it is possible that the flecked specimens may have the better claim to be treated as new.

Genus Eupronoe, Claus, 1879.


For the original definition of this genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 492), and for the suggestion that Oriö, Cocco, 1832, as limited by de Natale in 1850, may be the
same as *Eupronoe*, see Note on de Natale, 1850 (pp. 240, 241). Dana's *Pronoe brunnea* is considered by Claus and Bovallius to belong to this genus.

Claus' fuller definition of the genus is to the following effect:—

"Body *Pronoe*-like, still only little compressed, with short arched head. The front antennae of the male seven-jointed, with three-jointed flagellum, those of the female six-jointed. The hinder antennae of the male packed in with zigzag folds, the basal joint very long, the terminal joint short, almost finger-like; the hinder antennæ of the female weak, four-jointed. Mandibles compact, with deep cutting edge, bounded by two teeth. The maxillary plates well developed. Maxillipeds with weak short inner plate, the outer plates with deeply convex inner margin fringed with hairs. The first gnathopods complexly subchelate, the second complexly chelate. Third pereopods long and strong, with the laminar first joint forming a large elongate oval. The laminar first joint of the fourth pereopods broad and extensive, distally triangularly narrowed, with the distal margin sinuous (mit ausgeschweiftem Vorderrand). Fifth pereopods reduced to a three-sided pointed laminar first joint and a pimple-like appendage. Peduncles of the uropods moderately shortened, those of the last pair very short. The rami of the last two pairs are long fin-like leaves of great tenuity, reaching much beyond the medium-sized telson."

In this Report four of the seven joints of the upper antennæ are regarded as belonging to the flagellum.

*Eupronoe inscripta*, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXVII.).

This species has many points of resemblance with *Eupronoe maculata*, Claus, but instead of being very strongly flecked like that species, it has but few flecks, and on the other hand the first three pleon-segments are very strongly printed with numerous transverse lines; they have their postero-lateral angles not rounded but more or less acute; the first joint of the mandibular palp is broader, straighter, and less elongate, than that represented in Claus' figure; the third joint in the fourth pereopods has a more produced front apex, and the first joint of the fifth pereopods has a breadth more than half the length instead of considerably less than half.

_Head_ longer than deep, narrowed in front; first two segments of the pleon together as long as the whole of the pereon; the after part of the pleon broad and flat.

_Eyes._—The upper and lower groups of ocelli closely combined.

_Upper Antennæ._—The first joint of the peduncle much broader than long, the two following joints incompletely developed, the third overlapped by the second; first joint of the flagellum very large, but not broader at the base than the first joint of the peduncle, the lower margin very long and convex with a great brush of long filaments, the rounded apex produced as far as the end of the second joint, the upper margin
smooth and nearly straight; the second joint quite small, longer than broad, with a
narrow neck; the third joint slender, broken.

Lower Antennæ.—Gland-cone conspicuous; the third (first free) joint of the peduncle
elongate, about four-fifths of the length of the following joint, bent near the base, the
coneave margin eliuated like the rest of the antenna, the fourth joint narrow, dilated a
little near the apex; the fifth joint a little or not at all shorter than the fourth; the first
joint of the flagellum curved, about three-quarters as long as the third joint of the
peduncle; the second joint straight, very short and narrow.

Epistome with the distal border furry.

Mandibles.—Cutting edge broad and straight, striated, and microscopically denticulate,
with a projecting tooth at each extremity; the secondary plate of the left mandible
denticulate like the principal plate, but with no projecting teeth; close to the base of the
secondary plate, at some distance from the top of it, there is situated a little tooth-like
process; on the right mandible a ridge corresponding with the base-line of the secondary
plate on the left mandible is not produced into a plate, but adjoining it there is a tooth-like
process larger than that on the left mandible. First joint of the palp a little shorter
than the second and third together, much broader than either; the third longer than
the second, curved, almost acute.

Lower Lip with the apical part strongly furred or eliuated.

First Maxilla.—Immediately below the little apical tooth there are on the inner
margin three small crenate or three-pointed teeth.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate short, as broad as the length, with two embedded
teeth below the centre of the strongly furred apical margin; outer plates broad and long,
strongly furred on and near the inner margin; these plates when in situ bent at an
angle to the basal joints extend in front of the cutting edge of the mandibles to the upper lip.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates with the lower front angle acute. The first joint
strongly twisted, very narrow at the middle, above this forming a great rounded elbow
behind, the lower part of the joint dilated, with the hind margin nearly straight, the
front very convex; the second joint not longer than broad; the third wrist-like, distally
dilated so as to be broader than long, scarcely perceptibly pectinate at the rounded apex
behind; the wrist dilated, as broad as long, as long as the hand, with smoothly convex
front margin, the hind margin finely pectinate except near the base, the teeth of the
pectination slender and sharp, the upper part of the margin very convex, the lower part
little concave, the muscles occupying only the front part of the joint; the hand
without palm, apically not half as broad as in the upper part, the hind margin pectinate,
but near the apex very slightly; the finger half the length of the hand, slightly curved.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates transversely oval. The first joint with a narrow
straight piece above and a broadly dilated piece below; the second and third joints nearly
as in the first pair, but larger; the wrist with the proximal part broader than long, the
front margin a little produced, with rounded apex, the hind margin pectinate except near
the base, the triangular distal process rather broad, not quite so long as the hand, with
the inner margin pectinate as well as the outer; the hand similar to that of the first pair,
but a little larger, and with the whole of the hind margin distinctly pectinate; the finger
rather less than half the length of the hand, slightly curved; there are numerous gland-
cells in the first four joints of these and the preceding gnathopods.

First Perceopods with scarcely any perceptible armature; the first joint narrowest
near the base and a little narrowed distally; the second joint short; the third shorter
than the fourth, widening from a narrow neck, the front apex rounded, not produced;
the fourth widest near the base, narrowing distally; the fifth narrower than the fourth,
scarcely longer, apically narrowed; the finger slender, curved, about a third, the length
of the fifth joint.

Second Perceopods very similar to the first, but with a much longer third joint,
this being longer than the fourth; the fourth joint is rather narrower than in the
preceding pair, shorter than the fifth.

Third Perceopods.—Side-plates narrowed in front. First joint oblong, about twice as
long as broad, not nearly so long as the following joints together, the front margin
descending a little below the hinder, and with some shallow serration of the lower part; the
angles are not very strongly rounded; the second joint short, yet long enough to reach
below the front margin of the first joint; the third joint longer than the fourth, finely
pectinate along the front and apical margins; the fourth joint more strongly pectinate
than the third, except close to the apex, where the pectination becomes very fine on
one surface and ceases on the other; the fifth joint slightly curved, longer than the third,
more strongly pectinate than the fourth, the hind margin having an apical spine; the
finger slender, about a third of the length of the fifth joint, a little bulbous at the base.

Fourth Perceopods.—First joint very large, broadly pear-shaped, longer than all the
following joints together, the front margin a little sinuous, the hind margin extremely
convex above, reaching nearly as far down as the front, the short distal margin straight,
with rounded corners, the front one serrate with four or five indents; the second joint
very short; the third as long as the fourth and fifth together, strongly pectinate along
the front margin, and produced for three-quarters of the length of the fourth joint;
the fourth joint more than half the length of the fifth, the front margin pectinate, not
produced; the fifth joint slightly curved, with pectinate front margin, and a spine at the
 apex of the convex hind margin; the finger about a third of the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Perceopods.—The first joint smooth, pear-shaped, not twice as long as the
breadth at the upper part; the second (terminal) joint about a quarter as long as the
first, oval, the neck narrow.

Pleopods.—Peduncles stout; coupling spines small; eleft spine apparently with the
dilated arm longer than the other, the dilatation narrow; the first joint of the inner
ramus not very elongate, but having several setæ below the cleft spine; joints of the rami twelve or thirteen in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair much shorter than the rami; the rami long, three-sided, strongly pectinate on two edges, the outer narrower than the inner but about equal to it in length; the apex of each acute, free from teeth; peduncles of the second pair a very little shorter than those of the first, much shorter than the rami; the rami thinly laminar, smooth, with rounded apices, reaching beyond those of the first pair; the peduncles of the third pair not longer than broad; the rami like those of the second pair, but the outer rather shorter than the inner, and the apices more broadly rounded.

Telson broad at the base, arched in outline, longer than broad, about two-thirds the length of the inner ramus of the third uropods, the acute apex not quite reaching the apices of the first uropods.

Length, about nine-twentieths of an inch.

Localities.—October 5, 1873, South Atlantic; lat. 29° 1’ S., long. 28° 59’ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 65°-2.

Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 26° 29’ N., long. 137° 57’ E.; surface; surface temperature, 68°-5. Two specimens, the one examined a male.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the markings of the pleon-segments. The specimen from the Pacific was nearly two-fifths of an inch in length, and differs from the Atlantic specimen very slightly, as in having the elbow more exaggerated in the first joint of the first gnathopods, and in having a still broader first joint to the fifth pereopods. Claus’ *Eupronoe maculata* is from Zanzibar.

*Eupronoe pacifica*, n. sp.

The species bears a general resemblance to *Eupronoe minuta*, Claus. The first two segments of the peraeon are dorsally coalesced, the side-plates of all the seven segments distinct. The postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments are all more or less blunt, those of the third segment well rounded; the fourth segment about as long as the composite segment which follows it. On many parts of the animal hexagonal markings are conspicuous.

Upper Antennæ.—The three joints of the peduncle successively shorter; the first joint of the flagellum equal in length to the second and third of the peduncle, broad at the base, rapidly tapering, carrying two transverse bands of four filaments apiece, the second joint cylindrical, shorter than the first, with two filaments, the third joint filiform, much longer than the second.

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1888.)
Lower Antennæ.—First free joint a little bent at the base, a little longer than the second; the second scarcely longer than the third; the third and fourth subequal, all of them smooth, not much angled in position; there is a minute apical joint. The antennæ in the specimen are no doubt those of a young male, the first three joints belonging to the peduncle, and the last two to the flagellum.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge finely denticulate between the two more prominent teeth, of which one stands at each corner; the tooth-like process representing the secondary process on the right mandible very small; the palp (in the specimen) short and curved, with only an indication of division into three joints.

First Maxillæ.—There are four strong teeth projecting from the distal part of the plate’s inner margin, the appearance being suggestive of a little spine-tooth embedded in a process rather wider than the tooth.

Second Maxillæ much shorter than the first, smooth.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate nearly as broad as long, the distal margin furred, having at the centre two little embedded spines, the outer corners rounded, the outer plates broad, much longer than the inner, submarginally furred on the inner surface near the inner edge.

First Gnathopods.—First joint not twisted, dilated at and below the middle, the margins smooth, the front sinuous; the second joint not longer than broad; the third longer and broader than the wrist, with narrow neck, distally widened, with a rounded apex in front very slightly produced, the hind margin very minutely pectinate, distally produced into a broad rounded lobe; the wrist scarcely so long as broad, the front margin convex and apically a little acute, the hind margin sinuous at the narrow neck, then convex and pectinate, projecting far behind the much narrower hand; the hand longer than the wrist, narrow at the neck and still more at the apex, the hind margin pectinate at the centre; the finger slender, curved, half the length of the hand or a little more.

Second Gnathopods.—First joint a little longer and less dilated than in the preceding pair; second joint short; third joint as in the first pair, but the front and hind apical lobes more equal; the wrist broader than the third joint, its proximal part shorter than the hand, the broad triangular apical process also shorter than the hand, pectinate on both margins, at the base standing a little apart from the hand, which resembles that of the first gnathopods, but has the hind margin more strongly pectinate; finger as in the first pair.

First Pereopods with smooth margins or scarcely perceptible armature. First joint a little bent at the base, and below this the front margin sinuous, the hinder gently convex; the second joint a little longer than broad; the third shorter than the fourth, but broader, with narrow neck, the apices rounded; the fourth narrowing distally, with straight distal margin; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, slightly bent, narrow,
especially at the apex; the finger slender, curved, between half and a third of the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraupods similar to the first, but with the first joint rather more slender and sinuous, and the third, fourth, and fifth joints longer.

Third Peraupods.—The first joint not so long as the remaining joints together, oblong, a little widened in the upper half, the front margin descending a little below the hinder, the produced portion being narrow, with no flat distal margin; the third joint broader than the fourth but shorter, the hind margin descending a little below the finely pectinate front margin, so that the distal border is oblique; the fourth joint broader than the fifth but a little shorter, the front margin pectinate; the fifth joint almost straight, the pectination of the front margin more oblique than in the other two joints; the finger slender, smooth, apically a little curved, half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraupods.—The first joint much longer than all the remaining joints together, the front margin nearly straight but with a little lobe at the base, the hind margin convex, the distal margin oblique, between half and a third of the greatest breadth of the joint, the front corner with some minute serration and the margin itself with some microscopic pectination or striaion; the narrowly rounded apical lobe of the hind margin fully reaches the flattened distal end of the front of the joint; the short second joint placed at the top of the distal division of the first, not long enough to reach the lower end of the slit; the third joint with the front margin strongly pectinate, the teeth directed a little backwards, the apical prolongation of the front broad, completely overlapping the fourth joint and reaching beyond it; the fourth joint very finely pectinate on the front margin, about as long as the proximal portion of the third joint; the fifth joint a little longer than the fourth, finely pectinate on the front margin; the finger little more than a third the length of the fifth joint, very finely pectinate.

Fifth Peraupods.—Side-plates with the slightly convex hind margin much deeper than the straight front, so that the lower margin is very oblique. The first joint about as long as the greatest breadth of the first joint in the preceding pair, the greatest breadth about a third of the length, the front margin concave, the hinder convex, the apex narrow; the second or terminal joint narrowly oval, between a third and a fourth of the length of the first joint, about three times as long as broad.

Pleopods.—The pedunules showing hexagonal markings; coupling-spines small, without lateral teeth; eleft spine with a very narrow dilatation; eight or nine joints to each ramus.

Uropods.—Pedunules of the first pair pectinate at the apex of the outer margin, not longer than the outer ramus, which is narrower and a little shorter than the inner, and reaches a little beyond the telson; both rami strongly pectinate on two edges, with the apex acute, free from teeth; pedunules of the second pair shorter than those of the first pair, the rami thinly laminar, apically rounded, the outer shorter than the inner, both
reaching beyond the inner ramus of the first pair; peduncles of the third pair short, the rami similar to those of the second pair, reaching considerably beyond them, the outer very little shorter than the inner.

Tidson about as long as the breadth at the base, with slightly curved sides and well-rounded apex, about half the length of the rami of the third uropods, much shorter than the preceding composite segment.

Length, about one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 251, July 10, 1875; North Pacific; lat. 37° 37' N., long. 163° 26' W.; surface temperature, 65°. One specimen, male, not adult.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the ocean in which the species was found. From *Eupronoe minuta*, Claus, it is distinguished especially by the more produced third joint of the fourth peraeopods, but also by the simple, not twisted, first joint of the first gnathopods, and the more slender first joint of the fifth peraeopods.

*Eupronoe minuta*, Claus.

1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 53, Taf. xiv. figs. 7-12.

The fourth segment of the pleon shorter than the following composite segment.

Eyes light-coloured in the specimens preserved in spirits.

Upper Antennae.—The first joint of the peduncle broader than long, as broad as the first joint of the flagellum.

Lower Antennae.—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle swollen at the base, then narrow, and the distal half again widened, the eoneave margin eliuated; the fourth joint longer than the third, and the fifth than the fourth; the first joint of the flagellum a little curved, about half as long as the last joint of the peduncle, the second joint very slender, about a seventh of the length of the preceding joint.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint more strongly twisted than in Claus' figure, the portion below the twist much longer than broad; the remainder of the limb nearly as in *Eupronoe pacifica*.

The Second Gnathopods and First and Second Peraeopods nearly as in *Eupronoe pacifica*.

Third Peraeopods with the first joint more elongate than in the species just named, and the front margin eoneave at the centre instead of convex.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The first joint with slightly sinuous front margin, but without a lobe at the base, the distal margin of the front part not oblique, reaching below the
apex of the hind margin; the hind margin not uniformly convex, but almost straight for a large space on either side of the centre; the apical part of the third joint not quite reaching the apex of the fourth; the fourth joint about as long as the fifth.

**Fifth Peronopods** nearly as in *Eupronoe pacifica*, but the first joint rather broader at the upper part, and the narrowly oval terminal joint smaller in proportion to the first.

The Pleopods, Uropods, and Telson differ little from those of *Eupronoe pacifica*, but the telson has a narrower apex.

*Length*, about one-fifth of an inch.

*Locality.*—Station 288, October 21, 1875; South Pacific; lat. 40° 3' S., long. 132° 58' W.; surface; surface temperature, 54°5. Five specimens.

*Eupronoe intermedia*, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXVIII).

Viewed from above the head has a triangular outline, with an almost acute apex; the fourth segment of the pleon a little shorter than the following composite segment.

*Antennae* nearly as in *Eupronoe inscripta*; in the upper antennae the first joint of the flagellum, besides the great brush of filaments on the convex margin, has two broad filaments on the apex of the upper margin; the second has four near the middle, the third has two; the fourth joint is linear, nearly as long as the two preceding together.

*Upper Lip* a broad shallow dome.

*Mandibles.*—The trunk sinuous, forming an upward bent angle behind the palp and one downward bent in front of it; the cutting edge broad, with a prominent tooth at each extremity, the lower one the more acute, the intermediate margin straight, very minutely denticulate; the left mandible shows a similarly denticulate secondary plate, without prominent teeth at the extremities, and besides this near the middle of the straight hind margin of the secondary plate there is a small process like a short blunt tooth or spine; there is a similar and not larger process on the right mandible; the palp is placed on a short joint-like elevation, the first joint broader and longer than either of the others, not equal in length to the two together.

*First Maxilla.*—There are four teeth on the inner margin near the apex of the plate.

*Second Maxillæ* and *Maxillipeds* as in *Eupronoe pacifica*.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates with the advanced front corner rounded, not acute. The first joint strongly twisted, the neck very narrow, but the elbow as broad as the lower part of the joint; the third joint broader than the wrist, not more produced behind than in front, the hinder margin pectinate chiefly at the lower part; the wrist not longer than broad, distally narrower than near the base, the hind margin sharply
pectinate except at the upper part; the hand a little longer than the wrist, but much narrower, the hind margin finely pectinate; the finger more than half the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods as in Eupronoe inscripta, but the wrist somewhat less bulky, and the finger half the length of the hand.

First Peræopods.—First joint a little bent, proximally narrow, then somewhat widened; the third joint a little shorter than the fourth, the rounded front apex slightly produced; the fourth joint scarcely narrowed distally, the straight hind margin lightly pectinate; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, the slightly concave hind margin pretty strongly pectinate; the finger slender, with a bulbous hinge, nearly half as long as the fifth joint.

Second Peræopods similar to the first, but the third, fourth, and fifth joints longer, the third as long as the fourth or rather longer, the fifth more slender than in the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—The first joint with the front margin concave at the centre, with six sharp serration teeth below, the front apex rounded, not very broad, produced a little below the hind margin; the third joint longer than the fourth, pectinate along the front margin, the hind margin having a slightly produced pointed apex; the fourth joint more strongly pectinate along the front, the pectination near the apex being finer than above; the fifth joint longer than the third, pectinate like the fourth, but still more strongly, the hind margin ending in a slender tooth or spine; the finger as in the preceding pairs.

Fourth Peræopods.—The front margin of the first joint slightly concave, the hinder gently convex so as to give the joint a uniform breadth for more than half its length; the distal margin in front, instead of sloping up to the hind margin as in Eupronoe pacifica, slopes downwards away from it, forming a narrow distal piece of the front below the hinder part of the joint; the second joint very small, not nearly reaching the extremity of the first; the third joint longer than the fourth and fifth together, the front margin strongly pectinate, produced nearly to the end of the trunk of the fourth joint, the hind margin with the apex acute, a little produced; the fourth joint much shorter than the fifth, pectinate more finely than the third, and apically a little produced; the pectination of the fifth joint intermediate in strength between that of the third and that of the fourth; the finger a little pectinate, about half the length of the fifth joint. It will be seen, by a comparison of the two figures of prp, that the produced portions of the third and fourth joints only come into view when the inner surface of the limb is under observation.

Fifth Peræopods.—The first joint narrowly pear-shaped, the front margin nearly straight, the hinder not at all apically produced; the terminal joint narrowly oval, not quite a third as long as the first.
Pleopods.—Joints of the rami from nine to ten in number.

Uropods scarcely differing from those of *Eupronoe inscripta*, except that the peduncles of the first and second pairs appear to be shorter in proportion to the rami.

Telson rather more than half the length of the third uropods, a little longer than broad, triangular, with a tolerably acute apex, gradually reached without any abrupt narrowing.

Length, between a fifth and a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—Station 106, August 23, 1873; Tropical Atlantic; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; surface to 40 fathoms; surface temperature, 78°8. One specimen, male.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the similarity which the species presents in different points to various others, such as *Eupronoe armata*, Claus, and those which have been mentioned in the description.

*Eupronoe atlantica*, n. sp.

Head deep and laterally somewhat compressed; the frontal space which is not occupied by the eyes having little dark colour-spots.

Eyes very dark in the specimens preserved in spirits.

Lower Antennæ.—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle slightly longer than the fourth, the fifth a little longer than the third; the first joint of the flagellum only a third as long as the last of the peduncle, the small and slender second joint not a quarter the length of the first.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates produced to an almost acute apex in front. First joint not twisted, broadest below the middle, both margins somewhat sinuous, the front one the more so, this having five cilium-bearing indents; near the hind margin at the upper part of the inner surface there are short lines or grooves corresponding with those which in some species form the great projecting elbow in this joint; second joint very small; third joint much larger than the wrist, narrow at the neck, the distal breadth equalling the length of the joint, most of the very convex hind margin finely pectinate; the wrist not longer than broad, at its widest much narrower than the preceding joint, the irregularly convex hind margin pectinate where free from the lobe of the front joint; the hand rather longer than the wrist; the finger curved, fully half the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods.—First joint with the sinuous front margin almost smooth, the hind margin smooth, slightly convex; the third joint smaller than the wrist, the hind margin slightly furred, its rounded apex a little produced; the proximal part of the wrist not so long as the hand, the pectinate process rather broad, not so long as the hand, on
the inner or front margin having three little teeth, then with a smooth piece bending slightly away from the hand, the rest of the margin pectinate; the hand with three little teeth at the base of the hind margin, followed by a short smooth portion, the remainder being pectinate. The three little teeth of the wrist-process above mentioned appear to be present in all the species of the genus, though they are often very inconspicuous; the teeth at the base of the hand do not appear to be so constant.

_Peruropods_ in close agreement with those of _Eupronoe minuta_. The third pair have a backward-directed blunt lobe on the inner side of the side-plates, and the branchial vesicles of the fourth pair besides the lateral pockets have a second division behind the larger front one, the front division being strongly narrowed near the apex; but these characters are, I believe, common to all the species of the genus.

_Telson_ longer than the breadth at the base, the apex narrowly rounded, the length more than half the total length of the third uropods, the relative size exceeding that of the telson of _Eupronoe minuta_.

_Length_ of the extended specimen, about a fifth of an inch.

_Localities._—April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 17° 47' N., long. 28° 28' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73°. Several specimens.

April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 18° 8' N., long. 30° 5' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73°-7. Several specimens.

_Remarks._—The characters here given of the lower antennæ, gnathopods, and telson, appear to separate this species from that which I have supposed to be Claus' _Eupronoe minuta_, to which otherwise it shows many points of resemblance in detail. If preserved specimens may be trusted, the two forms can, moreover, be easily distinguished by the colour of the eyes.

The following table will show the distribution of the genus _Eupronoe_ as illustrated by the Challenger specimens:

1. Station 353, May 3, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. 26° 21' N., long. 33° 37' W.; surface. Three small specimens.

2. April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 18° 8' N., long. 30° 5' W.; surface, night.

3. April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 17° 47' N., long. 28° 28' W.; surface, night. Fourteen specimens; the length of a specimen, fully extended, about one-fifth of an inch, rather under than over.

4. Station 106, August 25, 1873; Tropical Atlantic; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; surface to 40 fathoms. One specimen. (_Eupronoe intermedia_, see p. 1517.)

5. October 5, 1873, South Atlantic; lat. 29° 1' S., long. 28° 59' W.; surface, night. (_Eupronoe inscripta_, see p. 1510.)

6. March 15, 1874, south of Australia; lat. 39° 45' S., long. 140° 40' E.; surface.
Several specimens. (Apparently a species near to, but not identical with, *Eupronoe atlantica*; the specimen examined measured three-tenths of an inch in length.)

7. March 16, 1874, south of Australia; lat. 39° 22' S., long. 142° 27' E.; surface. Ten specimens, males, agreeing with those last mentioned.

8. Station 164B, June 13, 1874; east of Australia; lat. 34° 13' S., long. 151° 38' E.; surface to 50 fathoms. One specimen.

9. April 4, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 25° 33' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface. One specimen.

10. July 1875, North Pacific, between Japan and Honolulu; surface. Several specimens.

11. Station 251, July 10, 1875; North Pacific; lat. 37° 37' N., long. 163° 26' W. (*Eupronoe pacifica*, see p. 1513.)

12. August 24, 1875, Mid Pacific; lat. 13° 1' N., long. 151° 50' W.; surface, at night. Four small specimens.

13. Station 287, October 19, 1875; South Pacific; lat. 36° 32' S., long. 132° 52' W.; surface. Five small specimens.

14. Station 288, October 21, 1875; South Pacific; lat. 40° 3' S., long. 132° 58' W.; surface. Four specimens.

Genus *Parapronoe*, Claus, 1879.


For the shorter definition of this genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 492). The fuller definition which Claus gives of it is to the following effect:—

"Body *Pronoe*-like, but less strongly compressed, with more rounded head, the pleon bent and having its hinder section generally flexed. Antennæ and mouth-organs like those of *Eupronoe*, the latter, however, far longer and more produced. The first gnathopods simple, the second complexly chelate. Lamina first joint of the third pereiopods broad and of oval form, that of the fourth pereiopods of greater extent, triangular, distally narrowed and truncate, with short longitudinal ridge. First joint of the fifth pereiopods of smaller extent, the appendage rudimentary, one- or two-jointed. Hinder section of the pleon distinguished by the elongation of the coalesced fifth and sixth segments. Last pair of uropods with very short peduncle and short, more or less fin-like, rami."

In further observations on the genus Claus says, "Both antennæ have the same (Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)

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jointing as those of *Eupronoe*, yet the peduncle of the front pair is more slender and produced, the penultimate joint of the hinder antenna relatively shorter, since it scarcely equals a third of the preceding joint." In the shaft or peduncle of the front pair he includes, it must be remembered, what in this Report is regarded as the first joint of the flagellum. In regard to the jointing of the hinder antenna, it may be noticed that the third (first free) joint of the peduncle is shorter than the next joint in *Eupronoe armata*, Claus, and other species of *Eupronoe*, in the new species *Parapronoe campbelli*, and in the new genus *Sympronoe*, which includes *Parapronoe parva*, Claus, but in *Parapronoe crustulum*, Claus, and *Parapronoe clausi*, n. sp., this joint is longer than the next following.

*Parapronoe campbelli*, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXIX.).

**Head** and **peraeon** much compressed, head much shorter than **peraeon**; pleon longer than head and **peraeon** together; the first two segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles acutely produced, the third segment with the angles not rounded but not produced; the fourth segment not very much shorter than the composite segment which follows; the body flecked with numerous spots of colour, which are orange in the preserved specimens, the first three segments of the pleon inscribed with numerous little longitudinal marks.

**Upper Antenna.**—First joint of the peduncle broader than long, the two following joints short, all three strongly marked with hexagonal scale-markings; the first joint of the flagellum rather sharply bent, the upper margin having distally three pairs of filaments, the lower margin very convex, covered with a dense brush of filaments, the rounded apex not produced to the end of the small second joint, which from a narrow neck is a little dilated, and carries on the upper margin two pairs of filaments; the third joint is longer and more slender than the second, and has very near the apex a pair of short filaments.

**Lower Antenna.**—The third (first free) joint of the peduncle long, a little curved, more than two-thirds the length of the next joint, the distal part wider than the proximal, the concave margin fringed with little filaments like the corresponding margin of the following joints; the long and narrow fourth joint a little widened at the distal end; the fifth joint a very little shorter than the fourth; the first joint of the flagellum slender, a little curved, scarcely more than half the length of the third joint of the peduncle, the filaments at and near the apex longer than elsewhere; the second joint minute, about a quarter of the breadth of the preceding joint, and scarcely twice as long as broad; to this succeeds a much smaller third joint tipped with three little setules.

**Mandibles.**—The trunk rather long and narrow, the cutting edge downward bent, with a prominent tooth at the top and another much smaller and sharper at the
other extremity, the intermediate edge strongly striated and minutely denticulate; the left mandible has a secondary plate apparently broad and shallow; each mandible has to the rear of the cutting edge and near the top of it a little blunt spine-like process; the palp is long and slender, all three joints slightly curved, the first not very broad, but broader than the other two, especially at the bend; the third is scarcely longer than the second, these two together being much shorter than the first. The breadth of the cutting edge is considerably less than the length of the third joint of the palp.

Lower Lip.—The plates narrow, tapering, apically acute; the mandibular processes rounded.

First Maxillæ.—Near the base the narrow plate has a projection on the inner side; at some little distance from the narrow smoothly rounded apex, there are four short triangular and equilateral teeth on or a little within the inner margin.

Second Maxillæ.—The distal part of the plate is much narrowed, forming an acute apex, below which there is an emargination longer than deep, and bounded by a little sharp point above facing a rounded angle below.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate large, of nearly equal breadth and length, the distal margin sinuous; the two central embedded spines not reaching the distal margin, and having below them two much smaller spines; the outer plates distally overlapping one another and overarching the inner plate, showing within the sinuous inner margin five or six small spines.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates deeper than broad, with front margin a little concave, the lower angle rounded. The first joint having the neck rather narrow and bent, the upper part of the front margin having three little indents; the second joint not longer than broad; the third joint wrist-like, from a narrow neck widening distally to a breadth greater than the length, the front apex almost acute, a little produced, slightly pectinate, the hinder apex widened and more strongly pectinate; the wrist longer and much broader than the hand, widest a little below the wide neck, the hind margin pectinate with sharp not quite regular teeth, three or four of the strongest being on the distal margin; the hand smooth, narrower at the apex than at the neck, attached much nearer to the front than to the hind margin of the wrist, the front margin convex, the hinder a little sinuous; the finger smooth, curved, about half the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods.—The interlocking process of the segment on the front margin a little way above the side-plate has little grooves leading to a serrate edge; the same form occurs in the following segments. The branchial vesicles of this pair and of the four following pairs of limbs are large, with numerous lateral accessory pockets. The first joint is distally widened, with smooth margins, the front a little sinuous, the hinder convex; the second joint short, the third nearly as in the first pair, but with the apices on a level with one another, neither produced; the wrist with the proximal part about as wide as the third joint but not quite so long and like the third joint having an
extremely minute furring of the hind margin, the apical process large, longer than the base, almost as long as the hand, almost acute, finely pectinate at the upper part of the hind margin, the lower part having nearly twenty teeth, the front or inner margin smooth at the base, then armed with fourteen teeth, which are larger than those on the opposite side; the hand shaped and placed as in the first gnathopods, but with the hind margin near the base finely pectinate, and below more strongly with about twenty small unequal teeth; the finger not half the length of the hand.

First Gnathopods.—First joint similar to that of the second gnathopods, but narrower above and more widened below; the second joint rather longer than broad; the third with narrow neck, then much widened and distally scarcely narrowed, the front margin convex, with the apex rounded; the fourth joint narrower than the third and very slightly longer, smooth, a little curved, the distal margin finely pectinate; the fifth joint narrower than the fourth, of about the same length, finely pectinate along the hind margin, within which there are also five minute spinules; the finger curved, scarcely a third the length of the fifth joint.

Second Gnathopods.—The first and second joints narrower than in the preceding pair, the three following joints longer and narrower; the third joint strongly bent, the front margin convex, the hinder concave, both smooth; the fourth joint a little longer and narrower, also smooth, slightly curved; the fifth joint slender, almost as long as the fourth, with six microscopic spinules along the slightly furred hind margin and some very fine pectination at the distal extremity; the finger less than a quarter of the length of the first joint.

Third Gnathopods.—The side-plates with a curved tongue-like backward directed process on the inner side. The first joint a sort of oblong or long oval, about two and a half times as long as the greatest breadth, which is rather below the middle, not quite equal in length to the following joints together, the front margin nearly straight, with a little shallow serration of the lower part, the surface adjoining the front margin marked with seven or eight more or less parallel longitudinal lines, the distal margin somewhat flattened, the surface above this marked with some little oblique curved lines; the second joint longer than broad, so placed as not to be able to reach either the distal or the hinder margin of the large first joint; the third joint more than twice as long as the second, the hinder apex a little produced, almost acute, pectinate, the front margin at first smooth, then feebly and by degrees more strongly pectinate; the fourth joint about once and a half as long as the third, a little narrowed distally, all the front margin pectinate; the fifth joint much narrower than the fourth, almost as long, a little bulb forming the hinge, the hind margin smooth, produced into a small apical tooth, the whole front margin pectinate, the teeth become smaller towards the narrow apex, of which the margin is also finely fringed; the finger about a fifth of the length of the fifth joint.
Fourth Perasopods.—Branchial vesicles with a second lobe to the rear of the larger front portion. The first joint scarcely longer than in the preceding pair, and distally narrower, but above much broader, the hind margin smooth, convex, the long tongue-like distal part not reaching quite so low as the distal part of the front; the front margin almost straight, very slightly concave below, with an almost pointed apex, behind which the short distal margin slopes downwards to the more rounded apex of the long slit, a little in front of which the inner surface is grooved; the joint nearly twice as long as all the remaining joints together; the short second joint is placed at the top of the slit which divides the apical part of the first; the third joint is as long as the fourth and fifth together, the proximal part broader and rather longer than the fourth joint, the front apical process more than half the length of that joint, the hind margin smooth, with a short produced apex, the front margin strongly pectinate from one end to the other, and having small teeth between the large ones; the fourth joint broader and longer than the fifth, pectinate like the third but less strongly; the fifth joint finely pectinate with decurrent teeth along the front margin and round the apex, the hind margin produced into a little tooth; the finger minute, not curved, but a little crooked.

Fifth Perasopods.—Side-plates with a very long hind margin, forming an acute apex. The first joint at the upper part more than half the breadth of the first joint of the preceding pair, and more than half as long as that joint, the apex behind rather broadly rounded; the very minute second joint longer than broad; the third joint shorter than the second and a little narrower, a little longer than broad, smoothly rounded distally.

Pleopods.—Pedicules stout; the coupling spines small, with only the apical retroverted teeth; the cleft spine having a subapical unsymmetrical dilatation of the longer arm, the backward serrature of the shorter arm being strongly marked; as in the genus *Eurhombus*, the first joint of the inner ramus has several plumose setæ below the cleft spine, in the present specimen as many as six; the first joint of the outer ramus has also several plumose setæ; the joints of the rami from twelve to thirteen in number.

Uropods.—Pedicules of the first pair shorter than the rami, three-edged, the inner margin with a produced acute apex; the outer ramus three-edged, shorter than the inner, both with the margins strongly pectinate, except near the bases and the acute apices, the teeth larger and less numerous on the inner than on the outer margin; the pedicules of the second pair nearly as long as those of the first, the rami broader and rather longer, the outer ramus nearly as long as the inner, its outer margin forming only a few little distant teeth, the pectination otherwise as in the first pair; pedicules of the third pair very short, broader than long, the inner margin with a produced acute apex; the rami rather shorter than in the two preceding pairs, the outer a little shorter than the inner, with the outer margin smooth, the inner strongly pectinate except at the two extremities; the inner ramus with almost smooth margins, distally pectinate very minutely, the apex acute.
Teilson long and tongue-like, more than twice as long as broad, nearly as long as the preceding composite segment and not much shorter than the third uropods, the sides gently convex, the apex acute; there are many little curved lines across this and various other parts of the animal.

Length.—From the front of the head to the end of the first segment of the pleon about a quarter of an inch, the total length about two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—July 1875, between Japan and Honolulu; lat. 35° N.; surface. Six specimens; the specimen described, a male.

Remark.—The specific name is given in compliment to Lord George Campbell, the author of the very entertaining work, Log Letters from the Challenger.

Parapronoe clausi, n. sp. (Pl. CXC.).

Head large, rounded; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments not rounded but scarcely or not produced, the lower margin in the first interrupted, the hinder part starting from the inner surface a little above the termination of the front part; the fourth segment considerably shorter than the following composite segment; the body spotted with numerous small orange spots.

Upper Antennæ nearly as in Parapronoe campbelli, but the rounded apex of the first joint of the flagellum not at all produced, the small second almost as long as the much narrower third joint, and carrying filaments at three points of the upper margin.

Lower Antennæ differing much from those of Parapronoe campbelli, and agreeing with those of Parapronoe crustulum, Claus; the gland-cone projecting from the wall of the head (see fig. g.c.); the third (first free) joint of the peduncle much longer than the fourth, the fourth a little longer than the fifth; the first joint of the flagellum not more than a third of the length of the last joint of the peduncle, narrow at each end; the second joint very short and slender, the third still more minute; all the joints fringed with short filaments, except the third joint of the flagellum which is tipped with little hairs or setules.

Upper Lip semicircular.

Mandibles.—The trunk long, nearly straight, but upward bent at the base and with very sinuous lower margin; the cutting edge forming part of the lower margin, very broad, convex, strongly striated, and finely denticulate, with a blunt tooth at the upper or front corner, in the rear of which there is a groove on the surface ending in a small tubercle; to the left mandible there is a long shallow secondary plate, similar to the principal but without the upper tooth; the palp has a large strongly bent first joint, very much longer than the two following joints together; the second rather longer than the third. The breadth of the cutting edge much exceeds the length of the third joint of the palp.
Lower Lip of very thin texture, the plates curved, rather narrow, tapering to an acute apex, very minutely furred; the mandibular processes produced, apically rounded.

First Maxillae nearly as in Parapronoe campbelli, but the apex more acute, the four marginal teeth more blunt.

Second Maxillae shorter than the first, divergent at the base, then closely united as far as the small projecting tooth or angle of the inner surface, then again diverging to the nearly acute apex, the inner margin of each plate at this part having a little fold and a setule near it.

Maxillipeds nearly as in the species above named, but the inner plate less broad, with a rather deep central indent on the distal margin, from which the sides slope away; the outer plates broad at the base, the spines within the inner margin less numerous or less conspicuous than in the other species. The boat-shaped appearance of these organs is not indicated by the outline figures.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates deeper in front than behind, with a diagonal ridge directed to the lower front corner. The limb differing in many points from that of Parapronoe campbelli; the first joint with the upper part of the front margin pectinate; the wrist widens immediately from the broad neck, then narrows so that the distal end is narrower than the neck, and projects scarcely more behind the hand than in front of it, the hind margin very sinuous, pectinate, the short distal margin behind the hand being also pectinate with fine teeth; the hand is longer than the wrist; the finger half the length of the hand, bulbous at the base, the inner margin rather sinuous.

Second Gnathopods differing from those of Parapronoe campbelli in having the first joint not bent, the hind margin of the wrist pectinate for a greater distance, its apex acute and a little incurved, the irregularly pectinate inner or front margin of the distal process very sinuous, at the base standing away from the hand, then bending towards it and again away from it; the hand is rather shorter than in the first pair but broader, bent at the neck, then having both margins convex, the hinder pectinate, the apex rather abruptly narrowed; the finger more than half the length of the hand, with concave inner margin.

First and Second Peraeopods scarcely differing in pattern from those of Parapronoe campbelli, except that in the first joint the lower part of the front margin is a little concave; the fourth and fifth joints in both are finely pectinate.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates almost semicircular, but bilobed, the circumference being interrupted where the smaller front lobe meets the hinder; on the inner surface as usual a bent tongue-like process is directed backwards. The first joint very large, as it were five-sided, the front margin being obtusely angled, the lower part not so long as the upper, with a slight serration, the hind margin nearly straight, with the corners strongly rounded, the lower margin between them straight; a tract in front marked...
with parallel lines longitudinally, the lines at the broadest part being about twenty in number; the remaining joints nearly as in Parapronoe campbelli; the fifth joint rather longer than the fourth.

_Fourth Pereopods._—The first joint not much longer or even much broader than in the preceding pair, not nearly twice as long as broad, the front margin bulging a little near the base, slightly channelled, for the most part straight, serrate near the short sinuous apical margin; the very convex hind margin much longer than the front, rising much above it, and the tongue-like apex (in one of the specimens examined) descending a little below it; the groove of the inner surface in front of the straight slit has a sinuous margin; the remaining joints are nearly as in Parapronoe campbelli, but the fifth joint more curved; the finger extremely minute, retractile within the pectinate apex of the preceding joint.

_Fifth Pereopods._—The first joint pear-shaped, not as long as the breadth of the first joint in the fourth pair, sometimes as in the other species with an indent low down on the front margin, the rounded apex behind produced a little; the minute second joint very little longer than broad; the third joint longer than the second, nearly twice as long as broad, the apex rounded.

_Pleopods._—Coupling spines very short; cleft spine with very short arms, the longer arm with a small subapical dilatation; there are several plumose setae on the first joint of the inner ramus below the cleft spine, and eight on the outer margin of the outer ramus; the joints of the rami fourteen or fifteen in number.

_Uropods._—Pseudocere of the first pair shorter than the rami; the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner, its outer margin closely pectinate except close to the base and the acute apex, the inner margin with the pectination looser, beginning below the centre, and not approaching so closely to the apex; the inner ramus with the upper half of the outer margin smooth, the lower half as in the outer ramus, the inner margin with the pectination carried rather higher up than in the outer ramus; the peduncles of the second pair decidedly shorter than those of the first, the rami of nearly the same length as in that pair but broader and narrowing much more abruptly at the apex; the outer ramus rather shorter than the outer of the first pair, its outer margin almost smooth, with five little indent at the lower part, the inner margin pectinate at the lower part; the inner ramus about as long as the inner of the first pair, with both margins pectinate on the lower part; the peduncles of the third pair very short, broader than long; the outer ramus considerably shorter than the inner, with the outer margin smooth except for a single indent, the inner margin for the most part pectinate; the inner ramus longer than the telson, very loosely pectinate on both margins, more strongly on the inner than on the outer, and on the lower than on the upper part, the apex (in the specimen, not acute.

_Telson_ triangular, elongate, reaching beyond the outer ramus of the third
uropods, but not nearly to the apex of the inner ramus, the length nearly twice the breadth at the base, the apex not quite acute.

Length, about half an inch, when fully extended.

Localities.—March 15, 1874, south of Australia; lat. 39° 45' S., long. 140° 40' E.; surface; surface temperature, 60°-2. Ten specimens.

October 1875, South Pacific, surface. Five specimens. The specimen examined was a male, and differed from the specimen above described in having the third joint of the fifth pereopods distally narrowed, almost acute.

Remarks.—The specific name is given in compliment to the distinguished zoologist, to whose highly important work, Die Platysceliden, reference has been so frequently made. The present species has many points of resemblance to Parapronoe crustulum, Claus, from "the Atlantic Ocean, Lagos, Zanzibar"; it differs from that species in the shape of the wrist of the first gnathopods, in the more irregular inner margin to the wrist process of the second gnathopods, in the more produced third joint of the fourth pereopods, and in the widened rami of the second uropods.

Parapronoe clausoides, n. sp. (Pl. CXCl.).

This species seems to unite some of the characters of Parapronoe clausi, just described, with some of those of Parapronoe crustulum, to be described presently. The head is large and rounded; the first three pleon-segments have the postero-lateral angles acutely produced, that of the first segment most strongly, the lower margin being excavate in front of the tooth; the fourth segment is much shorter than the composite following segment; the body quite free from spots of colour, and in this respect differing from both the species above mentioned.

The Upper Antennae are those characteristic of the female; the first joint of the peduncle longer than broad, with sinuous margins, the second short, broader than long; the long first joint of the flagellum somewhat curved and tapering, carrying on the concave margin nine pairs of filaments; the second joint of the flagellum is much more slender than the first and less than half as long; the third much more slender than the second, more than half as long.

Lower Antennae.—The gland-cone prominent; of the four free joints, which are slender and not folded, the first is longer than the two following together, the third a very little longer than the second, and the fourth than the third.

The Mandibles are of the usual character, but in the female without palp. The figure m.m. represents them drawn apart at the bases but with the distal ends and the outermost teeth of the cutting plates overlapping, close to the small almost semicircular upper lip.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
The Maxillæ and Maxillipeds presented no specially distinctive features.

The Gnathopods are like those of Parapronoe crustulum, differing therefore from those of Parapronoe clausi.

The First, Second, and Third Pereopods as in the two compared species.

Fourth Pereopods.—The front and hinder apices of the first joint on a level; the third joint as in Parapronoe clausi, with the process more than half the length of the fourth joint, not less than half that of Parapronoe crustulum; the finger minute.

Fifth Pereopods with the second joint much shorter than the third, which is longer than that in Parapronoe clausi, the end of the first joint being also more broadly rounded in this species than in that.

Uropods.—The first two pairs very nearly as in the two other species, but the peduncles of the second pair less differing in length from those of the first pair; the rami of the third pair subequal in length, both of them broad, the chief narrowing not beginning till near the apex, the outer armed as in Parapronoe crustulum, the inner with smooth outer margin, the inner margin smooth along the upper half, then faintly pectinate and more strongly near the apex.

Telson nearly as long as the third uropods, nearly twice as long as the breadth at the base, not regularly triangular, since the sides converge near the apex much more rapidly than in the upper part; the apex is blunt.

Length, fully extended, over half an inch.

Locality.—June, 1874; between Sydney and Wellington; surface.

Remarks.—The specific name points to the likeness between this species and that named Parapronoe clausi. From Parapronoe crustulum, Claus, it is distinguished by the more prolonged third joint in the fourth pereopods, the two terminal joints of the fifth pereopods, and by characters of the uropods and telson.

Parapronoe crustulum, Claus (Pl. CXIII., A.).


Head rounded; the postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments acutely outdrawn, of the third segment squared, the lower margin of the first segment deeply emarginate, so as to form a second angle below and in front of the postero-lateral angle; the fourth segment much shorter than the following composite segment; the whole body except the head dotted with little dark spots.

Eyes extremely dark.
Lower Antennæ.—Gland-cone very prominent; third (first free) joint of the peduncle curved, a very little longer than the fourth joint, which is distally a little curved in the opposite direction; the fifth joint about four-fifths the length of the fourth; the slender first joint of the flagellum considerably less than half the length of the last joint of the peduncle, the second and third joints quite minute.

Mandibles.—The left mandible with a very prominent tooth at the top or front of the long straight cutting edge, the secondary plate not much shorter than the principal, a minute tubercle on the surface adjoining its hind margin; the cutting edge on the right mandible more convex; the first joint of the palp very long, curved, not very broad, the second and third joints subequal in length, together much shorter than the first, the third more slender than the second.

Maxillæ of the usual pattern, the second pair much smaller than the first.

Maxillipeds.—The distal margin of the inner plate very sinuous, the outer plates broad and long.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates with the lower front angle acute, with a diagonal ridge of the under surface directed to it. The first joint pretty evenly broad except at the neck, the front margin indented at the top and microscopically pectinate; the third joint widening greatly from the narrow neck, so that the distal breadth is much greater than the length of the joint, the convex hind margin pectinate on the lower half, the front forming a rounded apex, the distal margin extremely sinuous; the wrist widening immediately from the broad neck to a breadth a little less than that of the third joint, then narrowing greatly, so as to project but little behind the hand and scarcely at all in front, the sinuous hind margin longer than the front, pectinate, the hinder part of the distal margin pectinate with three or four little teeth; the hand smooth, shorter than the wrist, its length equalling or little exceeding the wrist’s greatest breadth; the finger about a third of the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods.—The first joint with the front margin nearly straight; the third joint a little longer than in the first gnathopods; the wrist pectinate with six little teeth on the round front apex, the triangular process behind shorter than the trunk, broad at the base, shorter than the hand, pectinate on both margins, the pectination of the hind margin continued some way up the trunk of the joint; the hand rather widened at the centre, pectinate along the hind margin; the finger scarcely more than a third of the length of the hand.

First and Second Parapods as in Paraprônœ clausi.

Third Parapods like those of Paraprônœ clausi, but the bent process within the side-plates is more narrowly produced, and the fifth joint is more decidedly longer than the fourth.

Fourth Parapods very near to those of the species just mentioned; the two limbs of the specimen differ slightly in regard to the first joint, since in one the apex of the
hind margin does not reach quite so low as that of the front, while in the other the two apices are on a level; the produced apex of the third joint is rather less instead of rather more than half the length of the fourth joint; the finger is minute.

Fifth Pereopods differing chiefly from those of the species just mentioned by having only two joints, the second or terminal joint minute, a little longer than broad, directed backwards, the front margin convex, the hinder nearly straight, with a small incision high up, probably indicating an original division of the joint into two. The shape of the male organs on the ventral surface of the seventh pereon-segment is shown in the figure prp

Pleopods.—The spines as in the other species; the joints of the rami about fifteen in number, the first joint not very long.

Uropods.—The first two pairs as in Parapronoe clausi, the pectination here seen to be continued, though not strongly, up the inner margin of both rami of the second pair; the outer ramus of the third pair almost as long as the inner, with two or three little indents on the outer margin, the inner margin pectinate except near the base and at the apex; the inner ramus with smooth outer margin, the lower half of the inner pectinate with little close-set teeth, not as in Parapronoe clausi with comparatively large teeth wide apart.

Telson twice as long as the breadth at the base, almost as long as the third uropods.

Length, to the end of the second pleon-segment, a little over two-fifths of an inch.

Localities.—Pacific, between Papua and Japan, surface. One specimen, male, to which the above description applies.

North Atlantic, between Tenerife and St. Thomas, West Indies; surface. One specimen.

April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 18° 8' N., long. 30° 5' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73° 7. One specimen, male.

April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 17° 47' N., long., 28° 28' W.; surface; surface temperature, 73° 5. One specimen.

Atlantic, surface. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specimen taken April 29, 1876, measured about seven-tenths of an inch in length; in the fifth peraeopods the distal end of the first joint is rather flattened than rounded, not at all produced, and is followed by two minute joints, very narrow, about equal to one another in length; the postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment are a little outdrawn. Claus figures the fifth peraeopods with only one appendicular joint, but this character is probably variable; the relative lengths of the joints of the lower antennæ are also most likely subject to some variation. The resemblance in almost all details is so exact between the Pacific and Atlantic specimens, that the very small points of difference do not seem to justify specific distinction.
Genus *Sympronoe*, n. gen.

Near to *Parapronoe*.

First *Gnathopods* simple, the wrist supplying no approach to a palm.

Second *Gnathopods* complexly subchelate, the process of the wrist short and more or less obtuse.

*Fifth Peraeopods* with the first joint not much expanded above and distally much narrowed; the two terminal joints minute.

*Uropods* of the first and second pairs as in *Parapronoe* with the *rami* acute; the rami of the third pair short, broad, ending obtusely.

*Telson* very short.

The name is derived from the Greek αὐς, with, and *Pronoe*, the name of the leading genus in the family Pronoidae; Claus, in his observations on the genus *Parapronoe*, says that though the first *gnaithopods* are simple, the wrist is so expanded that the limb might be characterised as complexly subchelate. This, which applies well to *Parapronoe crustuluma*, is unsuited to the species of *Sympronoe*. Unfortunately Claus has not described the first *gnathopods* of his *Parapronoe parva*, which must undoubtedly be included in the new genus. He remarks of the first *maxillae* of *Parapronoe* that the apex reaches far beyond the four submarginal teeth, which again is true of *Parapronoe crustuluma*, but does not apply to *Sympronoe*.

*Sympronoe parva* (Claus) (Pl. CXCII.).


Length and depth of the head about equal; in a lateral view the lower part of the front curve of the head becomes a little concave, where the upper *antenna* project; the rostral point is obtusely angled between the upper *antennae*; the 5th is the longest of the *peraeon*-segments; the first three segments of the pleon are large, squared at the posterolateral angles; the coalesced 5th and 6th segments form one that is considerably longer than the fourth, narrowing gradually towards the distal end. The skin of the specimen with the usual hexagonal markings, but also more or less covered with larger and smaller circles as if of a crystalline coating, and spotted with orange in many parts.

*The Eyes* occupy most of the head, but do not reach the front or lower margin.

*Upper Antenna.*—The first joint of the peduncle widening distally, as broad as long, the second and third joints incompletely developed; the first joint of the *flagellum* very

1 This limitation, however, may not apply to living specimens.
strongly convex on the lower or outer side, the apex rounded, not produced, the fringing brush formed by some fifty rows of filaments, the much shorter upper margin having filaments only at the apex; the second joint small, twice as long as broad, with two groups of filaments on the upper margin; the third joint rather shorter and much narrower; the fourth linear, rather longer than the second or third.

Lower Antennæ.—The gland-cone prominent; the third (first free) joint long, bent near the base, distally widened; the fourth and fifth joints equal in length, each considerably longer than the third; the first joint of the flagellum slender, curved, more than half as long as the third joint of the peduncle, less than half the fourth or fifth; the second joint minute, but like the others fringed on one side with short filaments; at its tip there is, as in the species of the neighbouring genus Parapronoe, a much more minute third joint.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge forming the distal part of the sinuous lower margin, slightly convex, with a finely striated and denticulate edge, and a prominent blunt tooth at the upper or front apex; the secondary plate of the left mandible rounded at its front apex, but having a small projecting tooth at the hinder one; in each mandible there is as usual a small process on the inner surface to the rear of the cutting plate; it is in this species placed well forward and quite blunt; the first joint of the palp not much longer than the other two together; the second much thinner than the first, the third a little thinner than the second, subequal to it in length, rather more strongly curved than the other two. The cutting edge is rather shorter than the third joint of the palp.

First Maxillæ.—The four teeth on the inner margin are very blunt, and the distal one is very near to the apex of the plate.

Maxillipeds.—The boat-shaped outer plates arching over the inner plate, their sinuous inner margins leaving an oval space between their apices and the inner plate’s distal border, each plate having on its outer surface a row of eight or ten small setules; the distal border of the inner plate sinuous, cleft at its centre down to the sockets of the embedded setules, on either side of which there are a couple of inward pointing spinules.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates deeper before than behind, a little pointed in front below. The first joint almost free from the side-plate, both margins convex for nearly the whole length, the front of great tenuity, with some extremely minute pectination; the second joint as broad as long; the third widest distally, shorter than the wrist but about as long as the hand; the wrist not quite so wide as the third joint, narrowing a little distally, the pectination of the hind margin of this and the preceding joint extremely minute; the hand abruptly narrower than the wrist, but attached to the centre of its distal margin, so that there is only a small free portion of that margin on either side of it, and nothing in any way suggestive of a palm; the hand is narrow, a little curved, the front margin convex, the hinder slightly sinuous; the finger very small and slender, slightly curved, less than half the length of the hand.
Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates tending to oblong, but broader above than below. Branchial vesicles longer and much broader than the first joint, with the usual lateral accessory inflations. The first joint not dilated distally, the front margin tending to convex; the second joint as broad as long; the third larger than in the first gnathopods, its front margin considerably longer than that of the wrist, the hinder not quite so long as that of the wrist, the rounded apices finely pectinate, the front one being the broader, the hinder the more strongly pectinate; the wrist, which is widest at its junction with the hand, is produced behind in a rounded process about half the length of the hand; the hind margin is pectinate, very finely at first, but more boldly as the pectination approaches and passes round the process; the hand as in the first gnathopods, but a little broader at the base; the finger is scarcely so long as in the preceding pair.

First Peraeopods.—The side-plates a little less regular than in the preceding pair; the branchial vesicles similar; the first joint rather longer, with both margins very slightly convex; the second joint rather longer than broad; the third joint decidedly broader and a little longer than the fourth, narrowing distally to a very slight extent, the rounded corners of the distal margin finely pectinate; the fourth joint narrowing a little distally, wider than, but scarcely so long as, the fifth joint, which narrows a good deal distally; the finger is slender, curved, acute, not a third the length of the fifth joint. The limb figured in the Plate does not agree with the above proportions, but was probably abnormal.

Second Peraeopods similar to the first, but with the joints a little longer, the fourth as long as the third, the finger scarcely one-fourth the length of the fifth joint.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates broader than deep, both lobes squared, the hinder one the larger; the triangular tooth-like process on the inner side has its lower margin convex. Branchial vesicles much broader above than below. The first joint oval, with a very regular hind margin, the front rather less so; the second joint short, some little way from the distal end of the first; the third joint subequal in length to the fourth, the two together not reaching back to the base of the first, each with closely pectinate front margin; the fifth joint narrow, a little curved, rather longer than the fourth, its front margin with the fine pectination oblique, not standing out as in the two preceding joints, the apex pectinate; the finger very small and slender.

Fourth Peraeopods.—Side-plates not broader than deep, deeper behind than in front. Branchial vesicles with a second lobe above, the larger front division very much narrowed below. The first joint a little longer than that of the third peraeopods, its upper half a little broader than that at the centre, but narrowing rapidly to the apex, the front margin almost straight, tending rather to concave than convex except at the two ends, the hind margin at first convex, then oblique; the distal margin is broken by the short longitudinal slit, behind which the joint forms an almost pointed apex, while in front it carries on the inner surface a blunt process, and below this a pointed process, reaching together
with the rounded front apex below the hinder apex; at the top of the slit rises the short second joint, partially overlapped by a third process; the third joint is long, with the front margin longer than the hind one, strongly pectinate, forming a triangular process with smooth hind margin nearly halfway along the front of the much narrower fourth joint, which is pectinate with much smaller teeth; the fifth joint is minutely pectinate, narrower and shorter than the fourth, the two together equalling the length of the third; the finger is quite minute, sharp, no doubt retractile within the pectinate apex of the fifth joint, not nearly reaching to the base of the first joint.

**Fifth Peropods.**—Side-plates rather deeper than broad, deeper behind than in front. The first joint a good deal more than half as long, and less than half as broad as the first joint in the fourth peropods, the front margin nearly straight, the hinder at first parallel, then sinuously sloping to a very narrow apex; there is a ridge nearer to the front than the hind margin, and nearly parallel with it, reaching below the middle of the joint; the second joint is minute, with slightly convex front margin; the third joint is about as long, but scarcely so broad as the second; it curves backwards, with convex front and nearly straight hind margin.

**Pleopods.**—The two coupling spines are small, with the usual caps; in the cleft spine the subapical dilatation is very small; the joints of the rami number ten and eleven.

**Uropods.**—The first pair have the peduncles scarcely so long as the rami, the rami long, lanceolate, reaching a little beyond the second pair, and not quite so far as the apices of the third, the margins cut into teeth, those on the inner margin being rather longer than those on the outer, and not approaching quite so closely to the acute apex, the outer ramus like the peduncles three-edged; the peduncles of the second pair are shorter than those of the first, but reach as far back, with the inner apex acutely produced; the rami are not much shorter than those of the first pair, the inner longer and considerably broader than the outer, with both margins cut into teeth, the outer with only the inner margin so ornamented; the peduncles of the third pair are very short, broader than long, the slightly produced inner apices of the two peduncles nearly meeting; the rami are shorter than the preceding pairs, the outer scarcely shorter, but considerably narrower than the inner, having the lower two-thirds of its inner margin cut into long teeth, more than twenty in number, the apex narrowly rounded; the inner ramus is oval, but with a flattened base and the greatest width near the base; the edges are smooth; the inner ramus of one pair partially overlaps that of the other pair.

**Telson** small, about as broad as long, about half an oval with a slightly convex base; the distal portion overlaps the upper inner corners of the inner rami of the third uropods.

**Length.**—The specimen in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from end to end, one-fifth of an inch.
Localities.—February 6-7, 1875, south of Mindanao, Celebes Sea; lat. 6° 20' N., long. 123° 18' E.; surface at night; surface temperature, 81° 7. One specimen, male.
Station 206, January 8, 1875; China Sea, off Luzon; lat. 17° 54' N., long. 117° 14' E.; surface; surface temperature, 75° 2. Three specimens.

Remark.—The specimen described by Claus was from Zanzibar.

Sympronoe propinqua, n. sp. (Pl. CXCIII., B.).

The postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments not acute, the lower margin of the first excavate behind; the fourth segment much shorter than the following composite segment; the body flecked with numerous dark spots.

Upper Antennæ as in the preceding species.

Lower Antennæ.—Gland-cone prominent; third (first free) joint of the peduncle much curved, the fifth joint longer than the fourth; the first joint of the flagellum less than half as long as the last of the peduncle, the following joint minute.

Gnathopods and first four pairs of Peraeopods closely resembling those of the preceding species.

Fifth Peraeopods.—The first joint rather abruptly narrowed distally, the apex narrowly produced behind the little second joint, which in its turn is produced so as to overlap the upper half of the third joint; the third joint is scarcely so long as the second, bent backwards.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines and cleft spine as in the other species; the joints of the rami from ten to twelve in number.

Uropods scarcely differing from those of Sympronoe parva, yet the inner ramus in the third pair broader, and a little more produced beyond the outer.

Telson less broadly rounded distally than in the species just named.

Length, about a fifth of an inch.

Locality.—October 5, 1873, South Atlantic; lat. 29° 1' S., long. 28° 59' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 65° 2. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the near approach which this species makes to Sympronoe parva (Claus), from Zanzibar and the Pacific.

A specimen, three-tenths of an inch long, evidently belonging to this genus, was taken at Station 201, October 26, 1874; off Basihan Strait; lat. 7° 3' N., long. 121° 48' E.; surface; surface temperature, 83°. This specimen probably belongs to a species distinct from those that have been described, differing chiefly in the first joints of the third and fourth peraeopods.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)

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Family Tryphaniidae, Boeck, 1870.

This family was instituted by Boeck in 1870 for the single genus *Tryphana*. Bovallius in 1887, altering the name of the genus to *Tryphena*, at the same time calls the family Tryphaniidae, with the following definition: 1—

"Head large, more or less globular, tumid. Eyes large, occupying the sides of the head. First pair of antennae curved, fixed at the inferior side of the head, with the first joint of the flagellum tumid, the following subterminal, few-jointed. Second pair fixed at the inferior side of the head, angularly folded (in the male) or wanting (in the female). Mandibles with palp (in the male) or wanting palp (in the female). Seventh pair of pereiopods [*Fifth Peraeopods*] are not transformed. Peduncles of the uropoda normal."

Claus in 1879 and 1887, not taking note of the genus *Tryphana*, which had been by some writers identified with *Lycea*, named the family Lyceïdæ, and in 1879 gave the following definition:—

"Body less broad [than in the Typhidæ], Hyperia-like, in the female more compact. Pleon powerfully developed, half flexing. The laminar first joints of the third and fourth pereiopods relatively small and triangular, like one another, covering only a part of the ventral surface. Fifth pereiopods weak, but with the full number of joints. In the female the hinderer antennæ are for the most part completely obsolete. Maxillæ reduced. Two otolith-vesicles present." In 1887 he adds the character:—"Branchial vesicles with lateral accessory compartments."

Genus *Tryphana*, Boeck, 1870.


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 397).

From Boeck’s description of the lower antennæ, which in the character of the family he says are “parvulae,” and for which he only mentions three joints in describing *Tryphana molnarii*, and from his statement that the mandibles are without palp, it may be presumed that he was acquainted only with a male specimen not fully adult, since according to the family character formulated by Bovallius the lower antennæ are wanting in the female, while on the other hand the mandibular palp is present in the adult male. Bovallius, in his Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, observes:—"The genus

1 Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, p. 572.
is at once distinguished from the other Hyperidean genera by the form of the last joint of the flagellum of the first pair of antennæ and by the peculiar armature of the second pair of pereiopoda [Second Gnathopods]. In other respects it forms a link between the Hyperidean and the Platyscelidean groups of the tribe.” He does not, however, describe “the last joint of the flagellum of the first pair of antennæ,” which is by no means the same in the new species, *Tryphana boecki*, as that described and figured by Boeck for *Tryphana malmii*. Gerstäcker, who in 1886 rightly kept this genus distinct from *Lycera*, in his definition leaves the eyes doubtful “(Augen?),” but this doubt was needless, since Boeck in the description of the type-species had expressly said that the eyes occupy the whole sides of the head.

*Tryphana boecki*, n. sp. (Pl. CXCIV.).

**Head** deeper than long, as long as the first three or four segments of the pereon; head and pereon together shorter than the pleon; first three segments of the pleon large, the postero-lateral angles almost right angles, the acute points being minute; all parts of the animal having dark spots very irregularly distributed, on the whole not very numerous.

**Eyes** occupying all the sides of the head, with large and elongate pigment-mass.

**Upper Antennæ** attached in front to the under side of the head; the first joint of the peduncle widening abruptly from a narrow attachment, widening distally, not longer than broad, the two following joints short, their outlines rather indistinct except at the upper edge; the first joint of the flagellum short and broad, little convex on the upper edge, otherwise almost circular, the filaments of the brush round the lower edge being longer than the joint; the second joint longer than the first, within the slightly projecting apex of which it is attached, slender, its width distally for a third (or sometimes more) of the length being abruptly reduced to less than half that of the proximal part, the long lower margin having ten little groups of setules, and the truncate apex a bunch of them; the shorter upper margin has at its apex a long spine with two little hairs at the blunt tip, this spine probably being the third joint; between this spine-like third joint and the produced lower part of the second joint there is a very small process, not longer than broad, its distal margin occupied by three filaments, which reach to the end of the third joint.

**Lower Antennæ** attached at the back of the head; the gland-cone only slightly projecting, the joint which bears it being partially free; the following or third joint of the peduncle visible outside the lower part of the hind margin of the head, broad, somewhat oval, two or three times as long as broad, the edges smooth; the fourth joint much narrower, not twice as long, narrowed a little from the base, the distal part widest, closely fringed with short filaments on the inner edge, and with nine or ten distant cilia
on the outer edge; the fifth joint similar, of nearly equal length, narrower, with only one ciliation on the outer edge near the distal end; the first joint of the flagellum abruptly narrower than the last of the peduncle and considerably longer; the second joint still more slender, folded closely back against the first and perhaps nearly half its length; the two joints of the flagellum are so delicate and so closely fitted into a groove of the head that it is very difficult to draw them out without breaking them.

_Epistome conical; Upper Lip shallow, bilobed._

_Mandibles_ with a narrow trunk bent about at a right angle in front, the cutting edge having a sharp produced tooth at the top and a sinuous front margin, part of which is very finely denticulate; the secondary plate on the left mandible a little widened distally with its front edge finely denticulate; the bent front portion of the mandibles presents a fold or thickening of the inner surface, with a spine-like projection at the rear end; the three-jointed palp is large, placed well forward on the top of the angle of the trunk, the first joint rather longer than the following two together, and except at the extremities much broader; the second joint narrowly oval, a little wider, but rather shorter than the apically acute third joint; these two joints are very easily detached from the first.

_First Maxilla._—A narrow rectangular lamina much longer than broad, apically a little pectinate, and of very thin texture, appears to constitute the first maxilla.

_Second Maxilla._—These appear to be like the first pair, except that the plate is broader and not apically pectinate. The delicacy of these organs makes it difficult to separate them from the maxillipeds and mandibles without injury or distortion, the bases of all being pretty firmly united.

_Maxillipeds_ broadly boat-shaped, the first joint narrow, the second very broad; the inner plate with a small depression in the centre of the distal margin, a small embedded spine on either side of and below the depression, and a little lower down a pair of spinules; the outer margin of the plate, as also the margin of an inner ridge, is finely pectinate; the outer plates are broad at the base, apically narrow, the outer margin convex, the inner very sinuous, minutely pectinate, except at a little emargination not far from the apex; the surface shows three minute spinules.

_First Gnathopods._—Side-plates small, with a downward produced lobe in front. First joint widely expanded in front, not much longer than broad, the hind margin nearly straight, but the front very convex; the second joint small, not longer than broad; the third joint not longer than the second, and as seen from the outer side not so long, apically pointed, the hind margin carrying two small distally feathered spines; the wrist about half as wide as the first joint, but about twice as wide and nearly twice as long as the third joint, with three distally feathered spines at the apex of the straight hind margin, the front margin convex; the hand, including the acutely produced feathered process which forms the hinder apex, is equal in length to the wrist, but much
narrower, having a feathered spine on each margin; the finger half the length of the hand, very narrow, feathered, with a very sharp nail; in one example the finger was bent as if impinging against the apical process of the hand, in the other examples it appears to be stiff and straight, but whether the curvature was accidental or the apparent straightness due only to an optical effect I am uncertain.

Second Gnathopods rather longer than the first. The side-plates small, wider than deep. The first joint as long as in the first gnathopods, but much less expanded, the front margin convex, the hinder a little sinuous; the second joint slightly longer than broad; the third joint longer than the second, armed as in the first gnathopods, but rather oblong than triangular; the wrist longer and broader than the third joint, broader but shorter than the hand, the front margin ciliated, nearly straight, the hind margin a little ciliated below, with three apical feathered spines; the hand two and a half times as long as broad, ciliated on both margins, carrying a feathered spine at the hinder apex; the finger as long as the hand, slender, a little curved, feathered with cilia except near the base, apically produced into two acute processes, one longer than the other both finely pectinate, with a slender spine or nail between them, which projects a little beyond the longer.

First Peraeopods much stouter than the second gnathopods, but not nearly twice as long. Side-plates rather wide and shallow, a little deeper behind than in front. Branchial vesicles simple, more or less oval, easily detached, all the pairs very similar. The first joint widening distally, the front margin sinuous, the hinder convex; the second joint little longer than broad; the third joint widening distally, a little decurrent at the front apex; the fourth joint a little narrower than the third, with the muscles placed near the front, to make room for a glandular cavity, which exhibits the system of branched cuticular canals, leading from the gland-cells to the exits, as figured by Claus for Phronima (Phronimiden, Taf. iii. fig. 16); fifth joint as long as, or a little longer than, the third or fourth, a little bent, width almost uniform, the hind margin sinuous, with two minute cilia, and a tooth-like apex, within which there is a very small spine; the finger curved, very acute, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods a little larger than the first, similar.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates wider than deep, bilobed. First joint dilated, the lower half more than the upper, longer than broad; the second and following joints very similar to those of the preceding peraeopods, but all on a somewhat larger scale, the third, fourth, and fifth joints subequal in length, the fourth with the front margin finely pectinate, the fifth with that margin rather more strongly and more decurrently pectinate.

Fourth Peraeopods not very much shorter than the preceding pair; the first joint larger than in the preceding pair, its greatest width near the base, diminishing downwards; the following joints narrower than in any of the preceding peraeopods, the fourth joint shorter than the third, with the glandular space either absent or much reduced, the
front margin finely pectinate; the fifth joint rather longer than the third, its front margin pectinate.

_Fifth Peropods._—The side-plates a little deeper behind than in front, with a generally semicircular appearance. The first joint widely expanded, rather longer than broad, the front margin sinuous, bowed out in the middle, the hind margin very convex and regular, the remaining joints small, together scarcely as long as the first, the second not longer than broad, the third and fourth nearly equal, two or three times as long as broad, the fifth longer than either; the finger not half the length of the fifth joint, broad at the base, the upturned tip very acute.

_Pleopods._—The peduncles broad and thick; the eleft spine on the first joint of the inner ramus having the serrate arm shorter than that with the subapical dilatation; the first joint of the outer ramus bearing a prominent, apically narrow, interlocking process; the joints of the rami from nine to ten in number.

_Uropods._—Peduncles of the first pair rather longer than the inner ramus, pectinate round the outer apex; the inner ramus larger than the outer, its outer margin pectinate nearly to the apex, and the inner for a short space at a little distance from the apex; the outer ramus pectinate on both margins, more strongly on the inner; peduncles of the second pair not reaching so far as those of the first, not as long as the inner ramus; inner ramus longer and much broader than the outer, the outer margin pectinate and the inner near the apex, the outer ramus with only the inner margin pectinate; these rami respectively not reaching so far as those of the first pair; peduncles of the third pair a little longer than broad, widening distally so that their inner apices touch or overlap, shorter than the nearly equal rami; the inner ramus broader than the outer, rather strongly pectinate for a short space on the inner margin near the apex, and less strongly on the outer margin for a longer space, the pectination on the margins generally becoming very minute at the upper part; the outer ramus pectinate along almost all the inner margin but on that only; the peduncles and rami respectively of this pair reach beyond those of the other pairs.

_Telson_ subequal in length to the peduncles of the third uropods, longer than broad, narrowing from near the base to its acute apex, with the sides very slightly convex, the tip just showing beyond the peduncles of the third uropods.

_Length._—The specimen, in the bent position figured, measured one-fifth of an inch; the figures a.i.A., l.s.A., m.A., m.ep.A., gn1A., were taken from parts of this specimen; the remaining figures from another specimen as nearly as possible similar.

_Locality._—April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 18° 8' N., long. 30° 5' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73° 7. Eight specimens, apparently all males.

_Remarks._—The specific name is given in honour of Boeck, the founder of the genus
Tryphana. From *Tryphana nordenskiöldi*, Bovallius, the present species differs in having the second gnathopods decidedly longer than half the first pereiopods, the first pereiopods not as long as the fourth, the third pereiopods longer than the pereon, the telson not longer than, though projecting a very little beyond, the peduncles of the third uropods. Bovallius' species was taken "off the Faero Islands at lat. 65° N," at a great distance therefore further north than the locality of the present species. Bovallius in one description of *Tryphana nordenskiöldi* says,—"Dactylus of first pair of pereiopoda [Gnathopods] pedunculated," an expression which does not seem applicable to the Challenger species, but in the absence of a figure I do not clearly understand it. The type-species, *Tryphana malmii*, Boeck, was taken by Boeck in the Hardangerfjord, and by Sars somewhat further north at Folgoreen.

Genus *Brachyscelus*, Spence Bate, 1861.

1887. " Claus, Die Platyseeliden, pp. 55, 56.

Dana's *Dairilia* being rejected for its inherent obscurity, the name next in order is *Brachyscelus*, Spence Bate, which was probably set aside by Claus as coming too close to the already occupied *Brachyscelis*, but, though it is no doubt a disadvantage to have names so nearly alike, it is still more confusing to make the law of priority subject to individual judgment upon the more or less similarity that one name may bear to another. For the original definition of *Brachyscelus*, see Note on Spence Bate, 1861 (p. 327); for that of *Thamyris*, Note on the same author, 1862 (p. 337). For a short definition by Claus of the same genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 492). It is more fully defined by Claus as follows:

"Body with thick, anteriorly rounded head, moderately broad pereon, and narrower elongate pleon. Hinder antennæ in the male with long shaft and short terminal joint,
in the female wanting. Limbs of the pereon short, with wing-like projecting side-plates. Both pairs of gnathopods with complex denticulate chela and very thick wrists dilated helmet-like. Large gland-cells in the first joint of the first three pereopods. The laminar first joints of the third and fourth pereopods comparatively small, triangular, and pretty much alike. Fifth pereopods similarly formed, but much feebleer. Peduncles in the first and second pairs of uropods elongate, almost equal in length. Rami of the third pair of uropods broadly lanceolate (flossenförmig verbreitert).

It may be observed that the epithet triangular does not very well suit the first joint of the third pereopods. Boavillus in defining the genus states that the third pereopods are not longer than the fourth, and that the peduncles of the first pair of uropods are longer than the rami, but the characters are not applicable to all the species.

**Brachyscelus cruscenum**, Spence Bate (Pl. CXCV.). Specimen A.


The postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments produced into small acute points, simply squared in the third segment. The heart shows several constrictions, the lateral orifices in the first two divisions appearing to be within the third and fourth segments of the pereon.

**Eyes** large, covering the sides of the head except a small strip at the back.

**Upper Antennae.**—Terminal joint of the peduncle almost evanescent, first of the flagellum long, the brush on the convex side not developed in the specimen but in preparation, the opposite margin carrying many filaments almost from the base to the narrowly produced apex, this apex no doubt representing the second joint still in coalescence with the first; the following joint minute, abruptly narrower than the apex of the first; the termination broken.

**Lower Antennae.**—The basal joint with the gland-cone not completely coalesced with the wall of the head; the following (third) joint of the peduncle long, curved, distally widened, the fourth joint similar, a little longer, the fifth narrower, not longer than the third; the first joint of the flagellum rather shorter than the last of the peduncle, much curved, and in our specimen obstinately doubled upon itself; the terminal joint scarcely half as long as the preceding. The joints were almost entirely smooth, though with indications, especially on the last, that the usual fringe of short filaments would be developed later.

**Mandibles.**—The trunk very small, especially narrow where the palp is attached,
with a triangular front, the lower side of which forms the striated cutting edge; the secondary plate on the left mandible nearly as large as the principal plate; the tooth-like process on the inner surface to the rear of the cutting edge is small and narrow; the palp set far back has very much of a four-jointed appearance, the small eminen
cce on which it is placed looking like a distinct joint; of the three regular joints the first is longer and much broader than either of the others, with one margin straight, the other convex; the second joint is similar in shape; the third is a good deal longer than the second, slender, distally tapering, much curved.

First Maxilla.—These appear to be short, thin in texture, with smooth edges and rounded apex, not nearly reaching the distal end of the inner plate of the maxillipeds.

Second Maxilla.—Apparently represented by a pair of smooth oval plates partially overlapping one another, thin in texture, much shorter than those of the first maxillae.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate is much longer than broad, longitudinally ridged on the inner surface for some distance from the base upwards; the distal margin almost straight, having at the centre a pair of little embedded teeth; the outer plates very much larger than the inner, very broad at the base, the outer edge folding a little inwards, the inner margin sinuous, almost smooth or microscopically pectinate; there are some minute setules along the outer surface, and a strong longitudinal ridge rises from the base at some distance from the inner margin on the inner surface.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates strongly produced forwards, with rounded front apex, and the top of the front margin folded. The first joint not strongly twisted, but sinuous, deeply channelled in front both at the proximal and distal ends, and behind forming a small elbow just below the side-plate; the much produced front apex of the large wrist is finely pectinate, its chela-forming process has seven teeth on the front and eight on the hind margin besides the apical tooth and many little denticles; there are nine teeth on the distal half of the hind margin of the hand; finger less than half the length of the hand. One of the limbs in this specimen is only three-jointed, the third joint being abnormal, oval.

Second Gnathopods.—Branchial vesicles large, both in this and the following pairs having many lateral pockets. The first joint almost straight, channelled in front, the front margin of the outer surface convex below; the front of the wrist with the apex not produced downwards, though standing out from the hand; the chela-forming process more produced than in the first pair, with nine teeth on the front and four on the hind margin, besides the apical tooth; the hind margin pectinate almost from the base to the four teeth just mentioned; the hind margin of the hand has nine teeth; finger much less than half the length of the hand.

First Pereopods.—Side-plates much wider below than above. First joint bent near the base; third joint a little wider but scarcely longer than the fourth, the hind margin faintly denticulate; the fourth similar to the third, more strongly denticulate, the fifth

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
longer than the third or fourth, with the hind margin more strongly denticulate; finger small.

Second Peropods similar to the first, but third, fourth, and fifth joints longer, especially the fifth, and the denticulation of the third and fourth joints less apparent.

Third Peropods.—Side-plates with the front lobe almost acute in front, the hinder squared; a squarely produced process on the inner surface has the lower hinder apex narrowly produced backwards. Branchial vesicles greatly widened above the centre. The first joint oval, not so long as the next four joints together, the front margin with ten or eleven distant shallow serration teeth, distally somewhat squarely produced beyond the convex hinder margin; the third joint longer and broader than the fourth, with little teeth along much of the front margin; the fourth also pectinate distally; the fifth joint longer than the third, almost smooth; the finger small.

Fourth Peropods.—The first joint longer and broader than in the preceding pair, much wider above than below, very squarely produced in front below the hind margin, the distal margin finely but not uniformly pectinate, the front margin serrate with fifteen little spinule-bearing teeth, the joint longer than all the other joints together; the third joint decidedly longer than the fourth, and the fifth than the third, all three conspicuously denticulate with unequal teeth, those on the third joint the largest, standing straight out, those on the fifth joint somewhat decurrent; the finger small, not much curved, pectinate along much of the inner margin, with a larger denticle in the midst of the pectination.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates nearly square. The first joint much dilated, much smaller than that of the preceding pair, much longer than the rest of the joints together, the united length of which about equals its breadth; the third joint is much wider than the fourth, longer than the fourth and fifth together, faintly pectinate on part of the front margin; the fourth joint is a little longer and much broader than the fifth, with the front margin pectinate; the little fifth joint is slightly produced in front; the minute finger has a triangular front division and a slender curved hinder one.

Pleopods.—Peduncles stout; in the cleft spine the arm with the subapical dilatation is the longer; the joints of the broad rami thirteen or fourteen in number; the interlocking process on the first joint of the outer ramus not very elongate, with sinuous lower margin.

Uropods.—Peduncle of the first pair prismatic, a little longer than the outer ramus, having a small pectinate distal lobe; the rami are also prismatic the outer with the outer margins smooth the inner closely denticulate; the longer inner ramus has the inner margin closely and the outer loosely denticulate; the peduncles of the second pair a little shorter than those of the first, which they resemble, but with the inner apex more produced, their length subequal to that of the outer ramus; the rami broadly lanceolate, the outer with the lower part of the inner margin denticulate; the inner ramus broader
and longer than the outer, not quite so long as the inner of the first pair, denticulate on
the lower part of the outer, and more loosely on the lower half of the inner margin; peduncles of the third pair wide apart, much shorter than the rami; the rami widening
greatly from the base, so as to be broadest below the centre, thence narrowing to an
acute apex, the outer ramus rather the shorter, with smooth outer margin, and the lower
part of the inner denticulate, the inner ramus much the broader, denticulate on both
margins below the widest part.

Telson reaching a little beyond the rami, subequal in length to the coalesced fifth
and sixth segments, longer than broad, the breadth nearly three-quarters of the length,
in outline forming an elongated inverted arch, the apex almost acute.

Length, in the position figured, two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—April 3, 1875; North Pacific, lat. 24° 49' N., long. 138° 34' E.; surface
temperature, 71° 5. One specimen, male.

Remark.—The specimen described by Spence Bate from some unknown locality was
three-quarters of an inch in length, therefore much longer than the Challenger specimens.

Brachyscelus crusculum, Spence Bate (Pl. CXCVI.). Specimen B.

This specimen was in the first instance figured and described as a distinct species, but
I think it may be regarded as the adult male form of Brachyscelus crusculum. The
head is not smoothly rounded as in specimen A; the angles of the first three pleon-
segments are similar.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint of the peduncle cylindrical, longer than broad, the
following joint or joints very small, imperfectly developed; the first joint of the flagellum
large, and with a large brush of filaments on the convex side, the straight upper margin
having a series of broader filaments, the apex narrow, not produced; the next joint
narrow, a little bent, having five groups of filaments; the third joint shorter and abruptly
narrower, with filaments at the apex.

Lower Antennæ.—The third joint of the peduncle elongate, the basal half curved,
the distal end dilated, fringed like the remaining joints with numerous short filaments,
the fourth joint decidedly longer than the third, straight, the fifth joint a little longer
than the fourth, the first of the flagellum longer than the third, but shorter than the
fourth or fifth joint of the peduncle, the second joint about a quarter the length of the
first.

Mandibles.—Trunk elongate, narrow, the point of the distal triangle forming a blunt
tooth at the top of the cutting edge; the first joint of the palp much longer than the
third, which is itself longer than the second.

Above the figure of the maxillipeds, in the middle of the Plate, the head is figured
from below, showing the antennae and mouth organs in situ; the appearance of these in a lateral view is given in the adjacent figure on the right; below the figure mxp. is a figure of the dilated stomach.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates sharply produced forwards. First joint curiously twisted, narrow at the base, then greatly widened by the backward bend of the hind margin, this margin then crossing the surface to the lower apex of the sinuous front margin, the joint at the elbow being much wider than above or below it; as in the preceding specimen the second and third joints have some small spines on the hind margin; in this genus, as in many genera of the Hyperinae, the third joint, having assumed the form of a small wrist, is an exception to Spence Bate’s rule, that in the gnathopods the third joint always underrides the fourth; the much dilated wrist has the broadly produced front apex scarcely perceptibly pectinate; the chela-forming process has on the front or inner margin five teeth besides denticles, and on the hinder or outer margin eight teeth and a few denticles; the apical tooth is additional; the hind margin of the hand has nine teeth.

Second Gnathopods.—The first joint a little curved, the lower part of the front channelled; the front apex of the wrist not produced downwards, nor nearly so large as in the first pair, finely pectinate, and carrying three or four little teeth, the chela-process with seven teeth on the front margin, one of them being an accessory denticle to the apical tooth; the hind margin is pectinate for some distance from the base, and then divided into four or five teeth; the hind margin of the hand has eight teeth.

Third Peraxopods with the first joint a long oval, not quite twice as long as broad.

Fourth Peraxopods.—The first joint not at all longer than the first joint of the preceding pair, but with the upper part very much wider, the lower margin in front of the second joint scarcely or not produced below that joint; the third, fourth, and fifth joints with the front margin closely pectinate with large and small teeth; the finger having some small decurrent teeth along much of the inner margin.

Fifth Peraxopods.—The first joint much longer than wide, widest at the centre, the width there exceeding the length of all the other joints together, those joints being nearly as in specimen A.

Pleopods.—The rami with fourteen or fifteen joints.

Uropods very similar to those of the species just named.

Telson as long as the third uropods, its breadth rather more than two-thirds of its length, more rounded apically than in specimen A.

Length, in the bent position figured, two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—July 1875, North Pacific, between Japan and Honolulu; lat. 35° N.; surface. Male specimen.

Remarks.—A female specimen from the same locality has the first joint of the first
gnathopods straight, the upper antennae like those figured by Claus for the female of *Thamyris globiceps*, and the telson with acute-angled though not outdrawn apex.

A species of this genus from "Ocean Beach, Dunedin," New Zealand, of which Mr. G. M. Thomson very kindly sent me detailed description and figures, is in the closest relationship to the specimen B here described, but with the head less rounded and the telson "acutely triangular." The differences between specimen A and specimen B consist chiefly in the shape of the head, the form of the first joint in the first gnathopods, and the more or less rounding of the apex of the telson. The first and third of these may, I think, be attributed to individual variation, the remaining and the most striking difference I have, after much hesitation, assumed to be a character of age and sex. The specimens with the strongly twisted joint have the antennae of the adult male, those in which it is slightly twisted have the lower antennae incompletely developed, and female specimens have only a suggestion of the twisted first joint. Spence Bate's figure of *Brachyscelus crusculum* ♂, Claus' figures of the gnathopods of *Thamyris mediterranea*, young male, and *Thamyris rapax* ♂, as well as Mr. Thomson's figure of the male specimen from New Zealand, all lend support to the supposition that in this genus the strongly twisted arm of the first gnathopod is a character only of the adult male.

*Brachyscelus inaequipes* (Dana ?).


A specimen with large head and great eye-pigment, a single pair of slender straight antennae, in which the third joint is longer than the second or fourth, the mandibles without palp, the first joint of the first gnathopods not twisted, and the front process of the wrist not much produced, the lower margin of the first joint in the fourth pereopods produced below the second joint, the first joint of the fifth pereopods not so dilated as in the other two species here described, the telson narrower than in those species, apically almost acute.

Of the Mandibles one has a secondary plate with finely denticulate edge, resembling the principal plate but smaller, while the other has a spine-like process like that described for *Brachyscelus crusculum*; in each mandible the principal cutting edge has a minute tooth at the lower end and a larger obtuse one at the upper; the upper lip is broader than deep, embracing the distal triangular ends of the two mandibles. The mouth organs probably in all essential respects agree with those of the other species.

Locality.—February 6–7, 1875, south of Mindanao, Celebes Sea; lat. 6° 20' N.,
long. 123° 18' E.; surface, at night; surface temperature, 81°.7. The specimen female or young.

Remarks.—Dana’s *Dairilia inaequipes*, two lines long, was taken “off south end of Mindoro.” The specific name probably refers to the inequality in length between the third and fourth pereopods. In the third pereopods the second joint reaches below the first, and the first is not nearly as long as the following five joints; in the fourth pair the second joint does not reach below the first, and the first joint is scarcely if at all longer than the following five; it is however somewhat longer than the first joint of the preceding pair.

*Brachyseclus latipes*, ♀, n. sp. (Pl. CXCVII., B.).

**Head** large, deep and rounded, the triangular cavity which contains the antennae and mouth-organs being entirely below, not at all in front, the hind margin sinuous laterally; the pereon narrowing a little backwards, the first two segments very short; the third segment of the pleon the longest. The integument both of head and body very firm, with conspicuous scale markings.

**Upper Antennæ.**—The first joint the thickest; the second about half the length of the first, the two together forming a curve; the third joint as long as the first or a little longer, carrying groups of filaments on the upper margin; the fourth and fifth joints together not so long as the third, the fifth very slender.

**Lower Antennæ** represented in the female only by the prominent gland-cone.

**Epistome** domed; the **Upper Lip** small, transversely oval.

**Mandibles.**—The trunk broad, especially near the front; the cutting edge broad, with a prominent tooth at the top, the border slightly convex, finely striated, without any tooth at the lower corner, on the right mandible there is a little upturned spine-like process, adjacent to the hind margin of the principal plate near the centre.

**Maxillipeds.**—The distal border of the inner plate flat, wider than the base, having two little central embedded spinules; the outer plates with their inner margins little dehiscant, minutely pectinate, the surfaces carrying some small spinules.

**First Gnathopods.**—The first joint scarcely at all bent, the lower part channelled in front; the second joint with a strong brush of spines along the hind margin; the third joint not longer than broad, also with several spines about the hind margin, but not closely grouped as in the second joint; the wrist very much wider than the third joint, wider than long, the front margin convex, smooth, the hind margin pectinate and divided into five teeth, to which succeeds the apical tooth, the broad distal margin on the other side of it being also pectinate and divided into four teeth; the hand shorter than either the length or breadth of the wrist, with front margin smoothly
convex, hind margin pectinate and divided into six teeth, successively larger to the apical; finger about half the length of the hand, with hind margin slightly pectinate.

Second Gnathopods very similar to the first, but the first joint more channelled, second and third joints with few spines, the wrist much more strongly produced, with three teeth on the hind margin above the apical tooth, and four on the front or inner margin of the process; the hand not reaching beyond the apex of the wrist, its hind margin pectinate and divided into four teeth, successively larger to the apical; the finger less than half the length of the hand, curved, the inner margin pectinate.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates broader than deep, produced both forwards and backwards beyond the base. The first joint long and slender, bent at the upper part; the second joint longer than broad; the third and fourth joints subequal in length, almost smooth; the fifth abruptly narrower but a little longer than the fourth, the hind margin a little spinulous; the finger curved, smooth, little more than a quarter the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peræopods like the first, but with the third, fourth, and fifth joints conspicuously longer.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates with the front lobe narrowly produced, the hinder broad, and having a sort of squared process on the inner side with the lower hinder angle slightly produced downwards. The first joint as long as the four following together, distinguished by its great breadth, the maximum being a little above the centre, the hind margin very convex, the front margin, the distal margin behind the second joint, and the whole surface of the joint also convex; the third joint longer and broader than the fourth, which is in turn broader than the fifth; the fifth slender, slightly curved, rather longer than the third; the armature of all these joints very inconspicuous, the sinuous distal margins of the fourth joint finely pectinate on the inner and outer sides of the limb; the finger not a fourth of the length of the preceding joint.

Fourth Peræopods.—The side-plates with the front lobe not produced forwards, much shallower than the hind lobe. The first joint very little longer than in the preceding pair and not so broad, the front margin nearly straight, with some slight serration and a few small spinules, the lower angle rounded and the distal margin in front of and below the second joint broad and almost flat, while the convex hind margin does not reach to the end of the second joint; across the top of the second joint there is an inner surface margin, distally straight, with a small rounded lobe behind; the third joint is longer and broader than the fourth, not apically produced, strongly pectinate along the front margin and front part of the distal margin; the fourth joint is armed in like manner, and with pectination also at the apex of the hind margin; the fifth joint straight, slightly tapering, narrower than the fourth, almost as long as the third,
pectinate with closer, finer, and more decurrent teeth along the front margin, the apex also pectinate and slightly produced behind; the finger nearly straight, pectinate on the inner margin, rather more than a quarter of the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Peraeopods.—First joint pear-shaped, longer than the other joints together; second joint not longer than broad, third straight, more than twice as long as the second; fourth shorter than the third, with convex front margin; fifth shorter than the fourth, with hind margin convex, and the front straight; the exceedingly minute finger forms a blunt triangle in front, with a slender curved process behind it, extending from near its base beyond the apex.

Pleopods.—Peduncles broad, not very long; coupling spines broad-headed, with some lateral teeth below the apical; the left spine with the longer arm very slightly dilated, placed at the broad top of the first joint of the inner ramus, and followed by six or seven plumose setae along the inner margin of the same joint; the first joint of the outer ramus has eight or nine plumose setae on the outer margin; joints of the inner ramus eleven or twelve, of the outer twelve or thirteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair shorter than the rami, the distal margin pectinate on the under surface; the rami elongate, three-sided, reaching beyond the other pairs, the outer rather shorter than the inner, pectinate along two edges, the inner margin near the base smooth, convex, the joint then narrowing rather abruptly, the inner ramus also pectinate on two edges; peduncles of the second pair longer than the outer, shorter than the inner, ramus; the outer ramus almost smooth on the outer margin, pectinate on the inner, much shorter and narrower than the inner ramus, which is pectinate on both margins, but smooth on the upper part of the inner; peduncles of the third pair not longer than the distal breadth; the outer ramus shorter and much narrower than the inner, pectinate on both margins of the narrow lower part; the inner ramus broad till near the apex, then almost abruptly narrowed, pectinate on the lower part of each margin.

Telson reaching about to the apex of the inner ramus of the third uropods, rather longer than broad, not quite so long as the preceding composite segment, the end broadly rounded.

Length, with pleon flexed, under three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—October 1875, South Pacific, surface. One specimen, female, with numerous eggs.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the great size of the first joint in the third pereopods, which seems to distinguish this species from all others as yet described in this genus.
Brachyscelus bovallii, n. sp. (Pl. CXCVI., A.).

This species is closely allied to Brachyscelus rapax (Claus), but smaller and with the head rather more rounded. Claus gives a figure of the animal from the ventral side, showing the long broad groove which separates the eyes on the under side of the head. As this is a very unusual aspect to be figured, because of the difficulty of arranging a specimen suitably for the purpose, it may be mentioned that the specimen from which the new species is described attracted attention by spontaneously assuming the requisite position. Though, however, in this aspect the Challenger specimen closely resembles Claus' species, it is separated from it by various points of detail.

Upper Antennæ.—Peduncle short; first joint of flagellum long, not strongly curved, the apex little produced, the long convex under side with the usual brush of filaments, the upper margin not very short, carrying a dozen pairs of filaments; the small second joint twice as long as broad, with filaments at four or five points, the third joint linear.

Lower Antennæ.—Third (first free) joint of peduncle three-quarters the length of the next joint, proximally curved, distally widened, fringed like the following joints with short filaments; the fourth joint straight, distally widened, the next joint broken and the others missing.

First Gnathopods.—The lower front corner of the side-plates produced, rounded. The first joint twisted, the elbow behind a little more prominent than the distal convexity of the front margin; the second joint with two spines at the apex of the hind margin; the third joint small, very little longer than the second, but distally much wider, with two spines at the hinder apex and one spine on the margin above it; the wrist of the usual pattern, but with scarcely any pectination, while the teeth are long and slender, five in number above the apical tooth on each margin of the process; the hand has five teeth on the hind margin, graduated in size, the apical being the longest and reaching nearly halfway along the finger, close to which it lies; the finger curved, more than half the length of the hand. Claus' figure of the first gnathopod of “Thamyris rapax” shows three teeth on the hand, and on the wrist three teeth on one side and four on the other side of the apical tooth.

Second Gnathopods.—The first joint almost straight and parallel-sided; the wrist differing little from that of the first gnathopods, except as usual in not having the prominent rounded apex of the front margin; the upper part of the hind margin is straight and smooth; above the apical tooth there are four teeth on the hind margin of the process, and in one limb three, in the other five, on the front, with more serration than in the first gnathopods; the hand has five teeth on the hind margin besides some serration; the finger scarcely so long as in the first pair.

First and Second Peraeopods very slender, smooth, except for the pectination of

the hind margin of the fifth joint and some extremely minute pectination of the distal margin of the fourth.

Third Perapod. — Inner process of the side-plates with the lower corner produced backwards, scarcely acute. The first joint shorter than the remaining joints together, moderately expanded, narrowing downwards, the front margin straight except at the two extremities, not apically produced, the hinder margin convex; the second joint reaching below the first; the third very little longer than the fourth, the fifth longer than the third, the finger not a third the length of the fifth, all these joints smooth.

Fourth Perapod. — The inner process of the side-plates with a very irregular lower margin. The first joint not longer than the remaining joints together, similar in shape to the first joint of the third perapods, but rather longer and much broader, the apex of the front margin also being produced below that of the hinder margin as far as the apex of the short second joint; the third joint considerably longer than the fourth, pectinate except near the base along the front margin, and much more finely on the distal margin; the fourth joint similarly pectinate, but more strongly and irregularly on the distal margin; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, shorter than the third, pectinate on the front and distal margins; the finger about a third of the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Perapod. — First joint pear-shaped, not very widely expanded, the front margin much straighter than the hinder one; the remaining joints together more than two-thirds of the length of the first; the second joint as broad as its length; the third not very much longer or broader than the fourth; the fourth broader but not very much longer than the fifth; all of the joints smooth, the fifth produced in front into a small triangular process, round which the small slender finger curves, a small setule projecting between. In all the species there is such a setule, and in some it is a little doubtful whether the finger is really folded or only curved round a projecting apex of the fifth joint.

Pleopods. — The rami rather short, with nine joints to the inner, and ten to the outer ramus.

Uropods. — Peduncles of the first pair reaching rather beyond the base of the telson, equal in length to the inner ramus, the distal margin of the under surface pectinate; the rami carinate beneath, the outer much narrower and a good deal shorter than the inner, pectinate on both margins except at the widened part close to the base; the inner ramus reaching beyond the telson, pectinate on the outer margin, a little serrate on the lower part of the inner; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the inner ramus, the rami damaged, seemingly very similar to those of the first pair but a little smaller and not carinate; peduncles of the third pair not longer than the distal breadth, the outer ramus shorter and narrower than the inner, pectinate on the lower part of each margin; the inner ramus reaching beyond the telson, the outer margin pectinate on the lower half, the inner margin almost straight and smooth, the apex broad but worn, so that the true apex may be acute.
Telson longer than broad, with gently convex sides and a broadly rounded apex, so that it has nothing of the triangular appearance presented by many other species of the genus.

Length, one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—October 1875, South Pacific; surface. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—The specific name is given out of respect to Professor Bovallius. Brachyscelus rapax (Claus), from the Cape of Good Hope, is said to have the third joint of the fourth pereopods not pectinate, and the first joint of the fifth pereopods equal in length to the remaining joints together; the peduncles of the first pair of uropods are described as little longer than the rami, but figured a little shorter; the length of the specimen described is given as about two-fifths of an inch, whereas the Challenger specimen, also an adult male, is only one-fifth of an inch long. Brachyscelus latipes, above described, which agrees with the present species in regard to the telson and more or less in regard to the uropods, is very different in the third and fourth pereopods. The present species is in some respects a connecting link between the genera Brachyscelus and Thanneus.

Brachyscelus acuticaudatus, n. sp. (Pl. CXCVII., C.).

Back of pereon rounded, a little compressed laterally, side-plates small and shallow; first three pleon-segments with the sides angled.

Eyes occupying almost all the surface of the head, leaving free a small strip at the base; the upper division of the eye much smaller than the lower front one, closely contiguous to it; dorsally the head has a small space free where the four ocular divisions approach one another.

Upper Antennae (of the female) forming a single bend, the first joint of the peduncle nearly three times as long as the second joint; the first of the flagellum as long as the first of the peduncle, with five groups of filaments on the slightly narrow distal half; the second joint narrow, not half the length of the first; the following joint broken off.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint straight, channelled in front; the short second joint with a strong brush of spines on the hinder distal margin; the wrist with seven teeth on either side above the tooth of the apical process; the hand with eight teeth on the hinder margin and one on the distal margin.

Second Gnathopods.—The wrist process with six teeth on the hind margin and nine on the front or inner margin; the hand with six teeth on the hinder and one on the distal margin.

First and Second Peraeopods.—Only the fifth joint pectinate.
Third Peræopods.—Side-plates with the inner process produced acutely backwards. The first joint of the limb long oval, narrowest distally, the slightly serrate front margin being a little concave near the apex, which is produced a little below that of the hind margin.

Fourth Peræopods.—The first joint longer and much broader than that of the third pereopods, the greatest breadth above the middle, below which the joint narrows rapidly; the front margin nearly straight, shallowly serrate and carrying little spines, the squared apical lobe reaching considerably below the second joint; the hinder margin, of which the upper part only is strongly convex, has a rounded apex not reaching to the end of the second joint; the third joint is not longer than the fifth, each of them longer than the fourth, all the three being pectinate in the usual way along the front margin and round the apex.

Fifth Peræopods.—The side-plates with little semicircular marks, the lower hind corner a little outdrawn. The limb nearly as in Brachyscelus cruscæcum.

Pleopods.—The dilated arm of the cleft spine the longer; the rami long, joints of the inner ramus thirteen or fourteen in number, of the outer fourteen or fifteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair about equal in length to the inner ramus, reaching to the base of the telson; the rami not very broad, carinate beneath, the inner a little longer than the outer, as long as the telson, closely pectinate on the outer margin, loosely serrate on the inner; the peduncles of the second pair reaching nearly as far as those of the first pair, the rami damaged; peduncles of the third pair short, the outer ramus slightly carinate, its outer margin smooth and almost straight, the inner margin very convex, with the lower part pectinate; the inner ramus missing.

Telson triangular, much longer than the breadth at the base, constricted a little near the acute apex, the sides having very little convexity.

Length, about two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—August or September 1875, Pacific Ocean; surface. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the sharply narrowed tip of the telson, which is a distinguishing feature of the species; the shape of the first joint of the fourth pereopods is another well-marked character.

Brachyscelus mediterranea (Claus).

1887. Thembris mediterranea, Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 60, Taf. xvi. figs. 11-18.

The segments a little imbricated.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint almost straight, the wrist with five teeth on the hind margin, four on the inner margin of the process, and the apical tooth, the hand not reaching beyond the apical tooth of the wrist, having six teeth on the hind margin.
Second Gnathopods differing little from the first; the wrist with three teeth on the hind margin, five teeth on the inner margin of the process, and the apical tooth; the hand not quite reaching the tip of the wrist's apical tooth, having six teeth on its inner margin. The dentate margins in both gnathopods have as usual some pectination in addition to the dentation.

Fifth Peruwopods.—The terminal joints as figured by Claus, but not bearing the same proportion to the first joint, which is much longer than all of them together.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines very small, without any but the apical teeth; joints of the rami nine to ten in number.

Uropods.—The inner rami of the third pair is rather widened at a little distance from the acute apex, in this respect not entirely agreeing with Claus' figure.

Telson longer than broad, triangular, somewhat more acute at the apex than that figured by Claus.

Length, a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—April 26, 1876, off St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. 16° 49' N., long. 25° 14' W.; surface; surface temperature, 73°. Two specimens.

Remark.—The differences are too slight to admit of any reasonable doubt that this is the species described by Claus from the neighbourhood of Naples.

The following table shows the distribution of the genus Brachyscelus as illustrated by the Challenger specimens:

1. April 26, 1876, off St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. 16° 49' N., long. 25° 14' W.; surface. One specimen (Brachyscelus mediterranea, see p. 1556).
2. Station 351, April 12, 1876; Atlantic, off coast of Africa; lat. 9° 9' N., long. 16° 41' W.; surface; surface temperature, 81°.
3. Station 103, August 22, 1873; Tropical Atlantic; lat. 2° 52' N., long. 17° 0' W.; surface-net, 100 fathoms; surface temperature, 77°.
4. October 5, 1873, South Atlantic; lat. 29° 1' S., long. 28° 59' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 63°.
5. Station 319, February 12, 1876; South Atlantic; lat. 41° 54' S., long. 54° 48' W.; surface; surface temperature, 59°.
6. February 6-7, 1875, south of Mindanao, Celebes Sea; lat. 6° 20' N., long. 123° 18' E.; surface at night. (Brachyscelus inaequipes, see p. 1549.)
7. April 3, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 24° 49' N., long. 138° 34' E.; surface. (Brachyscelus crusculum, see p. 1544.)
8. Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 26° 29' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 68°. Young male, lower antennæ not fully developed, first joint of first gnathopods only slightly twisted.
9. July 1875, North Pacific, between Japan and Honolulu; lat. 35° N.; surface. *(Brachyscelus crusculum, see p. 1547.)*

10. August or September 1875, Pacific Ocean; surface. *(Brachyscelus acuticaudatus, see p. 1555.)*

11. October 1875, South Pacific; surface. Two specimens (one *Brachyscelus latipes*, see p. 1550, and one *Brachyscelus bovallii*, see p. 1553).

To complete the account of the distribution so far as at present known, it may be deduced that *Thamnus antipodes*, Spence Bate, was taken in lat. 58° S.; long. 172° W.; *Thamnus rapax*, Claus, at the Cape; *Thamnus globiceps*, Claus, at Zanzibar; *Thamnus mediterranea*, Claus, near Naples; *Thamnus elegans*, Bovallius, in the Atlantic, and Dana’s *Dairilia inaequipes*, at the Philippine Islands.

**Genus Thamnus, Bovallius, 1887.**


For the definition of this genus, see Note on Bovallius, 1887 (p. 591). The first described species of the genus appears to be Dana’s *Dairilia* (or *Dairinia*) *depressa*, but Dana’s generic name may well be allowed to drop, as well for the doubtfufulness of the spelling, as for the reason that Dana himself intended to identify it with Milne-Edwards’ *Daira*, from which it differs, and included in it three species, of which two have already been assigned to other genera, and the third remains still doubtful. The name *Thamnus* itself comes rather awkwardly near to the earlier *Thamnus*.

*Thamnus platyrhynchus*, n. sp. (Pl. CXCVIII.).

A very broad species, and also deep at the middle of the peraeon; the head broader than long and considerably broader than deep; the front of the head, though broad from side to side, is very thin vertically, the rostral point not projecting but folded in on the under side between the antennae; the peraeon has its segments a little dimpled on either side; the fourth and fifth segments are the broadest; the first three segments of the pleon, which are scarcely half as broad as these, have their postero-lateral angles slightly rounded. The skin is covered with minute honeycomb markings. The outer margin of the liver-tubes is deeply corrugated as in *Simorhynchotes*.\(^1\)

\(^1\) See Claus, *Die Platysceliden*, p. 65, Taf. xvii. fig. 18.
Eyes occupying nearly all the surface of the head, except a strip round the hind margin which projects into an angle at the centre. The thin front margin is also unoccupied at the centre.

*Upper Antennae* (of the female) small, projecting from the under surface of the head, at some distance from the front. The first joint is about twice as long as the second; the first joint of the flagellum is tapering, longer than the peduncle, fringed with filaments; the second joint is about a third of the length of the first, and much narrower, not even at the base so broad as the distal end of the preceding joint; the terminal joint is almost linear, more than half as long as the preceding.

*Upper Antennae* (of the male), fig. *a.s.B*. First joint of the peduncle distally widened, as broad as long, the second joint incompletely developed; first joint of the flagellum large, the strongly convex lower side covered with a thick brush of long filaments; the second joint attached at the upper end of the rounded apex of the first, much wider than the third joint, and as long as the third and fourth together, its upper margin fringed with filaments; the fourth joint shorter and much narrower than the third.

*Lower Antennae* wanting in the female; in the male (fig. *a.i.B*) not longer than the upper antennæ; the second joint to some extent free from the wall of the head; the third joint subequal in length to the fourth, its margins smooth; the fourth joint forming an angle with the third and another with the fifth, as if partially adapted for folding, but these three joints are not elongated or linear; the fourth and fifth joints have short filaments along the straight margin; the flagellum consists of a single joint, shorter and narrower than the preceding joint, with short filaments at the blunt apex and at two points of one margin. It may be questioned whether these antennæ are the fully developed form, but the probability is that they are, since they are found in a specimen which has the upper antennæ and the mandibular palp of an adult male.

*Epistome* deep and broad, helmet-shaped, its lower margin forming a triangle over the upper edges of the trunks of the mandibles, the apex of the triangle occupied by the small *Upper Lip* over the cutting edges of the mandibles.

*Mandibles*—The part of the trunk in front of the palp is narrow, the cutting edge narrow, with a small prominence at the upper angle; the palp is placed on a projection of the upper margin, its first joint much broader than the second or third, but not so long as those two together; the second joint shorter than the third; the third joint curved, apically almost acute.

*The Maxillæ* appear to be smooth-rimmed oval plates, the first pair much larger than the second, and coalesced along the centre except distally, while those of the second pair are free from one another.

*Maxillipeds* short and broad; the inner plate with convex sides, and two little embedded spinules close together at the centre of the slightly emarginate distal border;
the outer plates not reaching far beyond the inner nor meeting over it, their outer surface very convex, and broad except distally, carrying a few spinules.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, the lower front corner rounded and a little produced forwards. The first joint for most of its length free from the side-plate, rather broader above than below, the front margin bent out a little near the base, and the hinder margin to a slight extent at some distance from the distal end; the second joint short, with some small spines at the apex of the convex hind margin, and on the distal margin of the inner surface; the third joint a little longer, distally widened in front, the hind margin serrate, carrying some small spines; the wrist wider than the length of the hand, the front margin slightly convex, the hind margin somewhat produced, in length nearly equalling the distal width of the joint, cut into minute teeth, among which are three much more prominent than the rest, the apical being the largest and in fact double though very slender; much of the distal margin facing the hind margin of the hand is also denticulate; the hand is oval, the front margin the more convex and scarcely serrate, the hind margin toothed like the wrist, with one prominent double tooth not far from the narrow distal end, which is occupied by the base of the very short, slightly curved, acute finger, the concave margin of which is not quite smooth. A comparison of specimens shows that the denticulation of wrist and hand in both pairs of gnathopods is subject to variation; indeed, it is not absolutely constant between the two limbs of a pair in one and the same specimen.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates broader than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles longer than the first joint and much broader, with accessory lateral vesicles; the marsupial plates much longer and broader than the branchial vesicles. The limb similar to that of the first gnathopods, the first joint longer and rather broader, the wrist a little longer but not broader.

First Pereopods.—Side-plates wider than deep, the lower margin convex, extending beyond the upper margin both before and behind. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates similar to those of the second gnathopods, but larger. The first joint for most of its length free from the side-plate, the front margin slightly convex, the hinder a little sinuous; the second joint short, with some spinules on the hind margin; the third joint a little longer than the fourth, a little shorter than the fifth, widened distally, with spinules on the front apex and along the hind margin; the fourth joint slightly narrowed distally, having spinules on the convex front and the straight hind margin; the fifth joint a little curved, tapering, the front margin convex, the hinder slightly concave, with some spinules; the finger minute, curved, acute.

Second Pereopods.—The side-plates deeper than the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles, marsupial plates, and joints of the limb scarcely differ from those of the first pereopods, but the third and fourth joints are a little longer.
Third Peropods.—Side-plates bilobed, much broader than deep, the front lobe rather deeper and much broader than the hind one. Branchial vesicles similar to the preceding pairs, but larger, broader above than below. Marsupial plates scarcely so large as the preceding pair. First joint oval, with the narrower end at the base, the front margin very regularly convex, scarcely serrate, fringed with spinules; the hind margin with the convexity most developed at the lower end, smooth; second joint short, with spinules on the front margin; third joint rather longer than the fourth, scarcely shorter than the fifth, all three resembling the corresponding joints in the two preceding pairs, but slightly exceeding them in length; the finger also is similar.

Fourth Peropods.—Side-plates less broad than the preceding pair, the front lobe much deeper than the hind one, and with a straight front margin. The branchial vesicles not quite so large as the preceding pair, much widened at the upper hind corner. The limb differing very little from that of the third pereopods, the hind margin of the first joint more regularly convex, the third joint a little longer, the fifth perhaps scarcely so long, and a little widened at the upper part so that its front margin is not concave, the fourth and fifth joints having their front margins minutely pectinate; the finger a little longer and straighter than in the preceding pair.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates not bilobed, very little broader than deep. First joint as broad as in either of the two preceding pairs but not so long, suddenly narrowed distally, the front margin very slightly, the hinder for the most part very strongly, convex; at the distal end the hind margin is concave and channelled; the remaining joints together do not quite equal the length of the first, and but little exceed its breadth; the second joint short, with some spinules in front, the third joint longer than the second, a little shorter than the fourth, which has a convex front margin; the fifth is very little shorter than the fourth, with a convex hind margin, the front concave for the lower two-thirds; the finger, which is scarcely discernible except with a high power, has something of a horse-shoe shape, the lower point projecting forwards a little in advance of the upper.

Pleopods.—The two coupling spines have short slender shafts, the apical dome or cap having its rim cut into several teeth; the cleft spine is attached close to the top of the first joint of the inner ramus, the subapically dilated arm about as long as the other, the dilatation small; below it on the first joint there are four plumose setae; the first joint of the outer ramus has a tongue-like interlocking process; the joints of this ramus are eleven in number, those of the inner ramus ten.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair reach beyond those of the second; they are a little shorter than the rami; the outer ramus is scarcely so long as the inner; they are both lanceolate, carinate beneath, with finely pectinate margins, and reach beyond the other pairs; the peduncles of the second pair are shorter than the rami, and only

(zoöl. chal'l exp.—part lvii.—1883.)
reach to the base of the peduncles of the third pair; the outer ramus is a good deal shorter than the inner, which in its turn is shorter than either ramus of the first pair; the third pair are similar to the second, and all three pairs agree in general structure.

The Telson is oval in shape, with the base truncate, not coalesced with the preceding segment; it reaches about halfway or rather further along the inner rami of the third uropods.

Length.—The specimen of which the lateral view is figured measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment, rather more than a fifth of an inch. Fig. A was taken from a rather smaller specimen.

Locality.—April 3, 1874, off Cape Howe, Australia; lat. 38° 7' S., long. 149° 18' E.; surface, night; surface temperature, 66° 5. Fifteen specimens, of which ten were probably (and some of them certainly) females, the other five being adult or young males.

Remarks.—The specific name is derived from πλατύς, wide, and ῥύγχος, beak, in allusion to the breadth of the head.

This species is very like Daira (?) debilis, Dana, but in that species the joints of the antennæ are described and figured as all short, there is no rostral point on the under side of the head, the branchial vesicle of the second pereopod is figured as shorter than the first joint, the fifth and sixth coalesced pleon-segments are drawn as longer than the fourth, and the telson is represented as coalesced with the preceding segment; the back of the animal is drawn as if strongly imbricated. Dana’s specimen, three lines long, was taken in lat. 2° S., long. 175° W. When Dana says that in the second gnathopods the carpus is hardly smaller than the hand, he is no doubt speaking of the third and fourth joints respectively, not of the fourth and fifth, but either way his remark is inapplicable to our species; he figures the wrist of the second gnathopods with the inner or front margin smooth. Thamneus rostratus, Boavallius, must also come near to the present species, but that has the “telson very broad, rounded, a little shorter than last pair of uropoda.” It ought to be mentioned that among the Challenger specimens three of the female specimens were much bulkier than the rest, and lighter coloured, so that till the details were compared these three were considered specifically distinct from the others.
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Genus _Lycsea_, Dana.

    Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16. p. 32.
1887. _Amphipronoe_, Giles, On Six new Amphipods from the Bay of Bengal, Journ. Asiat. Soc.

For the original definition, see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 259). For a short definition
by Claus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 492). The fuller definition by Claus is to the
following effect:—

"Body Hyperia-like, with great thick head, in the male elongate, with powerful
pleon, in the female thick and compact. Anterior antennae concealed in a deep frontal
avity, in the male with a three-jointed flagellum and thick, elongate peduncle, in the
female five-jointed. The hinder antennae of the male very long, folded zigzag, with
short stem, very long fourth joint, and extremely short terminal joint. Oral cone thick
and short, with compact mandibles and short maxille. Both pairs of gnathopods are
complexly subchelate. Gland-cells in the third joint of the first, second, and third
pereopods. The laminar first joints of the third and fourth pereopods elongate,
comparatively not very broad. Third pereopods greatly elongated, having like the
shorter fourth pair a strong first joint. Fifth pereopods with broad laminar first joint, (the
limb) comparatively small, but with the full complement of joints. Peduncles of
the first pair of uropods considerably elongated. Rami of the uropods lanceolate.
Telson elongate. Inner ramus of the third pair of uropods coalesced with the peduncle."

The upper antennae in my view should be spoken of as having a four-jointed flagellum,
the first joint alone being massive; that which is in the definition spoken of as the
fourth joint of the hinder antennae is in my view the first joint of the flagellum of that
pair.

_Lycsea vincentii_, n. sp. (Pl. CXCIX.).

**Head** rounded, first three segments of the pleon short, the second especially so, the
seventh segment also very short; the skin sparsely spotted with pigment flecks.

**Eyes** covering the sides of the head, the ocular pigment very large.

**Upper Antennæ.**—The peduncle very short, the second and third joints almost
evanescent; the first joint of the flagellum bulky, the convex lower margin long, the
thick brush of long filaments extending to its slightly produced apex, the upper margin making a very pronounced angle, so that its distal half might indifferently be reckoned as part of the apical margin; the second joint with a little basal lobe is inserted at the top of the true apical margin, and has near its apex seven or eight broad filaments; the third joint is narrower and rather shorter, with two filaments at a little distance from the apex; the fourth joint is of about the same length, much more slender, a little bulbous at the base, and carrying some setules at the tip.

Lower Antennæ.—The third joint of the peduncle nearly two-fifths of the length of the next joint, a little curved near the base, with little filaments along the margin as in the other joints; the fourth joint much more slender, elongate; the fifth in a slight degree exceeding the length of the fourth, more slender; the flagellum a little shorter than the last joint of the peduncle, its second joint being very short and the first very long.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate is almost as broad as it is long, with two little embedded spinules at the centre of the distal margin; the broad apically rounded outer plates appear to have quite smooth edges.

First Gnathopods.—The first joint wider above than below, channelled in front; the second joint with convex hind margin; the third joint not underriding the fourth, much broader than long, its convex hind margin scarcely so long as that of the second joint; the wrist with very sinuous finely pectinate hind margin produced into a long sharp smooth tooth, the long sinuous distal margin having near this tooth a pectination of six or seven denticles; the hand, attached just within the apex of the wrist's front margin, folds upon its distal margin so as with its almost smooth hind margin nearly to reach the apex of the wrist's produced tooth; the distal margin of the hand has a close pectination of about thirteen little backward sloping denticles; the sharp curved finger is more than half the length of the hand and reaches considerably beyond its distal or palmar margin; it is bulbous at the base. Gland-cells show themselves in the first five joints of these and the five following pairs of limbs.

Second Gnathopods differing little from the first; the first joint longer and a little sinuous, the hinder apex of the wrist rather more strongly outdrawn, and the finger rather longer.

First Peræopods.—The branchial vesicles as in the other pairs very large, elongate oval, with many lateral accessory pockets. The first joint nearly straight, the second longer than broad, the third much broader and longer than the fourth, the fourth with its hind margin nearly smooth except round the distal part, the fifth joint narrower than the fourth, as long as the third or a little longer, its front margin pectinate; the finger small, smooth-edged.

Second Peræopods very similar to the first but longer, the increased length being chiefly noticeable in the third and fifth joints.

Third Peræopods considerably longer than the second. The first joint longer than
in the preceding pair, tending to oval, but with the hind margin flattened, almost entirely smooth edged, the other joints nearly as in the preceding pair, but the third and fifth joints are much longer, and the pectination of the fourth joint, especially round the distal margin, appears to be stronger.

Fourth Peraepods.—First joint not longer than in the preceding pair, but wider, with the hinder margin very convex; the third, fourth, and fifth joints scarcely so long as in the second peraeopods, all three pectinate along the front margin; the pectination is also strong on the narrow distal margin of the fifth joint, which has some likewise on the lower part of its hind margin.

Fifth Peraepods.—The first joint much dilated, the breadth more than two-thirds of the length, and much surpassing the length of all the other joints together; these are all smooth-edged, the third longer than the second or fourth, the fourth not longer than the second, the fifth a little longer than the third, tapering; the finger minute, its base broad, triangular, the terminal part longer than the base, and bent sharply and closely back upon it, forming an effective hook.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines minute, with only the apical hooks; the cleft spine with very short arms, that with the subapical dilatation being the longer; the interlocking process on the outer ramus not elongate; the joints of the rami numbering from ten to eleven.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair very much longer than the rami, extending back beyond the peduncles of the third pair, the outer edge folded in near the base, and below this pectinate; the rami equal, about a third of the length of the peduncles, carinate below, reaching back beyond the telson, the edges pectinately toothed except just near the base; the peduncles of the second pair a little longer than the inner rami; the outer rami narrower and shorter than the inner, its edges denticulate like all the other rami, its length a little exceeding that of the rami of the first pair; the inner rami reaching just to the end of the peduncles of the first pair; the third pair have the peduncles short, widely separated, the inner rami curving outwards, coalesced with the peduncle; the outer rami is narrow, broken in the specimen, but from what remains pretty evidently not very elongate.

Telson not quite reaching to the apex of the third uropods, equal in length to the peduncles of the second uropods, the breadth about three-quarters of the length, narrowing to the apex, which is rounded, by no means acute.

Length.—From the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment the specimen measured one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—April 26, 1876, off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. 16° 49' N., long. 25° 14' W.; surface; surface temperature, 73° 2. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—The specific name is taken from the place of capture. There are three
other specimens from the same locality probably belonging to this species, one of them a female (mounted in Canada balsam), which is almost covered with large stellate pigment-markings, and has numerous young ones. From "*Amphipronœ longicornuta*," Giles, this species is distinguished by having all the segments of the pereon distinct and by the curved rami of the third uropods.

*Lycæa pauli*, n. sp.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The upper margin of the large first joint of the flagellum not angled.

*Lower Antennæ* as in *Lycæa vincentii*.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge nearly straight, not broad, finely striated, with a slight prominence at the upper corner, the lower rounded; the secondary plate of the left mandible nearly as long as the principal. First joint of the palp longer than the two following together, and more than twice as broad as either; the third joint slightly longer than the second.

*Gnathopods* nearly as in *Lycæa vincentii*, but the distal or palmar margin of the wrists less hollowed, the serrate part of it being straight.

*Third Peraopods.*—The first joint broadly oval, narrow at the neck, distally broad, the much rounded and faintly serrate distal extremity of the hind margin projecting much behind the following joint; the third joint longer and broader than the fourth; the fourth strongly pectinate on its distal margin on the inner surface; the concave front margin of the fifth joint faintly pectinate.

*Fourth Peraopods.*—The first joint more regularly oval than that of the preceding pair, about the same length with that, but considerably narrower; the third, fourth, and fifth joints also narrower as well as shorter than in the third pair.

*Fifth Peraopods.*—The first joint longer than broad, nearly as broad as the first joint in the preceding pair, narrowed at the two extremities, the front margin straight, the hinder very convex; the second joint not longer than broad; the third a little longer; the fourth narrower than the third, longer than the second and third together; the fifth longer than the fourth; the finger very small, with a small protruding piece above, the bent tongue-like piece below extending much beyond this.

*Pleopods* with about ten joints to the rami.

*Uropods.*—Pedauncles of the first pair scarcely twice as long as the rami, strongly pectinate on the outer margin; the rami reaching a little beyond the telson, the outer rather the longer, pectinate on both margins, the inner pectinate on the outer margin and lower part of the inner; inner ramus of the second pair pectinate on both margins, reaching much beyond the peduncle of the first pair; the outer ramus much shorter and narrower than the inner, pectinate on the inner margin; the coalesced inner ramus of
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the third pair scarcely curved outwards, reaching a little beyond the rami of the first pair, pectinate on both margins; the much smaller outer ramus pectinate on the inner margin, more than half the length of the inner ramus.

_Telson_ rather narrower at the base than in _Lycsea vincentii._

Length, three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 108, August 27, 1873; off St. Paul’s Rocks; lat. 1° 10’ N., long. 28° 23’ W.; surface; surface temperature, 78°. One specimen, male.

Remark.—The specific name is taken from the place of capture.

_Lycsea pulx_, Marion.


Locality.—Station 351, April 12, 1876; Atlantic, off coast of Africa; lat. 9° 9’ N., long. 16° 41’ W.; surface; surface temperature, 81°8.

Remarks.—The specimen is in bad condition. The third uropods agree better with those which Claus figures for _Lycsea robusta_ than with Marion’s figure of these organs, but as Claus himself regards Marion’s species as the young of his own _Lycsea robusta_, it seems correct to adopt Marion’s specific name.

Genus _Paralycea_, Claus, 1879.

1887. ,, Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 56, 63.

For the shorter definition of the genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 493). Claus’s fuller description is to the following effect:—

“The shape to a certain extent intermediate between _Lycsea_ and _Eupronoe_. Anterior antennæ concealed in a deep frontal groove, in the male resembling those in _Lycsea_. Hinder antennæ in the male with short thick basal joint and very long terminal joint. Oral cone strongly projecting, with compact mandibles and widely divided maxillipeds. Both pairs of gnathopods simple and elongate. Third pereopods elongate, with elongate oval laminar first joint. Fourth pereopods much shortened, with broad almost triangular laminar first joint. Fifth pereopods reduced to a narrow curved little laminar first joint, succeeded by the rudimentary remnant of the limb bent hook-like. Peduncle of the first pair of uropods long and broad, that of the second pair somewhat shorter, the leaf-like inner ramus coalesced with the peduncle.”
Paralycea gracilis, Claus.

1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 64, Taf. xx. fig. 1–11.

Head obliquely oval, mouth-organs much produced below it; person much shorter than pleon, each of the first three segments much shorter than any one of the last four; first three segments of the pleon together much longer than the remainder of the pleon; scale-markings of the integument conspicuous.

Eyes covering most of the head, showing no external trace of the division of each eye into two groups of ocelli.

Upper Antennae in the female very small; the peduncle seemingly short, one-jointed, the flagellum two-jointed, its first joint much longer than the peduncle, bent at the base, and having a group of three or four broad filaments almost at the apex, the second joint quite small, but longer than broad, tipped with long filaments.

Lower Antennae not present in the female.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates with convex front margin. The first joint much bent, concave in front, with a little hair or setule here and there; second joint longer than broad, the hind margin convex; the third joint longer than the second, broader than the fourth, the hind margin convex; the fourth joint perhaps slightly longer than the third, the distal margin projecting a little obliquely beyond the fifth joint or hand; the hand narrower than the wrist and a very little longer, the front margin convex, the hinder straight, with a minute setule below the centre; the finger curved, slender, rather more than half the length of the hand, squarely widened at the base, the hind margin then regularly concave except for a small interruption where a minute setule emerges high up on the margin.

Second Gnathopods like the first, but all the joints rather larger, except the finger. Branchial vesicles oval, simple, broader than the first joint, not longer. The concave front margin of the first joint seems to be without setules, the third and fourth joints are equal in length, and each of them little longer than the second, and little shorter than the fifth.

First Pereopods not very different in appearance to the gnathopods, but considerably larger. The side-plates convex in front, the lower hind corner produced a little backwards. The first joint wider than in the gnathopods and less concave in front; the third joint much larger than the second, widened distally, with convex front margin; the fourth joint longer than the third, wider than the fifth and nearly as long, with a slight narrowing near the apex; the fifth joint slender, slightly curved, with a few little setules along the hind margin and one at the apex of the convex front; the finger not half the
length of the fifth joint, shaped as in the gnathopods, but without setule or interruption of the concave part.

Second Peræopods like the first, but with the third, fourth, and fifth joints longer.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates with convex front and hind margins and a narrow tongue-like backward-directed process on the inner side. Branchial vesicles shorter than the first joint and not broader. The first joint slightly channelled behind, about three times as long as broad, fully as long as the three following joints together, its sides nearly straight; the second joint longer than broad, the third considerably longer than the second, the fourth than the third, and the fifth than the fourth; the fourth joint straight, very finely pectinate along the front margin; the fifth much narrower, scarcely curved, still more minutely pectinate; the finger as in the preceding pairs, but much smaller, about a sixth of the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles shorter than the preceding pair. The first joint much longer than all the remaining joints together, little shorter, but in the upper part much broader than, the first joint of the third pereopods, the lower end of the broad oval much narrowed and smoothly rounded; the second joint very small, scarcely capable of reaching the apex of the first; the third joint longer than the remaining joints together, its front margin pectinate with retroverted teeth, the apical prolongation narrow, almost acute, not quite reaching the middle of the next joint; the fourth joint much longer and broader than the fifth, armed like the third except at the narrowed apical portion; the fifth joint slender, nearly straight, with a setule at the apex of the hind margin, the lower part of which is a little concave; the finger small and blunt, abruptly narrower than the fifth joint, and about a sixth of its length.

Fifth Peræopods very feeble, the narrow first joint a little curved, about half the length of the first joint of the fourth pereopods, and a fifth or a sixth of its greatest breadth; the hook-like appendage obscurely divided into four joints of which the second forms the bend, the terminal one having a rounded apex.

Pleon.—Peduncles produced downwards at the inner angic; coupling spines very short, with the usual apical cap; one arm of the cleft spine having a long narrow dilatation, the other arm nearly equal; inner ramus with five joints, outer with six.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, three-edged, the outer margin pectinate below; the outer ramus longer than the inner, three-edged, the outer margin more strongly pectinate than the inner; the inner ramus laminar, its margins less strongly pectinate than those of the outer ramus; peduncles of the second pair rather shorter than the outer ramus; the outer ramus three-edged, almost smooth on the outer margin, the inner pectinate; the inner ramus rather shorter than the outer, coalesced with the peduncle, both margins pectinate; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the outer ramus; the outer ramus considerably shorter and narrower than the inner, the outer margin smooth, the inner pectinate; the inner ramus coalesced with the

(1888. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1888.)
péduncle, reaching beyond the other rami and the telson, both margins pectinate, the apex narrowly rounded.

Telson a long narrow triangle, with the sides slightly concave, and the apex smoothly rounded, the length not much less than that of the third uropods.

Length about three-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—March 16, 1874, south of Australia; lat. 39° 22' S., long. 140° 27' E.; surface; surface temperature, 61°. One specimen, female, with eggs.

Remarks.—There seems nothing to distinguish this specimen from Claus' Paralycsea gracilis, of which the locality was unknown to Claus. Boavallus describes a species, from "Tropical parts of Atlantic," under this name, to which he assigns "body smooth, head twice deeper than body," and "exterior ramus of last pair [of uropods] as long as the interior." These particulars do not suit the Challenger specimen, nor does the last of them agree with Claus' figure of the species.

Paralycsea hoylei, n. sp. (Pl. CCX., E.).

Upper Antennæ as in the preceding species.

First Gnathopods.—First joint nearly straight, a little widened below, with half a dozen setules along the hind margin; the fourth joint or wrist decidedly longer than the third joint, with two minute setules on the almost straight hind margin; the fifth joint or hand slightly curved, narrower than the wrist and not longer, with a minute setule at the centre of the hind margin; the finger a little widened at the base.

Second Gnathopods.—Branchial vesicles simple, rather shorter than the first joint. Marsupial plates much larger than the branchial vesicles. The first joint longer and more sinuous than in the first pair, the second and third joints rather larger; the wrist not much longer than the third joint, rather shorter but broader than in the first gnathopods, the rather convex hind margin having a minute spinule below the centre and another at the apex which stands well clear of the hand; the hand rather longer than the wrist and longer than in the first pair, while the finger is rather shorter.

First and Second Peronopods nearly as in the preceding species; the first joint more curved than in the gnathopods; the fifth joint longer than the fourth.

Third Peronopods.—The first joint not widely expanded, about as long as the three following joints together, the second joint longer than broad, with convex front margin; the third joint much longer than the second, with straight hind margin and convex front; the fourth joint narrower than the third, not or scarcely longer, finely pectinate; the fifth joint narrower than the fourth and almost as straight, a little longer, finely pectinate; the finger small.
Fourth Peraeopods.—The first joint longer than that of the third pereopods, widest above, with narrowly rounded apex, within and a little above which the small second joint is embedded; the third joint as long as the three following together, the produced apex of the inner surface being about half the width of the joint at its base and less than half the length of the following joint; the retroverted teeth of the front margin are graduated in size, the largest being within one or two of the small apical tooth; the fourth joint is oval, longer than the two following together, almost as broad as the third and pectinate like it, except that the channelled distal part of the front margin is free from teeth; the fifth joint about half the length of the fourth and not a third of its breadth; the finger scarcely half as long or as broad as the fifth joint, straight, not acute; the last five joints are together much shorter than the first.

Fifth Peraeopods.—First joint about three times as long as broad, seemingly with both margins a little sinuous, the terminal appendage small, not well observed.

Pleopods as in the preceding species.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair a little longer than the rami, the apex of the inner margin a little produced, the lower half of the outer closely pectinate; the rami as in the preceding species; peduncles of the second pair fully as long as the rami, shorter and much narrower than those of the first pair, with the lower part of the inner margin pectinate; the rami pectinate as in the preceding species, the inner very slightly the shorter, not at all coalesced with the peduncle; the third pair as in the preceding species, but a small indent on the inner margin marking the point of coalescence between the ramus and peduncle.

Telson as in the preceding species, but scarcely so long compared with the third uropods.

Length, one-tenth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 351, April 12, 1876; Atlantic, off coast of Africa; lat. 9° 9' N., long. 16° 41' W.; surface; surface temperature, 81°8. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The species is named as a mark of respect to Mr. W. E. Hoyle of the Challenger Office, who has seen a large part of this Report through the press. From Paralycsea newtoniana, Bovallius, which also has the inner ramus of the second uropods free, this species is distinguished at once by the process to the third joint of the fourth pereopods.
Genus Simorhynchotus (Simorhynchus, Claus, 1871).


For the shorter definition of this genus by Claus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 493). The following is based upon the fuller account which he also gives both in 1879 and 1887:—

Upper Antennae with four-jointed flagellum, the first joint very large, the others narrow.

Lower Antennæ.—The first free joint (in the male) curved, much shorter than any of the three following joints, which are long and linear, the terminal joint short.

Mandibles with three-jointed palp (in the male).²

Maxillae degraded.

Maxillipeds with small inner plate and large outer plates.

First Gnathopods simple; Second Gnathopods tending to a subchelate form.

Third Pereopods longer than the Fourth, both pairs with expanded first joint.

Fifth Pereopods with expanded first joint, the remaining joints present but feeble.

Branchial Vesicles large, with accessory lateral compartments.

Uropods of the Second and Third pairs having the inner ramus coalesced with the peduncle, the outer movable, finger-like.

Claus states that the ganglia in the ventral chain (which he figures) are very closely set, with short longitudinal commissures; that the hepatic tubes (which he also figures) are broad, with secondary bulgings; and that the heart (Rückengefass) is very wide. His description of the rodent-like head must no longer be included in the generic account, since Bovallius describes a species, "Simorhynchus Lilljeborgi," with "Head rounded, not rostrate."

Simorhynchotus antennarius (Claus) (Pl. CC.).


Head broad, produced a little in front, as if into a short blunt snout; the back broad, the segments of the pleon together not so long as the first three of the pleon; the

¹ Simorhynchus, being preoccupied among birds (see Scudder, Nomencl. Zool., p. 292), has been changed into Simorhynchotus.

² Claus says "Mandibular-palp short, basal joint only a little longer than the following joints," whereas in the Challenger specimen the palp is relatively long, and its basal joint considerably longer than the second joint.
side-plates with the upper boundary not very distinct; the first three segments of the pleon large, with the postero-lateral angles not acute.

*Upper Antennae* attached below near the front of the head; the first joint of the peduncle about as broad as long, the second very short, the third obscure or absent; the first joint of the flagellum large, strongly bent, the long convex margin surrounded by a dense fringe of long filaments, the apex produced about to the end of the second joint, with the margin facing that joint ciliated; adjacent to the upper margin of the joint there is a second brush of filaments and this margin has an elevated process at a little distance from the apex; the small second joint is longer than broad, with filaments near and at the apex; the third joint is much shorter and narrower, with filaments near the apex and setules at it; the fourth joint is as long as the two preceding together, at first a little bulbous, then filiform, tipped with setules. In Claus' figure the apex of the first joint of the flagellum is more strongly produced, the third joint is as long as the second, and the fourth is linear, little longer than either of the preceding joints.

*Lower Antennae* attached at the lower part of the back of the head; the third (first free) joint of the peduncle curved, rather elongate, thickest near the base; the fourth joint narrower, broken in our specimen. Claus says that the fourth joint reaches almost to the pleon, and the following joint is equal to it in Claus' figure; according to that figure the first joint of the flagellum is nearly as long as the last of the peduncle, while the second or terminal joint is extremely short.

*Upper Lip* a small dome, rather wider than deep.

*Mandibles.*—The trunk very small, compared with the palp, the cutting edge with a slightly produced tooth at the top, the remainder very finely denticulate, straight; the first joint of the palp longer and broader than either of the others; the second a little widened at the base, curved, shorter than the third; the third more curved and narrower than the second, apically pointed. Claus, in the character of the genus, states that the first joint of the mandibular palp is only a little longer than the following joints, and in fact figures the third joint of nearly equal length with the first.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plate about as long as broad, not half the length of the outer plates, which are rather broad at the base, the apices rounded, not meeting over the inner plate, the margins smooth.

*First Gnathopods.*—The first joint longer than all the rest together, with the hind margin nearly straight, the front sinuous, the two ends of the joint being narrow, the middle a little dilated; the second joint not broader than long, the third a little longer, with one little setule on the hind margin; the wrist a narrow oval, longer than the hand, with a little setule and two hairs on the hind margin; the hand narrow, with the hind margin straight, armed below with three tiny setules, the front margin convex; the finger small, acute, less than a third of the length of the hand, with a minute setule on the hind margin.
Second Gnathopods very like the first, but the first joint longer and rather more slender, and the wrist widening distally, with straight or slightly concave distal margin forming the widest part of the joint and projecting much behind the hand, the hind margin furnished with five setules or spinules successively larger, and three submarginal hairs or setules, besides a little excessively fine furring.

First Peraeopods.—The first joint narrowest at the neck, the front margin straight; the second joint longer than broad; the third joint subequal in length to the fourth, which is a little narrower and slightly curved; the fifth joint longer and narrower than the fourth, slightly curved, the concave hind margin of this and the preceding joint faintly furled; the finger bulbous at the base, very slightly curved, less than half the length of the fifth joint. There are microscopic setules on various parts of the limb.

Second Peraeopods like the first, except that they are slightly stouter, and the third, fourth, and fifth joints are longer.

Third Peraeopods much longer than the preceding pairs, the first joint not widely expanded, more than twice as long as broad, with some small spines along the upper part of the front margin which below is weakly serrate; the second joint longer than broad; the third and two following joints much more elongate than in the preceding pair, the third rather longer than the fourth; the fifth slender, curved, much longer than either of the two preceding joints, nearly as long as the first; the finger small, about a sixth of the length of the preceding joint.

Fourth Peraeopods shorter than the third, the first joint rather longer and at the upper part much more widely expanded, the front margin produced a little below the hinder, and having a few spines, the convex hind margin smooth; the second and third joints rather larger than in the preceding pair, the third joint having its distal margin finely pectinate and armed on either side with a couple of spines; the fourth joint about half the length of the third, the distal armature similar, but the pectination much stronger, the front margin very minutely pectinate at the middle, but at a little distance from the apex carrying four short broad teeth; the fifth joint longer than the third, curved, the concave front margin strongly pectinate; the finger small.

Fifth Peraeopods.—The first joint narrowly pear-shaped, not so long as the first joint of the third pair, but as broad at its broadest part; the second joint not longer than broad; the third about twice as long as the second; the fourth nearly twice as long as the third, but narrower; the fifth nearly as long as the fourth; the minute finger projecting in front of the fifth joint and strongly bent, so that the linear or setiform termination is brought very near to the base and projects in advance of it.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines minute; cleft spine having the arm with the subapical dilatation considerably longer than the other; the first joint of the inner ramus carrying five setæ below the cleft spine; the first joint of the outer ramus longer than
that of the inner, with six or seven plumose setae on the outer and two or three on the inner margin; joints of each ramus numbering eight or nine.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair reaching just beyond the bases of the third pair, a little longer than the outer ramus, probably a little shorter than the inner; the outer ramus narrower and no doubt shorter than the broken inner ramus, closely pectinate along both margins, curving a little inwards; the inner ramus curving a little outwards, more loosely pectinate on the inner than on the outer margin; both rami carinate on the under surface; the second pair altogether missing on one side and on the other perhaps incompletely developed, the peduncle much shorter and narrower than the peduncles of the first pair, on the inner side bluntly produced for less than half the length of the small outer ramus, which scarcely reaches to the end of the peduncle of the first pair; peduncles of the third pair completely coalesced with the inner ramus; the outer ramus, to judge by the one remaining stump, is evidently narrow and probably short; the inner ramus apart from the distally widened peduncle is rather shorter than the outer ramus of the first pair, the first half broad, with both margins convex, the terminal half narrow; the margins are pectinate, the under surface carinate, the terminal part of the ramus bending outwards, the whole ramus not quite twice as long as the peduncle, with which its inner margin is completely continuous.

Telson on the upper surface quite coalesced with the preceding composite segment, which it exceeds in length; the breadth at the base about equal to the length; the sides for much of the length convex, converging very slightly, distally a little concave, converging rapidly to an almost acute apex halfway down the narrow part of the inner ramus of the third uropods.

Length, in the somewhat bent position figured, a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—April 13–14, 1876, Atlantic, off coast of Africa; lat. 11° 5' N., long. 18° 15' W.; surface; surface temperature, 74°–7. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—The small differences in the upper antennæ and mandibular palp between this specimen and that described by Claus are evidently not of specific value. The first joint of the fourth pereopods and the finger in the fifth do not agree with Claus' figures, but he does not specially describe those parts; there are also differences in the uropods, but, as already observed, the Challenger specimen may be a little abnormal in this respect.

Family Oxycephalidae, Spence Bate, 1862.

Dana in 1852 made the Oxycephalinae the third subfamily of the Typhidæ. Spence Bate in 1862 established the Oxycephalidæ as the fifth family of the Hyperina, including in it two subfamilies, the Synopiades and Oxycephalides. By later writers the Synopiades
THE VOYAGE OF

1576

H.M.S.

CHALLENGER.

In 1879 and 1887 Claus placed the Oxycephalida? as the
fifth family of the Platyscelidan group, and defined it to the following effect
"
Body more or less laterally compressed and elongate, with long rostrum, the pleon

have been

classified elsewhere.

:

—

The branchial vesicles are elongate, simple. The
uropods.
laminar first joints of the third and fourth pereeopods thin and comparatively weak.
The hinder antenna? of the female
Fifth pereeopods very weak, but generally complete.
extensive, with

stiliform

and both pairs of maxilla? degraded.

Two

otolith-vesicles are uniformly present."

two genera, Oxycephalus and Rhabdosoma, for
which Dana originally formed the subfamily Oxycephalina?.
Streets added the genus
Bovallius in 1887 added the genera
Leptocotis in 1877 and Calamorhynchus in 1878.
Claus includes in the family only the

Glossocephalus and Tulbevgella, changed the
gave the following diagnosis of the family
:

"

Head

—

name Rhabdosoma

into Rhabdonectes,

and

not occupying the
First pair of antenna? fixed at the under-side of the head in a special
whole head.
first joint of flagellum tumid, the rest
groove between the rostrum and the eyes
Second pair fixed at the under hinder corner of the head,
subterminal, few-jointed.
long, produced anteriorly into a rostrum.

Eyes

large,

;

angularly folded (£) or wanting

(?).

Pereiopoda [Gnathoi^ods and Pereeopods] are

Seventh pair [Fifth Perseopods] complete or rudimentary."
The expression " pereiopoda are walking legs " is rather obscure, and not applicable

walking

legs.

to the gnathopods.

Genus Oxycephalus, Milne-Edwards, 1830.
1832. Orio (pars), Cocco, Eflemeridi scient. e lett. per la Sicilia, t. ii. N. 6.
1833.

„

1833.

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Cocco, Giornale di Scienze Lettere e Arti per la

Prestandrea, Eflemeridi scient. e

lett.

la Sicilia,

t.

N.

per
1838.
„
Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Anim. sans vertebres,

1840. Orio

(j>ars),

0. G. Costa and A. Costa, Catal. de' Crost. del

xliv.

t.

Sicilia,

vi.

16.

Regno

t.

v.

di Napoli.

,,

1840.

1849.

„
Nicolet, Historia fisica y politica de Chile por Claudio Gay, Zool., t. iii.
1850. Erpetoramphus, de Natale, Su pochi Crostacei del porto di Messina (See Appendix).


Ital., p. 21.

1852.

„

1862.

„


1871. Oxycephalus, Claus, TJnters. iiber den Bau und Verwandschaft der Hyperiden, Nachrichten

K. Gott. Soc,

p, 155.


1879. " Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 43, 44.
1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 68.

For the original definition of the genus Oxycephalus, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1830 (p. 143). For the definitions of Orio, see Note on Cooce, 1832 (p. 145), 1833 (p. 150), and compare Note on Prestandrea, 1833 (p. 152). For the account of Ornithorhampus, see Note on de Natale, 1850 (p. 239). For Erpetoramphus see Note on de Natale, 1850 (Appendix, p. 1623). For the definitions of Natales and Carcinornis, see Note on Costa, 1864 (pp. 346, 347). For an independent definition of Oxycephalus, see also Note on Nicolet, 1849 (p. 232). For a short definition by Claus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 493). Those who have access to the specimens on which the Italian authors mentioned in this synonymy founded their genera may be able to uphold some of these genera as distinct, or to show that they have anticipated some of the genera more recently instituted. Claus' fuller definition of Oxycephalus is to the following effect:—

"Body elongate, in the female sex having the peraeon widened. Head outdrawn in a tolerably triangular rostrum, the base of which receives the anterior antennae in a deep groove-like excavation of the ventral surface. From this a flat channel extends on the under-side of the head to the mouth-organs for the reception of the long zigzag folded second pair of antennae. The anterior antennae end with a short two- to three-jointed flagellum, and in the male are strongly swollen, weakly curved, and carry a thick brush of close-set olfactory filaments. The hinder antennae of the male are five-jointed, folded zigzag and end with a short terminal joint, while in the female they are completely wanting. Mandibles powerful, with sharp tooth-like projecting cutting edge, attached to the rim of the tumidly prominent epistome. In the female without palp, in the male they carry one that is elongated rod-like, reaching to the anterior antennae; its two distal joints lie angularly curved and form a sort of hook-like termination. Maxillae were not found. The maxillipeds are represented by a three-leaved under-lip. The two short pairs of gnathopods are complexly chelate; uniformly is the chela of the first pair shorter, more compact, and armed with sharper edge to the finger-joint. The first joints

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1888.)
of the third and fourth pereopods have a laminar expansion. The fifth pereopods more or less reduced, but having the full number of joints, the first triangularly laminar. The uropods with two lanceolate rami. The telson triangular."

Without being able to give any definite information as to the lower lip and maxillae in this genus and the other genera of the same family, I may express an opinion that these organs are not absolutely unrepresented, but that they consist of delicate and more or less rudimentary plates, which are almost inevitably torn and disfigured when the mandibles are drawn away from the maxillipeds.

*Oxycephalus clausi*, Bovallius, ♀ (Pl. CCL).

1879. *Oxycephalus piscator*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 44.
1887. *Oxycephalus piscator*, Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 69, Taf. xxii. figs. 1–9, Taf. xxiii. figs. 1–8.

The back carinate from the tip of the rostrum to the apex of the telson, the carina interrupted by depressions between the segments of the pereon and to some extent by depressions across the segments of the pleon; the proximal half of the head of a bulbous oval form, almost entirely occupied by the great eyes with their innumerable ocelli; the distal half a triangle much longer than broad, the end rounded except quite at the apex, which forms a small point; the outer margin of the whole head serrate; viewed laterally the outer or lower margin is sinuous, convex at the eye, concave at the rostrum which forms a sort of prismatic base, along the underside of which lie the two little antennae. On either side of the central carina, a lateral carina is developed in a more or less disconnected manner, as well on the rostrum as on the segments of the pereon and the first three of the pleon; of these latter the postero-lateral angles are produced into sharp points, above and beyond each angle the hind margin being also produced into a sharp point, with a faintly serrate cavity below and a convex or sinuous tract above; the coalesced fifth and sixth segments are equal in length to the telson, and coalesce with it. Much of the animal is finely scabrous.

*Upper Antennæ* but little exceeding in total length the breadth of the wrist of the second gnathopods. The first joint about three times as long as broad; the second joint very short, twice as broad as long; the first joint of the flagellum longer than the peduncle, fringed on the outer side with about eighteen short filaments; the second joint about a fifth of the length of the first and much narrower, with a subapical pair of short filaments; the third joint shorter than the second, linear, a little curved, tipped with a spinule.

*Lower Antennæ* wanting (in the female).

*Upper Lip* transversely oval.
Mandibles small, the distal end triangular, the lower edge of the triangle being the striated cutting edge; the secondary plate of the left mandible is nearly as large as the principal, and similar except that it has not a projecting tooth at the top; on the right mandible there is a small process shaped like a broad broken spine.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate and the joint to which it is attached carinate down the centre on the inner side, its distal margin arched; the outer plates curving over the inner one, with sinuous inner margins, at first convex, then concave, fringed with seven small tubercles, in each of which a short setule is planted.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates much deeper than broad, produced below to a sharp point, the lower part of the concave front margin and all the lower margin serrate, the hinder margin rounded below. The first joint attached a little above the middle of the side-plate and not reaching much below it, the hind margin convex, the front still more bowed, except at its two extremities; the second joint very short, broader than long, with a spinule near the hinder apex; the third joint very little longer, somewhat broader than the second, with a spinule similarly placed but longer; the wrist broader than the first joint and behind about as long; the front margin convex, with a spinule near the apex, the wrist here attaining its greatest breadth; the hind margin much longer than the front, convex at the base, thence running in almost a straight line to form a long apical tooth, the inner margin of the process being cut into two or three smaller teeth, the outer surface carrying a few spines and the inner surface crossed by a large group; the hind margin is bordered with eight spinules, and along the distal half serrate, and minutely pectinate between the serrations; the very convex front margin of the small hand is not continuous with that of the wrist, but set considerably back, while the straight, finely but irregularly denticulate, hind margin overlaps without reaching beyond the inner margin of the process of the wrist; numerous spines planted on the surface of the hand within its hind margin antagonize with those on the inner surface of the wrist; the finger is very small, set on the front of the apex of the hand, curving over the short remaining part of the faintly produced apical margin and across the sharp apical tooth of the wrist; there are small spines on the front margin and distributed on both surfaces of the distal part of the hand.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates with the front margin almost straight and smooth, directed obliquely forwards, deeper than the hind margin; the lower margin serrate, slightly sinuous. Branchial vesicles oval, a little longer and much broader than the first joint, speckled over with little hairs. The limb not unlike that of the first gnathopods, but much larger; the first joint a little sinuous, not quite so long as the wrist; the second and third as in the preceding pair, but larger; the wrist very broad, and more than twice as long as it is broad, the proximal part muscular; the hind margin convex, fringed with spinules, the distal two-fifths forming a triangular thumb, the apex of which reaches beyond the hand, the inner or front margin of the process being slightly concave,
divided into blunt teeth, of which five or six are conspicuous, the rest near the apex being small; the front margin is only slightly convex, and has a sharp apex, a little bent, with a small cavity behind it containing a spinule; between this and the thumb the distal margin is nearly straight; the hand set on as in the preceding pair, widens beyond the neck, and then tapers to the truncate apex, the front margin being convex, the hinder gently erenate, scarcely convex; the finger very short, its base occupying nearly all the apex of the hand, its tip curving across the tip of the thumb; there are spinules along the hind margin of the wrist, and near the teeth of its distal process, also near the margins and on the surface of the hand. In both the first and second gnathopods there are gland-cells in the first five joints.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates deeper behind than in front, the front margin convex the other margins sinuous, the lower serrate. The branchial vesicles long oval, not so long as the first joint. The limb long and slender; the first joint concave in front, a little widened distally, almost free from the side-plate, as long as the three following joints united, having a longitudinal ridge on the under surface; the second joint not shorter than the breadth, carrying two spinules on the convex hind margin; the third joint rather longer than the fourth, with some very small spinules on the slightly convex front margin, the hind margin nearly straight, fringed with numerous outstanding spinules; the fourth joint not much narrower, similarly armed; the fifth subequal in length to the fourth, similarly armed, a little curved, distally tapering; the finger slender, acute, a little curved, scarcely more than a fifth of the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods.—Side-plates rather broader than in the preceding pair, branchial vesicles and limbs similar, but the joints rather longer, except the second and the finger; the fourth joint not quite so long as the fifth.

Third Peraeopods.—Side-plates a good deal broader than deep, the hind lobe the larger, with its lower margin flattened; on the inner side there is a narrow tapering process directed downwards. Branchial vesicles subequal in length to the first joint, but not so broad. The first joint greatly expanded, rather longer than the first joint of the preceding pair, irregularly oval, narrower at the base than distally, the hind margin very convex and regular, finely not deeply serrate, the front margin nearly straight in the upper part, carrying a few spinules, the lower part convex, strongly serrate, its apex produced into a sharp point, the distal margin sinuous; the rest of the limb slender, similar to the preceding pair, but with the third and fifth joints considerably, the second and fourth a little, longer and somewhat thicker, the second joint with a minute spinule in a notch above the front apex.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The side-plates as deep as the preceding pair, not so broad, the front and hind margins nearly straight, but the front rounded at the lower corner, the hinder produced into a small projection. The branchial vesicles broadly oval, but not so
long or so broad as the first joint. The first joint tending to circular, a little shorter than the first joint of the preceding pair, but broader, similarly armed, the distal end the narrowest part, with a sinuous margin; the remaining joints similar in general shape to those of the preceding pair but shorter, the fourth and fifth much shorter, the third joint longer than the fifth; the front margin of the third, fourth, and fifth joints pectinate, the larger teeth interspaced with minute teeth, of which there are some also on the distal margins and a few on the inner margin of the almost straight finger near the base.

*Fifth Peraeopods.*—The side-plates produced below and in front into a small lobe, the lower margin to the rear of the lobe nearly straight, forming a right angle with the slightly convex hind margin, above which the plate is separated from its segment by an incision extending for about one-third of the total breadth. The first joint papyraceous, pear-shaped, as long as the first joint of the fourth pereopods, and near the base two-thirds as wide, distally greatly narrowed; the remaining joints linear, together not quite so long as the first, the whole limb much more than half the length of any preceding pair; the second joint short, with a spine on the convex front margin; the third as long as the three following united, narrowing a little distally, the front margin nearly straight, with some minute spines, a long oval packet of gland-cells filling most of the joint; the fourth joint much narrower than the third, rather longer than the fifth; the fifth much narrower than the fourth, tapering to a very small sharp nail, which looks like the sharp point of a pencil cut with a narrow stalk.

*Pleopods* small in proportion to the size of the animal; the peduncles large in proportion to the rami, filled with strong muscles, the general appearance oval, but the front margin flattened, the hind margin double, strongly convex, the rim of the outer surface projecting a little beyond that of the inner; the coupling spines two in number, very short, the apex forming a circular cap of retroverted hooks; on one of the peduncles there were three coupling spines, but this might be abnormal; the eleft spine having a broad subapical dilatation of the longer arm; the joints of the rami numbering from eleven to thirteen or fourteen, the inner ramus slightly the longer but with fewer joints.

*Uropods.*—Peduncles of the first pair considerably longer than the rami, both the upper edges pectinate, the outer margin at the base folded on to the upper surface; below there is a central longitudinal ridge or carina, with another on either side of it; the inner ramus is longer than the outer, with a narrower neck, and reaches back a little beyond the third uropods; both rami are acutely lanceolate, with pectinate edges, and carinate below; the outer edge of the outer, and the inner of the inner, nearly straight; the peduncles of the second pair widen till they reach the base of the rami, not extending quite to the base of the telson, on the inner side terminating in a small sharp point; the outer ramus is the shorter and much the narrower; the inner, which does not reach so far as the apies of either of the other pairs, is firmly coalesced with the peduncle, broadly lanceolate, acute, and like its fellows pectinate and ridged; the third uropods
are constructed like the second but are smaller, the peduncle proper about half the length of the telson.

_Telson_ long, lanceolate, very acutely pointed, reaching just beyond the first uropods, the edges pectinate; the length is about equal to that of the preceding double segment, to which it is itself firmly coalesced.

**Length.**—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the tip of the rostrum to the back of the second pleon-segment, seven-twentieths of an inch.

**Localities.**—Station 104, August 23, 1873; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. 2° 25' N., long. 20° 1' W.; surface to 100 fathoms; surface temperature, 78°. One specimen, female with eggs.

Station 347, April 7, 1876; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. 0° 15' N., long. 14° 25' W.; surface; surface temperature, 82°. One specimen, with a shorter rostrum.

**Remarks.**—The specimen above described is undoubtedly the same as Claus' _Oxycephalus piscator_. Claus gives for the synonymy of his species "_O. piscator_ Edw., Ann. scienc. nat. l.c. [xx. p. 396] 1830. _O. oceanicus_ Guérin, Mag. de Zool. l.c. [t. vi. Cl. vii.] 1836. _O. tuberculatus_ Sp. Bate, Catalogue of the spec. etc. 1862. _O. tuberculatus_ Streets, Proceedings of the Acad. of Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia 1878." It is quite possible that the specimens referred to, or some of them, may belong to the present species, but the evidence is defective. Guérin's species is apparently smooth-bodied and is said to have the telson longer than the preceding segment; in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., pl. liv., figure 3. _s.t.u.z._ is probably taken from Guérin and by accident wrongly numbered as if belonging to _Oxycephalus piscator_, M.-Edw.; Milne-Edwards does not say that his species is tuberculated, nor does he show the character of the margins of the first three pleon-segments, a character which separates the species above described from _Oxycephalus edwardsii_, G. M. Thomson. _Oxycephalus tuberculatus_, Spence Bate, is figured as though the margins of the pleon-segments were not excavate, the fifth peraeopods are stated to be rudimentary, not so long as the first joint of the preceding pair, and the second uropods are said to have the margins of the rami smooth. Under the circumstances it seems necessary to adopt the name _Oxycephalus clausi_, Bovallius, both for the specimen here described and for those specimens which Claus has named _Oxycephalus piscator_, since the diagnosis given by Bovallius for _Oxycephalus clausi_ is in essential agreement with the specimens in question, whereas the accounts accompanying the earlier names either differ from these specimens or leave points of importance undetermined. Bovallius assigns to Spence Bate's species from the Cape of Good Hope, "rami of second pair of uropoda serrated," but this is probably only a misprint for "not serrated." As the habitat of Milne-Edwards' species Bovallius gives "Atlantic, Mediterranean, Indian Ocean, Pacific," while Milne-Edwards only says "Paraît avoir été trouvé dans l'Océan Indien."
Oxypropalus clausi, Bovallius (?), (Pl. CCII.).

The rostral tract of the head much shorter than the ocular, with the edges scarcely serrate; the head only slightly constricted at the base; a faintly marked central carina along the back of the head and peraeon, tuberculated along the peraeon, and accompanied by two similar lines at intervals on either side; the first three segments of the pleon have the lateral carinae less conspicuous, the remaining segments being apparently without them; the first segment of the pleon is the largest, the next three successively diminishing in length and depth; the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments produced into a short sharp point, behind which, at some distance, the hind margin forms a similar point, from which in the third segment, it runs forward parallel to the lower margin; the margins serrate near the produced points.

**Eyes** large, nearly twice as long as the portion of the rostrum beyond them, not meeting at the top of the head.

**Upper Antennae** with their bases in front of the eyes, pointing backwards as they lie in the ventral cavity of the head; the peduncle broad, the first joint widening from the base, scarcely longer than its greatest breadth; the second joint as wide as the first, only about a third as long; the first joint of the flagellum apically tapering, much longer than the peduncle, with transverse rows of filaments; the three following joints linear, bending outwards, much shorter than the first joint, the second joint about equal in length to the two following united, much broader, with a setule near the apex on the outer side; the third joint not half the length of the fourth; the fourth tipped with three setules.

**Lower Antennae** consisting of four stout joints folded upon one another, the first a little longer and stouter than either of the two following, the fourth a good deal shorter and thinner; the first three widen a little distally with a slight curve, the fourth distally becomes narrow and straight, then tapering to a rounded end. This form does not represent the full development of these organs.

**Mandibles** small, of the same form as in the female, but with a palp, of which the first joint is not quite so long as the last of the lower antennae, longer than the second and third joints together; the second shorter than the third; the third tapering to an acute apex, curving inwards.

**Maxillipeds** small, the outer plates not reaching far beyond the inner one.

**First Gnathopods** much smaller than the second, yet not so much so as in the Atlantic specimen, with which in general they agree.

**Second Gnathopods** similar to those of the Atlantic specimen, but the long hind process of the wrist has an almost smooth margin facing the hind margin of the hand, most of which is finely serrate; the hand is as long as the front margin of the wrist. In the female specimen the process of the wrist has the inner margin tuberculated as in the
Atlantic specimen, though far less strongly; the smoothness of the margin in question is probably a juvenile character.

First and Second Peræopods similar to those of the female already described. The branchial vesicles of these and the two following pairs having short transverse pockets or folds.

Third Peræopods differing from those of the previous description chiefly in the first joint which is elongate oval, more convex at the finely serrate hind margin than at the front, which is armed with two or three spinules in the upper part, and serrate at six points in the lower, the breadth being about the same at the proximal and distal ends.

Fourth Peræopods differing from those of the Atlantic form in the first joint, which is rather pear-shaped than circular, a little shorter than the first joint of the third peræopods, much broader above, but at the distal end a little narrower, both margins strongly convex at the upper part, especially the hind margin, the front margin in the lower half tending rather to concave, serrate at six or seven points.

Fifth Peræopods.—The pear-shaped first joint shorter as well as much narrower than that of the fourth peræopods, less strikingly narrowed before reaching the distal end than in the Atlantic specimen. The remaining joints feeble, together much shorter than the first; the third not greatly longer than the fifth, the fifth a little longer than the fourth; the nail very small, spine-like. In the female specimen these limbs are very nearly as in the Atlantic specimen, but the first joint has not the narrowed distal part so much prolonged.

Pleopods similar to those already described.

Uropods similar to those of the Atlantic form, but with the inner ramus of the first pair reaching just beyond the telson, the inner apex of the third pair being almost or quite level with the apex of the telson.

Telson shorter than the double segment, with which it is coalesced, not nearly twice as long as broad; the lateral margin smooth or nearly so above, strongly pectinate below; the apex acute. In the female specimen more elongate, yet not quite so long as the preceding segment.

Length.—The female specimen from which the full figure was taken, measured, in the position figured, in a straight line from the apex of the rostrum to the distal end of the first uropods, almost three-quarters of an inch, the full length when extended being rather over an inch. The male specimen from which the details were drawn was a good deal smaller, measuring about half an inch in a slightly bent position.

Locality.—July 1875, North Pacific, between Japan and Honolulu; surface. Four specimens.

Remarks.—It will be noticed, as an example of the correlation of parts, that the short telson in the specimen here described goes with a short rostrum, as in the Atlantic
specimen a longer telson with a longer rostrum, but these parts are certainly variable within the species. It would no doubt be possible to make out a case for distinguishing the Pacific from the Atlantic specimens as different species, and on the other hand something might be said for grouping both sets under the name *Oxycephalus tuberculatus*, Spence Bate, or the older and still more vague title, *Oxycephalus piscatoris*, Milne-Edwards; another species, *Oxycephalus edwardsii*, G. M. Thomson, 1884, makes a very close approach to the forms which are here described, but there are some differences in the gnathopods, the first joint of the fifth pereopods is particularly slender, and the double segment in the pleon is very decidedly longer than the telson in Mr. Thomson's species.

A plate with the signature "R. v. W. del" contains the two figures, of which reduced copies are here given:

![Fig. 29.](image)

The accompanying explanation is:

"Fig. 1. Thorax des ?.
A Kopf.
B Thorax.
C Abdomen.
c Herz.
coe Cœcum.
i Darm.
pg papilla genitalis.

Fig. 2. Hoden des ♂."

It will be observed that the papilla genitalis of the female is placed in the seventh segment of the pereon instead of in the fifth as might be expected, but this is probably an error. The figures do not suffice to determine what species of *Oxycephalus* was under examination; apart from their scientific value, they have a special interest as being the work of the young and ardent naturalist who closed his life on board the Challenger, during the voyage to which he had looked forward with so much eager enthusiasm.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
Another plate by von Willemoes Suhm contains the following figures:

The account accompanying these figures is as follows:

"Oxycephalus oceanus Guérin, 12–20 Febr. 75. Western Pacific, Nordküste von Neu-Guinea.

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{a'} \text{ erste Antenne.} \\
&\text{a'' zweite Antenne.} \\
&\text{mp. palpus mandibul.} \\
&\text{g'} \text{ erster Gnathopod.}
\end{align*}\]

Fig. 1. Kopf eines alten ♂ aus der melanesischen See.
Fig. 1a. Erste Antenne H. [Hartnack] 1/7.
Fig. 2. Kopf eines alten ♀.
Fig. 2a. Erste Antenne desselben H. 1/7.
Fig. 3. Kopf eines jungen ♀, das aber schon geschehstesreif. Zweite Antenne hat sich noch nicht zusammengelegt."

It is clear that all three figures are taken from male specimens, and from the nature of the case the name given them could only have been conjectural.
Oxycephalus porcellus, Claus (PL CClL.). Specimen A.

1887. " " Claus, Die Platyssceliden, p. 72, Taf. xxiv. figs. 7-9.

Head rather longer than the person, thick at the base; the rostrum much less acute when seen from above than appears from a lateral view, shorter than the ocular region, the edges smooth; the first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles acute, a little produced; the fourth pleon-segment dorsally as long as the following composite segment measured to the base of the third uropods; the composite segment ventrally produced to the rami of the third uropods.

Eyes occupying the sides of the head to the base of the rostrum.

Upper Antennae.—Peduncle short, the first joint not longer than broad, the second incompletely developed; first joint of flagellum long, curved, with a broad brush of filaments, the upper margin slightly concave, with the apex rather strongly but not extravagantly produced upwards; the small second joint a little longer and broader than the third, each with a small apical group of filaments; the fourth joint linear, a little longer than either of the preceding, tipped with setules.

Lower Antennae.—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle very long, curved, distally dilated; fourth joint longer than the third; fifth a little longer than the fourth; first joint of the flagellum slender, fully as long as the third joint of the peduncle; terminal joint minute; the three joints of the peduncle and the first of the flagellum all closely fringed with short filaments, and the terminal joint tipped with them.

The Epistome appears to be helmet-shaped, with an Upper Lip of great tenuity, transversely oval, but a little excavate on the lower margin.

Mandibles.—Trunk very short compared with the palp; cutting edge with a produced tooth at the top, the rest of its margin straight, finely denticulate, the left mandible having a shallow secondary plate, with its edge nearly as long as that of the principal, the right mandible having a minute tubercle to the rear of the cutting plate; the first joint of the palp between three and four times as long as the two following joints together; the second joint a little longer than the third, the two together forming a hook, both much narrower than the first joint.

Maxillipeds small, the inner plate widening distally, with the usual embedded spines at the centre of the front margin, the outer plates broad, with their broad apices almost meeting over the inner plate.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates with the lower front angle produced forwards, almost acute, having a ridge on the under surface running to the apex. The first joint a little widened below the neck; the second joint scarcely so long as broad; the third distally widened, broader than long, with a subapical spine on the convex hind margin;
the wrist very broad, the greatest breadth a little less than the length; the produced part much broader than long, distally denticulate with eleven teeth, of which the central one is the longest, forming a kind of apex; the hinder margin is very faintly serrate and pectinate, and there are numerous spines of various sizes upon the inner surface, chiefly on or near the produced part, some of them being shown in the figure gm.¹ as seen through the partially transparent joint; the hand not nearly half as broad as the wrist, the length not equalling the wrist’s greatest breadth; there are three spines on the lower part of the very convex front margin; the hind margin slightly concave or nearly straight, having a low serration alternating with sharp and distinct but little teeth, the adjacent inner surface set with numerous spines, and the apex produced nearly halfway along the finger; the finger slender, curved, more than half the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods.—The side-plates convex in front. The wrist much larger than in the first pair, the hind margin much longer than the front, forming an acute apex, the distal margin oblique, very long, finely and regularly denticulate, the hind margin and inner surface carrying several slender spines; the hand longer than in the first gnathopods, scarcely so broad, its length not equalling the breadth of the wrist, having numerous spines on the inner surface; it is bent at the neck, below this the hind margin being slightly convex, denticulate, the apex not projecting much behind the finger; the finger slender, curved, acute, considerably more than half the length of the hand, having a little tooth on the inner margin.

First Peropods.—First joint with narrow neck, the front margin concave; the second joint longer than broad; the third about as long as the fourth but broader, with a few small spines on the hind margin, which except near the base is straight; the fourth shorter but much broader than the slender fifth; the finger more than half the length of the preceding joint.

Second Peropods like the first, but the fifth and perhaps one or two other joints longer; the finger not half the length of the preceding joint.

Third Peropods.—The side-plates having a very narrow backward-directed process on the inner side. First joint about twice as long as the greatest width, which is a little above the centre, the front margin nearly straight, the hinder very convex; the second joint bent; the third rather longer than the fourth, each with slender spines along the front margin; the fifth joint slender, slightly curved, much longer than the third joint, the concave front margin fringed with a few spines and minutely furred; the finger slender, rather more than a fourth of the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peropods.—First joint not longer but much broader than in the preceding pair, with very convex hind margin; the third joint longer than the fourth, strongly pectinate along the front margin, which is produced into a little apical lobe also pectinate and carrying a little spine; the fourth joint longer than the fifth, pectinate along the front margin, having a little spine not far from the apex which with the under surface of
the distal margin is more finely pectinate than the upper part of the joint; the fifth joint decurrently pectinate with teeth of various sizes along the front margin and with slender close-set teeth round the apex; the finger straight, acute, half the length of the preceding joint.

Fifth Peræopods.—First joint shorter than in the third peræopods but not less broad, longer than the following joints together, the hind margin irregularly convex; the second joint as broad as the third, not longer than broad; the third a little longer than the fourth; the fourth rather longer than the fifth, slender, tapering; the finger minute, straight.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines very small, the arms of the cleft spine short, and the subapical dilatation small; the joints of the rami about twelve in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair rather longer than the rami, three-sided; the rami long, equal, three-sided, pectinate on two edges, reaching nearly to the apex of the telson; peduncles of the second pair much shorter than those of the first, shorter than the rami; the rami broadly lanceolate, the outer a little shorter than the inner, which is as long as those of the first pair, the edges pectinate below; the peduncles of the third pair little longer than broad, shorter than the rami; the outer ramus a little shorter and much narrower than the inner, the edges pectinate, more loosely on the outer than on the inner margin.

Telson triangular, much longer than broad, if reckoned from the base of the third uropods, the apex acute; the telson forms a shield under which the rami of the third uropods are neatly packed away, the rami in this position covering its whole under surface except the narrowed apex and a small triangular space at the base.

Length, a little over half an inch.

Locality.—South Pacific, between Api and Cape York; surface. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—Claus' specimen from Zanzibar was a female not fully adult, 8 mm. in length, and differing from the Challenger specimen in not having the hind margin of the hand of the first gnathopods produced along the finger, and in having the fifth peræopods relatively much smaller, but in other respects the two specimens are so closely alike that it seems undesirable to separate them specifically. It is possible that this species may be the same as Guerin's Oxycéphalus oceanicus, or that species may be the same as Claus' Oxycéphalus similis, but it is not possible, I think, to determine such questions.

Oxycéphalus porcellus (Pl. CCIV., A). Specimen B.

Head as long as the peræon, rostrum acute, nearly as long as the ocular region of the head, its margins sparsely and shallowly serrate; the coalesced fifth and sixth segments of the pleon not so long as the telson, but broader.

Upper Antenne.—First joint of peduncle not very broad, second short; first joint
of flagellum longer than the peduncle, tapering, carrying some groups of filaments, the two following joints slender, small.

Lower Antennae not fully developed.

**Mandibles.**—The palp small, almost straight, the jointing not fully developed.

**First Gnathopods.**—The side-plates with the lower front corner produced, rounded. The first joint reaching considerably below the side-plate; the third joint broader than long, with a slender spine at the apex of the convex hind margin; the wrist broad, with numerous spines on the inner surface, the hind margin very finely pectinate, the distal process broad, not very long, with three graduated teeth on each side of the long central one which is the longest and most produced; the hand in close agreement with that described for *Oxycephalus porcellus*, Claus, from the Pacific.

**Second Gnathopods** showing only such points of difference from those of the specimen just mentioned as might be expected in a younger specimen, the wrist having fewer spines, being less broad, with fewer teeth on the inner or front margin of the wrist's process; the denticleation of the almost straight hind margin of the hand is very similar without being absolutely alike in the two specimens.

**First Peraeopods.**—Third joint shorter than fourth; fourth shorter but much wider than fifth. The peraeopods in general as in the other specimen, but with fewer spines, the finger in the third pair more than a third the length of the preceding joint, and in the fourth pair more than half.

**Pleopods.**—Cleft spine having an unsymmetrical subapical dilatation to the longer arm; eight joints to each ramus.

**Uropods.**—Peduncles of the first pair scarcely as long as the rami, which are sub-equal, with serrate margins, the inner slightly the longer, reaching as far back as the outer ramus of the third pair; peduncles of the second pair much shorter than those of the first, shorter than the rami; the rami rather shorter than those of the first pair, the outer narrower and a little shorter than the inner, the edges for the most part pectinate; peduncles of the third pair longer than broad, shorter than the rami; the outer ramus a little shorter and much narrower than the inner.

**Telson** more than twice as long as broad, the greatest breadth some distance below the base, the sides being convex at first, finally converging to a very acute apex that reaches beyond the uropods.

**Length,** at full stretch, about three-tenths of an inch.

**Locality.**—Station 106, August 25, 1873; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; surface to 40 fathoms; surface temperature, 78°8. One specimen, young male.

**Remarks.**—The narrower base of the telson and the narrower wrist of the second gnathopods as well as the smaller number of teeth in the wrist process of the first
gnathopods, may prove to be characters sufficiently constant to warrant the establish-
ment of a distinct species, but in the meantime, as the specimen is not adult, the
separation of it from the older species may await further information.

Oxycephalus longiceps, Claus (Pl. CCIV., B).

1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bähang till K.

1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 72, Taf. xxiv. fig. 10.

Head considerably longer than the pereon, not showing any constriction at the neck
while in position, the rostrum acute, not very much shorter than the ocular region, the
edges smooth; the coalesced fifth and sixth segments of the pleon about as long as
the telson and scarcely broader, the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments
acute, not much produced.

Upper Antennæ attached a little in advance of the eyes, straight in the specimen;
the first joint of the peduncle more than twice as long as the second; the first joint of
the flagellum a little longer than the first of the peduncle, narrowing distally, with a few
apical and subapical filaments, the second joint not half the length nor nearly half the
breadth of the first, the third as long but only half as broad as the second.

Lower Antennæ (of the young male), the three free joints of the peduncle subequal,
short, smooth, comparatively thick, closely folded, indistinctly jointed; the flagellum of
one joint, tapering, not acute, nearly as thick as the peduncle, but shorter than any of
its joints.

Mandibles.—The palp not as yet distinctly jointed.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates with the lower front angle acute, not produced. The
first joint reaching a little below the side-plate; the second joint broader than long, with
one subapical spine on the convex hind margin; the third joint little longer than the
second, distally widened, with three spinules on the convex hind margin; the wrist
much longer and broader than the hand, with numerous spines on the inner surface and
along the minutely pectinate hind margin, which is apically only a little outdrawn but
into a very acute point; the hand with numerous spines on the inner surface, the front
margin very convex, the hinder nearly straight and smooth, with a little apical tooth;
the finger short, very acute.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates with the lower front angle acute and a little
outdrawn. The branchial vesicles simple. The third joint considerably longer than the
second, with one spine at the apex of the hind margin; the wrist much more widened
than in the first pair, with few spines on the inner surface and hind margin, the latter
apically outdrawn almost to the end of the hand, the process at first broadly triangular,
but the apex linear, spine-like; the hand longer than in the first pair, longer than the front margin of the wrist, with eight or nine spines on the inner surface, and three or four little spinules adjacent to the hind margin which is smooth and nearly straight; there is here no toothed apex or palmar margin. The finger curved, acute, not half the length of the hand, having above the centre a little spine on the inner margin.

First Peropods.—First joint slender, curved; second joint longer than broad, with one spine on the hind margin; third longer than fourth, which is only a little wider than the fifth and scarcely shorter; the finger about a third of the length of the fifth joint; the third joint has two slender spines on the hind margin, the fourth four, the fifth two.

Second Peropods like the first, but with the fifth joint longer, the finger only a fourth of the length of the preceding joint.

Third Peropods considerably the longest; the side-plates with a tongue-shaped process on the inner surface; the branchial vesicles with a constriction near the narrowed apex; the first joint not greatly widened, widest at the centre, the hind margin convex, the front almost straight; the second joint short, with rounded front apex; the third considerably longer than the fourth and a little longer than the fifth; the finger about a quarter as long as the fifth joint, slender like the three preceding joints.

Fourth Peropods.—First joint as long as in the preceding pair, at the upper part considerably wider, the hinder apex rounded, produced behind the short second joint; the third joint considerably longer than the fourth or fifth, with the front margin and apex strongly pectinate; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, both pectinate along the front, but much more delicately than the third joint; the finger nearly straight, very acute, more than a third of the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Peropods.—Side-plates with rounded angles, partly distinct from the segment. The limb longer, if outstretched, than the first joint of the preceding pair; the first joint not very widely expanded, longer than the remaining joints together; of these the third is the longest; the finger minute, spine-like.

Pleopods.—The cleft spine with short arms, that with the subapical dilatation the longer; the joints of the rami six in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair reaching to the base of the telson, rather longer than the rami; the slightly longer inner ramus reaches as far back as the apex of the outer ramus of the third pair; the edges of all the rami are pectinate with long decurrent teeth; the peduncles of the second pair are longer than the outer, shorter than the inner, ramus; the inner ramus is subequal to those of the first pair; peduncles of the third pair much longer than broad, shorter than the rami, the inner margin having a little apical tooth; the outer ramus is shorter and narrower than the inner.

Telson fully twice as long as the breadth at the base, triangular, with gently convex sides, the produced and sharply pointed apex reaching a little beyond the uropods.

Length, fully extended, two-fifths of an inch.
Locality.—July 4, 1875, North Pacific; lat. 36° 42' N., long. 179° 50' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 69°.2. One specimen, young male.

Remarks.—Claus' specimen from Zanzibar was a young male, only 6 mm. in length; the representation of the first gnathopods in Claus' figure is not suitable to those of the Challenger specimen, but, as they are not separately figured, I have not allowed this difference to outweigh the general agreement between the two forms.

Genus *Leptocotis*, Streets, 1877.

1877. *Oxycephalus* (pars), Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 71.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Streets, 1877 (p. 470). In the definition given the following year Dr. Streets omits the statement that the constricted portion of the head is "not narrower than the thorax," and applies the term "thoracic legs" to the gnathopods and pereopods in common, instead of to the pereopods alone as in the earlier definition. The first species clearly known of this genus is Claus' *Oxycephalus tenuirostris*, which Claus retains under *Oxycephalus*, making *Leptocotis spinifera*, Streets, a synonym of it. The differences, indeed, between *Oxycephalus* and *Leptocotis* as defined by Dr. Streets resolve themselves almost entirely into the comparative stoutness of the former and slenderness of the latter genus. Of *Oxycephalus* Dr. Streets says, "body moderately long, robust; head narrow, produced anteriorly in a broad, triangular rostrum, short, grooved below;" "the last three pairs [of *Pereopods*] with the basal joint broadly dilated;" "the sixth abdominal segment broad, not elongated; the caudal appendages short, broadly lanceolate; telson broadly triangular." For *Leptocotis* he says, "body long and slender; head produced anteriorly to the superior antennae in a long, slender rostrum;" "the last three pairs [of *Pereopods*] with the basal joint dilated;" "the sixth abdominal segment (the fifth and sixth fused) elongated; the caudal appendages long, linear; telson long, triangular at apex." In regard to *Oxycephalus* he also says, "extremity of the sixth pair [Fourth *Pereopods*]—articulating with the broad basal joint—finely serrated along the anterior margin," but this equally applies to *Leptocotis*. Of *Leptocotis* he says that the upper antennae are "curved in the male," but this also applies to

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1888.)
Oxycephalus. He does not mention the extreme development of the upturned apex of the first joint of the flagellum in the male upper antennæ of Leptocotis, except in the description of the type-species; nor would the character be of much use, since it probably only belongs to a limited portion of the animal's life.

Leptocotis ambobus, n. sp. (Pl. CCV.).

Head as long as pereon with the first two segments of the pleon, the neck depressed, more than half the total length of the head in front of the eyes, the rostral tract in front of the upper antennæ narrow and slightly arched, rather more than a third of the total length of the head; the first three segments of the pleon with the lower margins finely serrate, the postero-lateral angles of the first two segments not outdrawn, but those of the third segment much outdrawn and acute, those of the fourth segment acute, but only little outdrawn; the double segment elongate, with sharp lateral edges and two dorsal ridges traversing its whole length.

Eyes not nearly reaching the point at which the upper antennæ are inserted, the front ocelli the smallest, the ocular pigment long, but the principal point from which the ocelli appear to radiate situated low down and much behind the centre of the eye.

Upper Antennæ attached considerably in advance of the eyes, at about a fourth of the whole distance between these and the apex of the rostrum; the first joint of the peduncle much longer than broad, the second short and imperfectly developed; the first joint of the flagellum very much longer than the peduncle, the convex side carrying a thick brush of filaments, the apex upturned at a right angle with the main portion of the joint, forming a prominent, tapering process with a few filaments on the almost straight outer margin; the three following joints are very small and narrow, lying back against the first joint, in line with the apical process, but pointing in the opposite direction.

Lower Antennæ.—The third (first free) joint of the peduncle elongate, curved near the base, distally thickened, fringed with short filaments; the fourth joint a little but decidedly longer than the third, more slender, with each end a very little thickened; the fifth joint of about the same length as the fourth; the first joint of the flagellum very slender, nearly as long as the third joint of the peduncle; the second joint minute, with the fringing filaments only at two points.

Epistome apparently almost semicircular in outline, but bent so that the two divisions of the front surface produce an angular projection down the centre.

Mandibles.—The trunk very short compared with the length of the palp; the secondary plate on the left mandible similar to the principal, but smaller; the first joint of the palp slender, a little shorter than the first joint of the flagellum of the
lower antennæ, more than three times as long as the two following joints together, which are subequal to one another, and curved so as in combination to be sickle-shaped.

**Maxillipeds.**—The inner plate short and broad, with the usual pair of embedded spinules at the centre of the distal margin, the outer plates apically narrowed. Between the mandibles and maxillipeds there is a space which is certainly not empty, and may be presumed to contain the other mouth-organs though in a more or less rudimentary condition.

**First Gnathopods.**—The side-plates with the lower front corner produced forwards, well rounded. The first joint scarcely or not reaching below the side-plates, widened at the centre for the gland-cells; the second joint broader than long; the third joint longer than the second, but small, with a spinule at the apex of the hind margin; the wrist large, widening to the attachment with the hand, the hinder process broadly triangular, with a spine-like apex, both margins of the process being finely denticulate, the hind margin of the wrist carrying in all about a dozen denticles and the inner margin half a dozen; the hand narrow at the neck, with very convex front margin, the hind margin nearly straight and when the hand is closed upon the wrist not reaching the tip of its spine-like apex; the hand is broader distally than at the neck, the little palm being cut into two denticles; the finger is very small and slender, yet more than half the length of the hand, reaching a little beyond the palm, and having a small denticle on the inner margin; there are spinules on the surface of both hand and wrist, but they are not very conspicuous.

**Second Gnathopods** longer than the first; the side-plates widened below. The first joint longer and more slender than in the first pair; the wrist also longer and with the process more outdrawn so as to make the limb complexly chelate rather than subchelate, the denticles on the hind margin not so closely set; the hand longer than in the first pair, with the palm margin cut into three or four denticles; the finger not more than half the length of the hand.

**First Perseopods** with all the joints slender, the third a little longer than the fifth and both considerably longer than the fourth. The gland-cells conspicuous in the first and third joints.

**Second Perseopods** like the first, but with longer joints, and the fifth longer than the third.

**Third Perseopods.**—The hind lobe of the side-plates deeper than the front and deepest just behind the attachment of the first joint, the inner process being almost linear. The first joint longer than the three following together, widest a little below the base, the front margin nearly straight, the convexity of the hind margin little developed except above; the third joint much longer than the fourth, about equal in length to the much narrower and slightly curved fifth; the front margin of the third
and two following joints faintly furred; the slender, slightly curved, and very acute finger more than a third the length of the fifth joint.

_Fourth Peraeopods._—The first joint broader than in the preceding pair and nearly as long, with some convexity of the front as well as of the hind margin, which is produced beyond it both above and below; the third joint elongate, as long as the remaining three together, pectinate with retroverted teeth along the front margin and its slightly produced apex; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, both pectinate; the finger short, straight, acute.

_Fifth Peraeopods._—The side-plates with the hinder angle a little produced, rounded. The first joint about two-fifths as long as the first of the third peraeopods, as broad as the length, about one and a half times as long as the feeble remaining joints together; the second joint with very convex front margin; the third joint also with convex front; the fourth much narrower but only a little shorter than the third; the fifth a little longer than the third; the finger minute, sharp-pointed.

_Pleopods._—Coupling spines slender in the shaft, with the usual denticulate caps; the cleft spine with unsymmetrical subapical dilatation of the longer arm; the joints of the rami eight or nine in number.

_Uropods._—Peduncles of the first pair subequal in length to the double segment, three-edged, the inner margin more closely denticulate than the outer, nearly two and a half times as long as the long outer ramus, which is also three-edged, denticulate, and finely pectinate; the inner ramus only about a quarter the length of the outer; the peduncles of the second pair very similar to those of the first and not much shorter, rather more than twice as long as the inner ramus; the outer ramus about three-quarters the length of the inner, both of them denticulate and pectinate; the peduncles of the third pair longer than broad, coalesced with the inner ramus, the inner margin of which is much more strongly denticulate and pectinate than the outer; the outer ramus is less than half the length or breadth of the inner, with pectinate teeth on the inner margin, the outer margin smooth.

_Telson_ coalesced with the preceding double segment of which it is less than half the length, its breadth at the base about a third of the length, the apex very acute and outdrawn considerably beyond the uropods.

_Length_ of the outstretched animal eleven-twentieths of an inch.

_Locality._—Station 287, October 19, 1875; South Pacific; lat. 36° 32' S., long. 132° 52' W.; surface; surface temperature, 57°.8. One specimen, male.

_Remarks._—This species comes exceedingly near to _Leptocotis (Oxycephalus) tenuirostris_, Claus, and to _Leptocotis lindströmi_, Bovallius, hence the specific name. Claus says that in his species the postero-lateral angles (die Seiteaflügel) of the pleon-segments are unarmed, yet he figures that of the third segment sharply pointed, as
it is in the present species, and as Streets states it to be in his *Leptocotis spinifera*, since regarded as a synonym of Claus' species. Streets also says that the inferior margins of the first three segments of the pleon are finely serrated, and they are so in the present species. Claus says that the coalesced fifth and sixth segments are three to four times as long as the telson, here they are little more than twice as long; the peduncles of the first and second uropods, he says, are four to five times as long as the rami, while here they are only a little more than twice as long. Of the diminutive inner ramus to the first, and diminutive outer ramus to the third, uropods, neither Claus nor Streets make any mention. The character of the afterpart of the pleon brings the species near to Bovallius' species, but in that the second gnathopods as well as the first are said to be subcheliform, whereas in our species the second pair deserve to be called chelate; again Bovallius states that the fifth pereopods are in his species a little shorter than the first joint of the fourth pair, a description which would not naturally be applied to the very short fifth pereopods of the present species, in which the first joint is as broad as long, considerably less than half as long as that of the preceding pair, but much longer than the upturned remaining joints. Streets says in the description of *Leptocotis spinifera*, "the last pair of legs diminutive, not half as long as the basal joint of the preceding," but he is perhaps only taking into account the first joint, not considering what the total length of the limb would be with the remaining joints outstretched.

Claus' species was taken in the Gilolo-Passage; Streets' specimen in the "North Pacific Ocean. Latitude 29° north; longitude 157° west;" Bovallius' species was taken in "tropical parts of Atlantic." It is possible that, notwithstanding some differences in the specimens and descriptions, *Leptocotis tenuirostris, Leptocotis spinifera, Leptocotis lindströmi, and Leptocotis ambobus* may be the synonyms of a single species, but this must be left for future research to decide.

A plate with the signature "R. v. W. del" contained the figures here reproduced on a smaller scale:—
The following account accompanied the drawings:—

"Amphipoden No. 1a.
Tenerife—St. Thomas.
Lat. 21° 38' N.
Long. 44° 39' W.
Temp. d. Oberfl. 22-2 C.
4 March 73.

Cf. Oxycephalus piscator, M. Edw.
(Fam. Typhidae. Trib. Hyperinæ).
Hartnack 1/4.
Fig. 1. Kopf des ♀.
   a. vordere Antennen
   ot. Otolith.
Fig. 2. Kopf des ♂.
   a. vordere Antenne;
   x. Schaft
   y. Glieder der A.
   b. hintere 4gliedr. Ant.
Hartnack 1/7;
Fig. 3. Kristallstäbchen.
Fig. 4. Der dem Gehirnganglion (ce) aufliegende
   Otolith (ot) mit seinem Nerven."

It may be presumed that at least fig. 2 belongs to the genus Leptocotis, but to which of the specific names it should be assigned cannot be decided from the figure of the head alone. That which v. Willemoes Suhm designates as the shaft or peduncle of the upper antennae includes what is here considered to be the first joint of the flagellum, the letter x in the figure being at the almost monstrously upward-produced apex of that joint.

Leptocotis mindanaonis, n. sp. (Pl. CCIV., C).

Head as long as the pereon and first four segments of the pleon, the neck narrow, ocular region dilated, rostrum curved, acute, narrowly elongate, yet not nearly so long as the remainder of the head, with a line of orange spots along each side, its margins a little serrate near the eyes, smooth near the apex; the third segment of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles acutely produced, the first and second having these angles squared; the coalesced fifth and sixth segments considerably longer but very little wider than the telson.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint of the flagellum considerably longer than the small two-jointed peduncle, its upper margin carrying four sets of filaments; the two terminal joints minute.

The Gnathopods nearly as in Oxycephalus longiceps, Claus, but with the wrist in the second pair less dilated, longer in proportion to the breadth, and the spine-like apex of the process not nearly reaching the apex of the hand.

First and Second Pereopods with slender joints.

Third Pereopods.—The side-plates with a short and narrow inner process, not of uniform breadth. The branchial vesicles with a constriction near the narrowed apex. The first joint slenderly pear-shaped, the greatest width being near the base; the third
joint longer than the fifth; the fifth than the fourth; the finger straight, about a fifth of the length of the preceding joint.

Fourth Peraeopods.—The third joint as long as the fourth and fifth together, all three pectinate along the front margin, the third having large teeth alternating with sets of three or sometimes two or four minute ones, at the slightly produced apex having only little ones.

Fifth Peraeopods.—The rounded end of the side-plate is separated from the segment by an open notch. The first joint is as broad and as long as in the preceding pair, as long as all the remaining joints together; the third is slender, straight, longer than the fourth; the fourth about equal to the fifth; the finger straight, very minute.

Pleopods.—The peduncles not very stout; in the cleft spine the subapical dilatation is unsymmetrical, the arm that carries it reaching a little beyond the other; the joints of the rami six in number, the first joint long.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first and second pairs elongate, longer than the rami, reaching back nearly on a level; the rami having the margins pectinate with long decurrent teeth; the rami of the first pair equal, in the second pair the outer ramus a little shorter than the inner, the latter reaching a little beyond the rami of the first pair, but not so far as either apex of the third pair; peduncles of the third pair a little shorter than the rami, about a third as long as the peduncles of the first pair; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, the edges of both pectinate like those of the other pairs.

Telson three times as long as broad, with a very acute apex reaching beyond the uropods. The telson and uropods are slightly spotted with orange.

Length, about two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Off Mindanao, Philippines, surface.

Remarks.—The specific name is taken from the locality. From Oxycephalus longiceps, Claus, it is well distinguished by the narrow neck, the more prolonged double-segment of the pleon, the much longer peduncles of the second uropods, besides the minuter details connected with the gnathopods and pereopods.

Genus Calamorhynchus, Streets, 1878.


For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Streets, 1878 (p. 485). The character there given, "superior antennae with the peduncle three-jointed; in the female straight," does not entirely suit the Challenger species, in which these antennae are curved or sinuous; that which the definition regards as the third joint of the peduncle
is in this Report considered to be the first of the flagellum. The expression "first and second pairs of thoracic legs" refers to the gnathopods; by "the sixth segment of the abdomen" is meant the double-segment composed of the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon coalesced. The character, "telson short, triangular," is rather vague, since those epithets, however applicable to the type of the genus, do not convey the idea of a telson about four times as long as its greatest breadth, which are its dimensions in the Challenger species.

_Calamorhynchus rigidus_, n. sp. (Pl. CCVI.).

There appears to be a very close similarity between this remarkable species and the type of the genus, _Calamorhynchus pellucidus_, Streets. The description of the head given by Dr. Streets is almost exactly applicable to the present species, "head long, nearly one-third of the total length, its breadth twice that of the thorax [peraeon]; the portion containing the eyes oblong, convex above and below when viewed in profile, elevated above, in the median line, into a sharp ridge, which terminates at the apex of the rostrum; below the eyes form two long and rounded lobes separated by a broad, shallow groove; rostrum flattened, posteriorly broader than the eyes, commencing on either side of the eyes in a broad, rounded wing-like expansion, and tapering forward to a long and acute apex." The whole animal is sharply angled along the median dorsal line. The middle segments of the pereon rather longer than those at the two extremities; the whole length of the pereon subequal to that of the first three segments of the pleon together; the third segment of the pleon has the postero-lateral angles very acutely produced, the second segment has them produced in a less degree than the third, and the first than the second; the fourth segment is much shorter than either of the three preceding, and little more than a third of the length of the coalesced fifth and sixth segments.

_Upper Antennae_ slender, first joint of the peduncle much longer than the second, which is not longer than broad; the first joint of the flagellum is in the present species twice as long as the first of the peduncle (not, as in the type-species, subequal to it), somewhat curved, with filaments at seven or eight points along the convex margin and a couple at the apex of the opposite margin; the second joint very much thinner than the preceding, shorter than the first joint of the peduncle, with apical filaments; the third joint about half the length and breadth of the second, with apical setules.

_Lower Antennae_ wanting in the female.

_Upper Lip._—The upper margin not evenly convex but with a little lobe in the centre.

_Mandibles._—The cutting edge very oblique, finely striate and denticulate, having a narrow, slightly produced tooth at the upper corner; the secondary plate of the left
mandible similar to the principal, but without the produced tooth; the little process behind
the cutting plate on the right mandible extremely minute; palp wanting in the female.

*Lower Lip* and *Maxilla* appear to be represented but they are difficult to determine.

*Maxillipeds* strongly bent.

**First Gnathopods.**—The first joint little longer than the wrist and not half as broad;
the second joint broader than long; the third widening distally, rather longer than
broad, with a spine at the apex of the hind margin; the wrist very large, broadest at
the base of the hand, longer than broad, the hind margin longer than the front, carrying
a few small spines, the broad process not so long as the proximal part of the wrist, nor
reaching quite to the extremity of the hand, its front or inner margin cut into several
teeth and bordered on each surface with a thick brush of spines, the apical tooth much
the longest, the short hind margin of the process having one tooth between the long
apical tooth and the short tooth which forms the apex of the hind margin proper; the
hand is shorter than the front margin of the wrist, with numerous spines on both
surfaces, most numerous distally and near the hind margin; the hind margin nearly
straight, toothed and serrate, the apical tooth the largest, produced some way along the
finger; the finger slender, a little curved, scarcely half as long as the hand, having a
small tooth at about the centre of the hind margin.

**Second Gnathopods.**—The first three joints nearly as in the first pair, the wrist of
similar type but with the proximal part much more elongate, the hind margin continuous
to the long apical tooth, and the inner margin of the process cut into about fifteen teeth
which are larger and much closer together than those in the first pair, with comparatively
few spines on the adjacent surface; the hand reaches a little beyond the process of the
wrist, but is very much shorter than the front margin; it has spines as in the first pair,
and the hind margin is cut into a dozen close-set decurrent teeth, resembling those of the
wrist; the finger is slender, bent, more than half the length of the hand, having a tooth
near the centre of the hind margin.

**First, Second, Third, and Fourth Pereopods.**—There are numerous spinules along
the hind margin of the third, fourth, and fifth joints in the first and second pairs; the
second pair are the longer; the third pair are longer than the second, and have the
same joints furnished along the front with spinules; the shorter fourth pair have the
third joint pectinate with short straight teeth, the fourth with longer straight teeth, the
fifth with unequal decurrent teeth, the finger finely pectinate. The side-plates of the
third pair have on the inner side a narrow tongue-like process pointing directly back-
wards.

**Fifth Pereopods.**—Side-plates with rounded front angle, only the hinder half dis-
joined from the segment, this half shallow, with the upper and lower margins nearly
straight and parallel. The first joint slender, pear-shaped, somewhat longer than the
first in the preceding pairs and rather longer than the remaining joints together, apically


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much narrowed; the second joint short, the third very slender, considerably longer than the fourth, and the fourth than the almost linear yet tapering fifth; the finger minute, rather like the nib of a pen. This limb, instead of being, as in the type-species, "diminutive, barely exceeding the basal joint of the preceding pair," is nearly as long as the whole limb in that pair.

Pleopods.—Peduncles narrow, elongate; coupling spines small; cleft spine as in Streetsia challengeri; rami having about a dozen joints apiece; the interlocking process on the first joint of the outer ramus not sinuous.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair prismatic in transverse section, elongate but not reaching the end of the double segment, more than twice as long as the outer, not twice as long as the inner, ramus, the inner margin denticulate, the rounded apex of the outer finely pectinate; the rami prismatic, denticulate on both margins, more strongly on the inner; peduncles of the second pair as broad as but a little shorter than those of the first and not reaching quite so far back, more than twice as long as the rami, the inner margin slightly serrate and distally forming with the apical margin a small produced triangle; the rami similar to those of the first pair but respectively shorter; the peduncles of the third pair longer than the outer ramus, nearly as long as the inner, with which the peduncle is coalesced; the outer ramus denticulate only on the inner margin, the inner on both margins, the denticulation of the inner margin being continued some way up the peduncle. In the type species the first uropods are described as "stouter than the second, equal in length."

Telson between three and four times as long as broad, produced to a sharp apex some way beyond the uropods; the length more than three-fifths of that of the coalesced fifth and sixth segments, equal to that of the first segment of the pleon; there are some very minute submarginal setules, and a little faint serration is visible near the middle of the lateral margins.

Length, nine-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 330, March 8, 1876; South Atlantic; lat. 37° 45′ S., long. 33° 0′ W.; surface; surface temperature, 64°-2. One specimen, female, with young in the pouch.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the rigid straightness of the specimen as preserved. A specimen, one-third of an inch long, probably belonging to this species, was taken in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, November 10, 1873. The type species of the genus was obtained in the Pacific, "lat. 28° 06′ N., long. 140° 12′ W.," Dr. Streets' specimen being also a female. The remarkable differences between the adult, with its pointed head and tail, and the young first taken from the pouch, with both ends blunt, may be seen from the figures.
Genus Streetsia, n. gen.

Head not constricted at the base, much longer than the peræon, the rostrum very elongate and the eyes still more so.

The Gnathopods complexly subchelate.
The Second Peræopods longer than the First.
The Fourth Peræopods with the hinder apex of the first joint acutely produced.
The Fifth Peræopods with dilated first joint exceeding in length the other five joints together; the outstretched limb exceeding in length the first joint of the fourth pair.

The Uropods with the rami distinct from the peduncles; the Third Uropods with peduncles much longer than broad.
The Telson produced far beyond the uropods, much longer than the coalesced fifth and sixth segments of the pleon.

The generic name is given in compliment to Dr. Streets who instituted the genera Calamorhynchus and Leptocotis.

Streetsia challengeri, n. sp. (Pl. CCVII.).

The Head is deeper than broad, but cylindrical in general appearance from the base to the rostrum; the latter is tapering, dorsally carinate, with serrate edges, and though of great length, shorter than the proximal part of the head; the peræon is dorsally rounded, the segments differing little from one another in length, with rather deep side-plates, of which the upper boundary is distinctly marked, except in the case of the seventh pair, where as so commonly the dividing line is limited to the hinder part of the plate; the pleon is more or less sharply carinate or dorsally angled, its second and third segments having the posterolateral angles acutely produced.

Eyes of great length, occupying the whole sides of the head as far as the front antennæ, which are fixed just behind the base of the rostrum.

Upper Antennæ very small and slender, first joint of peduncle much longer than the two following together, each of these being broader than long; the first joint of the flagellum tapering, as long as the first of the peduncle, carrying two groups of filaments; the second joint not half the length or breadth of the first, with an apical group of filaments; the third joint narrower and shorter than the second, tipped with setules; there are some setules or cilia on the peduncle and first joint of the flagellum.

Lower Antennæ attached near the base of the head within its channelled lower side; the gland-cone is conspicuous; in addition to this, there is a triangular process of great tenuity, and near to it a little round-headed process, one or both of which may be antennary.
The Mandibles are very short, with a tolerably broad striated cutting edge, the secondary plate of the left mandible nearly as long as the principal, but without the projecting tooth at the upper angle.

The Maxillipeds are very small, not elongated; the inner plate short, distally beset with little setules; the outer plates arching over it are almost as broad at the base as their length; their sinuous inner margin has a wrinkled or striated appearance.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates deeper than wide; serrate about the lower front angle, which is pointed forwards. The first joint broader above than below, the second very short, the third broader than long, wrist-like; the wrist very large, the convex front margin projecting a little in front of the hand, not apically produced, the hind margin set with small, unequal, partially feathered spines, much of it finely pectinate, the distal part cut into seven teeth, the apex strongly produced, the broad almost straight or slightly sinuous palmar margin within the apex cut into six or eight unequal straight teeth, submarginal to which on both surfaces are rows of many spines of various sizes; the hand shorter than the wrist and not half the width, widening a little from the neck and contracting again near the finger, with the front margin convex, at first smooth but distally set with spines, of which there are many on the surfaces and adjoining the straight, crenulate, and denticulate hinder margin, the apex of which is acute and produced to about half the length of the finger, its inner margin having one or two denticles; the finger is little curved, and has a denticule near the middle of the inner margin.

Second Gnathopods.—Branchial vesicles broader and longer than the first joint. The first joint with the hinder apex strongly outdrawn; second and third joints as in the first pair; the wrist much larger, similarly armed, except that the very elongate hind margin is not pectinate or toothed, the inner margin within the very elongate apex is cut into five or six teeth; the hand though not dissimilar to that of the first pair is narrower in appearance and much longer; the finger is also rather longer and the produced apex of the hand does not reach the middle of it; the much greater length of the apical tooth of the wrist and its oblique distal margin give to these gnathopods a claim to be regarded almost as complexly chelate instead of subchelate.

First Peraeopods.—Side-plates with the front margin convex. Branchial vesicles longer and much broader than the first joint, with two lateral accessory pockets, rather longitudinal than transverse, in the upper half. The first joint not quite so long as the third and fourth joints together; the fourth rather longer than the third, the fifth much narrower than the fourth, as long as the third, curved, having like the two preceding joints outstanding spinules along the hind margin, but small ones; the finger slight, less than a third of the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraeopods like the first, but with all the joints longer, and the third rather longer than the fourth.
Third Pleopods.—Within the large bilobed side-plates, just above the attachment of the first joint, there is a very narrow, curved, round-ended process. The first joint widest near the middle, about two and a half times as long as broad, the front margin almost straight, shallowly serrate with a minute setule in each indent, the apex produced into a small tooth, the hind margin convex, carrying small setules, very shallowly serrate below the centre; the second joint with spinules along the front margin; the third joint much longer than the fourth; the fifth a little longer than the third, having a few spinules along the hind margin, and like the two preceding joints several along the front; the finger slender, nearly straight, little more than a fifth of the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Pleopods.—Branchial vesicles much shorter than the first joint, the upper part much produced behind. The first joint with the greatest breadth near the base, longer and broader than in the preceding pair, considerably longer than all the remaining joints together, the front margin rather sinuous, a little serrate below and produced into a small tooth, the hind margin convex, rising much above and descending much below the front, the lower part shallowly serrate, the produced triangular apex reaching considerably below the second joint; the second joint short, its front margin straight, with an apical tooth, behind which is a second much longer tooth; the third joint as long as the three following joints together, pectinate with strong outstanding teeth along the front margin, and smaller teeth about the apices, of which the front one is a little more produced than the hind one; a spine projects a little above the front apex in this and the next joint; the fourth joint narrower than the third, shorter than the fifth, with varied pectination of the front and apical margins; the fifth joint very little curved, the pectination varied, denticulate; the finger not a third of the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Pleopods.—The first joint nearly as broad as in the third pair, but much shorter, the muscles occupying a very small portion of the expanse; the second joint a little longer than broad; the third joint as long as the two following together, narrow and narrowing distally; the fourth straight, subequal in length to the fifth; the fifth apically narrowed; the finger not a quarter of the length of the fifth joint.

Pleopods.—Peduncles large and powerful. The coupling spines short, round-headed, with retroverted points; the cleft spine with short nearly equal arms, of which the shorter is a little apically dilated and appears to form a hook, while the longer arm is greatly but unsymmetrically dilated; the joints of the rami number from twelve to fourteen, the first joint of each ramus being long, with several setae.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair about as long as the coalesced fifth and sixth segments of the pleon, longer than the rami, which are elongate, the outer shorter than the inner, both with denticulate margins, the inner margin being more strongly toothed than the outer; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the rami, which are respectively as long as those of the first pair, with the inner margins much less strongly denticulate; the peduncles of the third pair very little shorter than the outer ramus,
which is nearly smooth on the outer margin, denticulate on the inner; the inner ramus longer than the outer, denticulate on both margins; the inner margin of the peduncles is shallowly serrate and has three teeth at the apex. The peduncles of the first and second pairs have the apex of the inner margin acutely produced; the apices of all the rami are produced into long sharp points.

Telson apparently coalesced with the preceding double segment, carinate, nearly half the length of the head, longer than the first uropods, about four and a half times as long as its greatest breadth, tapering far beyond all the uropods to an acute point. It should be mentioned that fig. T., representing the telson, is drawn to a larger scale than fig. C.D., representing the dorsal aspect of the head.

Length of the outstretched animal a little over an inch.

Locality.—June 20, 1873, North Pacific; lat. 35° 35' N., long. 150° 50' E.; surface temperature, 69°7. One specimen, female.

Genus Rhabdosoma, Adams and White, 1847–48. 1

1871. " Claus, Unter, über den Bau und die Verwandschaft der Hyperiden.
1887. Rhabdosoma, Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 68, 73.

For the original definition of Oxycephalus, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1830 (p. 143). For Rhabdosoma, see Note on Adams and White, 1848 (p. 225). For the definition of Macrocephalus, see Note on Spence Bate, 1858 (p. 307). For the definition of Rhabdometes, see Note on Boavallius, 1887 (p. 591), and for a short definition of Rhabdosoma, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 493).

Claus' fuller account of the genus is to the following effect:

"The proximal section of the head is elongate, linear, swollen in front to the

1 Boavallius, in his Systematical List, 1887, says with regard to Rhabdometes, "the name has been substituted for the old name Rhabdosoma, as this latter was already preoccupied by Dumeril for an Ophidian genus," but Duméril's genus is Rhabdosoma and its date 1853, see Mémo. Acad. des Sciences, Paris, t. xxiii. p. 440.
strongly widened ocular region, which is followed by the long rostral spine. The anterior antennae, which can be laid within a deep groove, end in the male with single flagellum-joint, which in the female is lost, while on the other hand the third joint of the peduncle of the female antennae is dilated (bauchig aufgetrieben) and furnished with numerous olfactory filaments. The antennae of the second pair are similar to those in *Oxycephalus*, five-jointed, the terminal joint extremely small. The three-jointed mandibular palp of the male is elongate, linear, reaching to the front antennae. The mouth-organs in general are as in *Oxycephalus* only that the movable part of the upper lip projects shield-like, and the mandibles armed with cutting edge are more considerably shortened. The front limbs are short, complexly chelate. In the third and fourth, and even the fifth,1 pereiopods the first joint is narrow and linear, only the first joint of the fifth is a broad plate of pear-shaped outline, to which I uniformly failed to find any terminal joints attached. Curiously in the male only the third and fourth pereiopods have branchial vesicles, while in the female also the branchiae of the three preceding pairs are retained. Also another obviously striking sexual distinction is observable in the appendages of the pereion, in that especially the first and second pereiopods, but also the following pairs, in the female have much stronger and thicker first and third joints. The first three segments of the pleon are very extensive and at least of the length of the whole pereion. The pleopods are distinguished in the male by the thickness and strength of their peduncles, which in the female are weaker and more slender. The following hinder section of the pleon is linear, in the female far more elongate. The eggs are developed in the pouch of the breast protected between the side-wings of the pereion-segments.”

The large third joint of the upper antennae, which Claus regards as part of the peduncle, in this Report is considered to belong to the flagellum. It will be seen in the account of *Rhabdosoma breviceudatum* that in that species the fifth pereiopods appear to have a minute appendage to the first joint. The first three pleon-segments may occasionally be shorter than the pereon.

*Rhabdosoma armatum* (Milne-Edwards). Specimen A.


1 As this seems contradictory to what immediately follows, I may be mistranslating the original, which is, “An dem fünften und sechsten, auch siebenten Beinpaares, bleiben die Schenkelglieder schmal und stabförmig, nur das Schenkelglied des siebenten Beines ist eine breite Platte von birnförmiger Umgrenzung.” It will be remembered that the fifth, sixth, and seventh limbs of the original correspond respectively to the third, fourth, and fifth pereiopods of the nomenclature used in this Report.
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.


1887. *Rhabdosestes armatus*, Claus, Die Platyscliden, p. 74, Taf. xxv. figs. 2–8, Taf. xxvi.


Rostrum seven-tenths of an inch long, the total length of the head being one inch; the pereon four-tenths of an inch long, with the first segment very short, and the seventh like the second much shorter than any of the intermediate segments; the first three segments of the pleon together not so long as the pereon, in their slightly curved position measuring three-tenths of an inch; the remainder of the animal to the apex of the telson three-quarters of an inch long; the fourth segment much longer than any of the preceding, longer than the following double segment; the postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment very acute, much more produced than those of the two preceding segments.

Lower Antennae and Mandibular Palps not present. The Second Gnathopods and first four pairs of Percepods with branchial vesicles. The third and fourth joints in the First and Second Percepods rather dilated, this being the case also in a less degree in the Third Percepods, in which the first joint is noticeably longer than the third; the Fourth Percepods are rather shorter than the Third, with none of the joints dilated; the lower part of the seventh segment of the pereon corresponding with the side-plate of the fifth percepods forms behind a forward-directed hook such as Claus figures for this part of the female.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair much longer than the double segment, many times longer than the one remaining ramus; peduncles of the second pair shorter than those of the first, but longer than the double segment, the outer ramus more than half the length of the inner, the inner coalesced with the peduncle and less than a quarter of its length; peduncles of the third pair more slender than those of the first, about as long; the outer ramus rather more than half the length of the inner, longer but more slender than the inner ramus of the second pair; the inner ramus about a third of the length of the peduncle and coalesced with it.

Telson linear, elongate, a little but quite distinctly longer than the third uropods,
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uropods, about equal in length to the fourth and coalesced fifth and sixth segments of the pleon together, the apex acute.

**Length**, in a bent position, two inches and a tenth, fully outstretched about two inches and a half.

**Locality.**—Station 347, April 7, 1876; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. 0° 15’ S., long. 14° 25’ W.; surface net; surface temperature, 82°. One specimen.

**Remarks.**—The synonymy of this species is given under reserve, since there was only a single specimen for examination, while other writers have been able to compare several examples. The type described by Milne-Edwards was evidently a male; its length is said to be about an inch, with the head as long as all the rest of the body, and the telson, "an stylet impair," as long as the body. The expressions are vague, since "all the rest of the body" may or may not include the "stylet impair," which is itself said to be as long as the body, the body in this instance probably meaning the person and pleon together. Spence Bate describes a female specimen under the name "Rhabdosoma armatum," and a male under the name "Rhabdosoma whitei." Claus both in 1879 and 1887 declares that these are the two sexes of one species. Streets in 1878, under the name "Rhabdosoma whitei, Bate," describes a male, and figures a female, and further describes and figures, under the name "Rhabdosoma armatum" (Edw.), Adams and White," a young male, taken at the same place with six out of his seven specimens of "Rhabdosoma whitei." In the synonymy he states that "Rhabdosoma armatum, Adams and White, Voyage of the 'Samarang,' 1850 [1848], Zoology, Crust., p. 63, pl. 13, fig. 7," is not "R. armatum, Bate, Catalog. Amphi. Crust., 1862, p. 344, pl. 54, fig. 6," though he recognises that White and Spence Bate are apparently describing the same specimen.\(^1\) Bovallius in 1887 distinguishes "Rhabdonectes armatus" from "Rhabdonectes Whitei," but whether from his own observation or relying only on published accounts he does not indicate. Dr. Giles gives a beautiful figure of a male specimen, under the name Rhabdosoma investigatoris, the measurements of which agree very fairly with those given by Claus for one of his male specimens. In the pereopods of Dr. Giles' specimen the second joint is shown with a very acute apex, and it is so figured by v. Willemoes Suhm in the first three pairs of pereopods, but neither Dr. Giles nor any other author describes this feature, nor could I detect it in the specimen above described. The more obvious and exceedingly striking peculiarities of this genus have so much absorbed attention, that comparatively little has been paid to minuter details. A tooth on the hind margin of the wrist of the first gnathopods is figured both by Claus and Spence Bate for the female of "Rhabdosoma armatum"; Spence Bate gives no such tooth in his figure of the first gnathopods of Rhabdosoma whitei (curvicorne); Streets does not give it

\(^1\) The specimen had clearly suffered some damage before it came into Spence Bate's hands, but even so the pleon in his figure of it cannot easily be reconciled with that in White's.

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either for his *Rhabdosoma whitei* or his *Rhabdosoma armatum*. Dr. Giles says of the first and second gnathopods of his species that, unlike those of the forms described by Spence Bate, Streets, and Claus, they "are subequal and very closely resemble each other." When these small appendages are observed with a low power, such a statement would be readily applied to them, and in describing the type-specimen Milne-Edwards is content to say, "pates des deux premières paires extrêmement petites," without the slightest distinction between them, yet in all probability all the forms have the first gnathopods easily distinguishable from the second when highly magnified. The comparative lengths of the segments, the uropods, and the telson would seem to be highly variable according to the age or sex, but other characters when more completely examined than they have hitherto been may suffice for establishing specific distinction between some of the forms included in the synonymy here discussed.

*Rhabdosoma armatum* (Milne-Edwards). Specimens B, C.

The woodcuts here given are reproduced on a reduced scale from a plate drawn by the late R. v. Willemoes Suhm during the voyage, and accompanied by the following explanation in his handwriting:—

Fig. 1. ♂ 10 × nat. Gr.
   a Erste 1 Antenne.
   b Zweite 1 Antenne.
   br. Branchien.
   g Ganglion.
   gl Ceca des Darms.
   etm Muskelmagen.
   i Darm.
   t Hoden.
   x unbekannter Muskelansatz.
   v Herzklappen.

Fig. 1a. Erste Antenne des ♂.

Fig. 2. Kopf des ♂ × 10 nat. Gr.

wel Mandibula, sonst Buchstaben wie oben.

Fig. 2a. 1te Antenne des ♂.

Fig. 1b Erster 1 Gnathopod des ♂.
   1e Zweiter 1 Gnathopod des ♂.

Fig. 1g. Unterlippe mit 1tem Gnathop. des ♂.

Fig. 1d Mandibula

Fig. 1e 1te Maxilla 1 des ♂.

Fig. 1f 2te Maxilla.

The specimens referred to have not come into my hands, but it is clear that in fig. 1 the small fifth pereopod by a very natural mistake has been marked as one of the branchial vesicles; the ostia of the heart are placed in the second, fourth, and sixth segments of the pereon, no lateral opening being shown in the third segment; the third and fourth pereopods are drawn with the fingers directed backwards just as in the first and second pairs, instead of forwards, which is their ordinary position; the fourth pereopod is represented as considerably larger than the third, but it may be taken for granted that the two have been transposed, probably owing to an accidental crossing of these delicate appendages in the specimen itself.1 Fig. 1g is said to represent the Unterlippe, that is, the maxillipeds, with the first gnathopod, but the part spoken of as the Unterlippe is more probably the lower part of the first segment of the

1 Spence Bate in his description of *Rhabdosoma whitei*, loc. cit., says, "pereiopoda gradually increasing in length posteriorly, the fourth pair being the longest." Streets also says in his account of "Rhabdosoma whitei," Bate, in reference to the pereiopods, "the remaining thoracic legs simple, first joint not dilated, as slender as the preceding, increasing in length to the sixth," meaning by the sixth thoracic legs the fourth pereiopods. Nevertheless it seems to me altogether improbable that the form should differ in this respect from all the rest of the Oxycephalides, whether in this genus or in other genera of the family. When for convenience of delineation the legs are stretched out in the figure apart from one another below the body, mistake seems impossible, but in the specimen itself the limbs are apt to get very mixed in appearance, so that in the entanglement an observer, guided by an earlier description, might readily adopt an error which in the first instance was easy enough to make. This consideration lessens the weight which would necessarily be attributed to the agreement on the point in question between Spence Bate, Streets, and v. Willenoes Suhm.
person answering to the side-plate. Fig. 2 is stated to be the head of the female, ten times the natural size, with the mandible. Since, however, the mandible has a three-jointed palp, the specimen was no doubt a male, although, to judge by the anterior antennae, a young one. In both specimens the mandibular palp is figured as perfectly straight, not with the two short terminal joints forming a sickle-like curve, the curvature probably being developed only at a more advanced period of life than that which either of these specimens had attained.

*Rhabdosoma breviceudatum*, n. sp. (Pl. CCVIII.).

*Rostrum* broken, the remaining portion with the neck and ocular region a quarter of an inch long, the neck being by itself one-tenth of an inch; in front of the mouth organs there is a strongly projecting tooth or process on the ventral surface at the base of the head; the peraeon about three-twentieths of an inch in length, with the dorsal outline convex, the first segment short, the second longer than the first, but shorter than any of the following, the seventh not much shorter than any of the four preceding segments; the first three segments of the pleon together as long as the peraeon, the postero-lateral angles of the first acute, but not produced backwards, those of the second very slightly produced, those of the third very acute and much produced backwards, the lower margin of the third segment being much more convex than that of the two preceding segments; the remainder of the pleon to the end of the telson equal in length to the first three segments, but to the end of the uropods measuring a quarter of an inch; the fourth segment about half the length of the following double-segment.

*Upper Antennae* placed in the ventral groove of the head just in front of the oval ocular region; the first joint of the peduncle considerably longer than the second; the one-jointed flagellum longer than the peduncle, the distal margin carrying a few filaments.

*Lower Antennae* wanting.

*Mouth Organs* not well observed; the *Maxillipeds* appear to have the outer plates apically pointed; the *Mandibles* without palp.

*First Gnathopods* very short; the first joint with sinuous front and convex hind margin; the second joint broader than long; the third joint a little longer than the second, distally widened; the wrist large, widest where it joins the hand, the hind process longer than the proximal part of the joint, and longer than the hand, ending in a sharp apical tooth, a little way above which a piece of the hind margin is finely denticulate, the inner or front margin of the process being similarly denticulate; the hand has a very convex front margin, the hind margin beyond the neck being slightly convex and distally a little denticulate, the distal margin finely pectinate and supplying
a small convex palm; the finger curved, small, yet more than half the length of the
hand and reaching much beyond the palm, having a little denticle on the concave
margin.

Second Gnathopods longer than the first, with all the joints longer, but very
similar; the pectinate palm of the hand is more strongly convex, while the front
margin of the hand is much less so; the finger is much more than half the length of
the hand.

First Perseopods.—First joint widening distally, with concave front margin, not
very elongate; the second joint not longer than broad, with a little pectination of the
convex hind margin; the third joint oval, broader and scarcely shorter than the first
joint, almost filled with gland-cells, the front margin fringed with little spinules; the
fourth joint a little broader than the fifth, but much shorter; the fifth narrow, slightly
curved, shorter than the third, both this and the fourth joint having spinules along the
front margin; the finger long and slender, more than half the length of the fifth joint,
curved at the tip.

Second Perseopods differing little from the first except in their greater size, which
chiefly depends on the longer third joint, the fifth joint also being rather longer than in
the preceding pair, but very decidedly shorter than the third joint.

Third Perseopods.—Branchial vesicles lying parallel to the body, much larger and
more conspicuous than the three preceding pairs. This pair of limbs the longest;
the first joint very moderately dilated, the front margin faintly serrate and still
more minutely pectinate on the front margin; the second joint scarcely longer
than broad, with the convex front margin slightly pectinate; the third joint narrower
than the first and a little shorter, having a very small portion of its space occupied by
muscles; the fourth joint little more than half as long as the third; the fifth slender,
a little curved, nearly as long as the third, having like the two preceding joints small
spinules along the front margin; the finger slender, about a third as long as the fifth
joint.

Fourth Perseopods very similar to the third, but considerably shorter, the first joint
rather longer and broader, but the third shorter and much narrower, the fourth joint
also smaller in proportion, and the fifth joint not very much longer than the fourth;
the finger straight, acute, about half the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Perseopods.—The lower part of the segment (corresponding to the side-plate)
having the angles rounded both before and behind, the front part of the lower margin
a little excavate. The first joint of the limb small, scarcely reaching below the margin
of the segment, expanded so as to form a sort of triangle, with the sides nearly equal
and more or less convex; the apex below seems to be formed by a partially
coalesced second joint, from which projects an extremely minute two-jointed appendage,
of which the terminal joint is acute.
Pleopods.—The peduncles long and slender; coupling-spines not perceived; cleft spine having a small subapical dilatation to the longer arm; the interlocking process on the first joint of the outer ramus much bent; the joints of the rami numbering from six to eight.

Uropods.—The first pair long and slender, prismatic in section, the peduncle longer than those of the other two pairs, much longer than the rami and also longer than the double segment, the outer and inner margins pectinate, the teeth on the inner margin being shorter, much more numerous and less decurrent than those on the outer; both members of this pair are unfortunately broken, but the fragment of one is preserved, and shows an outer ramus probably half the length of the peduncle, with long decurrent teeth on the inner margin, some also on the under margin, and the outer margin serrate; the inner ramus about a third of the length of the outer, with short decurrent teeth on the outer margin, the series not reaching to the apex, the inner margin very closely pectinate, the apex slightly curved, with a spine-like ending; the second pair are much more slender than the first, the peduncles reaching a little beyond the double segment, near to the base of which they are attached; the upper and inner margins have slender decurrent teeth, the outer margin being sparingly serrate; the inner ramus is more than half the length of the peduncle, coalesced with it and similarly armed; the outer ramus minute, not a sixth as long as the inner, having two or three long decurrent teeth on each margin; the third pair are more slender than the first, but less slender than the second, the peduncles shorter than the double segment, with smooth outer margin and spine-like rather distant teeth on the inner; the inner ramus nearly as long as the peduncle with which it is coalesced, longer than the rami of the other pairs, having both margins armed with decurrent teeth; the inner ramus slender, minute, perhaps a tenth as long as the outer, carrying one decurrent tooth on the inner margin.

Telson coalesced with the preceding segment, but abruptly narrower, about a third as long as the peduncles of the third uropods, very little broader at the base than at the apex, which is neatly rounded and finely pectinate with little teeth which are longest at the centre of the margin.

Length.—The specimen outstretched measured four-fifths of an inch, the rostrum being broken.

Locality.—Station 352, April 13, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. 10° 55' N., long. 17° 46' W.; surface; surface temperature, 77°. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the shortness of the telson, which is unique among the species hitherto named as belonging to this genus. It may, I think, be presumed that the specimen is a female, since not only are the lower antennae and mandibular palps wanting, but the third joint in the peraeopods has the dilatation
which appears to be a distinctive character of the female in this genus; the first three pairs of branchial vesicles, which are wanting in the male, were also here faintly discerned.

The following table shows the distribution of the Oxycephalidæ as illustrated by the Challenger specimens:

1. Station 13, March 4, 1873; between Tenerife and St. Thomas; lat. 21° 38' N., long. 44° 39' W.; surface temperature, 72°. (Leptocotis.)
2. April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 18° 8' N., long. 30° 5' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73° 7. (Oxycephalus.)
3. April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 17° 47' N., long. 28° 28' W.; surface; surface temperature, 73° 5. (Oxycephalus.)
4. April 27, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. 17° 18' N., long. 26° 32' W.; surface temperature, 73° 5. (Oxycephalus.)
5. April 26, 1876, off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. 16° 49' N., long. 25° 14' W.; surface temperature, 73° 2. Four specimens. (Three specimens are probably Oxycephalus clausi, and one probably Oxycephalus porcellus.)
6. Station 352, April 13, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. 10° 55' N., long. 17° 46' W.; surface; surface temperature, 77° 7. One specimen (Rhabdosoma brevicaudatum).
7. Station 104, August 23, 1873; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. 2° 25' N., long. 20° 1' W.; surface; surface temperature, 78°. (Oxycephalus clausi.)
8. Station 106, August 25, 1873; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. 0° 15' S., long. 14° 25' W.; surface to 100 fathoms; surface temperature, 78° 8. One specimen, in Canada balsam (Leptocotis, ♂, with the upper antennæ having only a small upward produced point), and one specimen, in Canada balsam (Leptocotis, ♀).
9. Station 347, April 7, 1876; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. 0° 15' S., long. 14° 25' W.; surface net; surface temperature, 82°. One specimen (Rhabdosoma armatum), and one specimen (Oxycephalus).
10. Surface, Atlantic. One specimen (Oxycephalus).
12. October 5, 1873, South Atlantic; lat. 29° 1' S., long. 28° 59' W.; surface temperature, 66°. "Oxycephalus, ♀."
13. November 10, 1873, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope; "Vibilia and Oxycephalus." The two specimens are mounted in Canada balsam, the "Oxycephalus" evidently belonging to the genus Calamorhynchus.
14. Station 330, March 8, 1876; South Atlantic; lat. 37° 45' S., long. 33° 0' W.; surface; surface temperature, 64° 2. One specimen (Calamorhynchus rigidus).


18. Station 227, March 27, 1875, West Pacific; lat. 17° 29' N., long. 141° 21' E.; surface; surface temperature, 79°-2. (Oxycephalus).

19. Station 180, August 24, 1874, between Api and Cape York; lat. 14° 7' S., long. 153° 43' E.; surface temperature, 80°. One specimen (Rhabdosoma armatum, ?).

20. South Pacific, between Api and Cape York; surface. One specimen (Oxycephalus porcellus). One specimen, in Canada balsam. "Oxycephalus oceanus, ?".

21. Station 215, February 12, 1875, Western Pacific; lat. 4° 19' N., long. 130° 15' E.; surface temperature, 81°-8. One specimen (Rhabdosoma armatum, ?).

22. February 12-20, 1875, Western Pacific, off the north coast of New Guinea. "Oxycephalus oceanus, Guérin."

23. February 9, 1875, West Pacific; lat. 5° 33' N., long. 125° 33' E.; surface temperature, 80°. One specimen, in Canada balsam, young male (probably Leptocotis mindanaonis).


25. April 3, 1875, North Pacific; lat. 24° 49' N., long. 138° 34' E.; surface; surface temperature, 71°-5. Five specimens (Oxycephalus clausi?).

26. Station 230, April 5, 1875, North Pacific; lat. 26° 29' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 68°-5. Several specimens (Oxycephalus clausi?), and one specimen (Oxycephalus porcellus).


28. June 20, 1875, North Pacific; lat. 35° 35' N., long. 150° 50' E.; surface temperature, 69°-7.

29. Station 241, June 23, 1875; lat. 35° 41' N., long. 157° 42' E.; surface; surface temperature, 69°-2. (Oxycephalus.)

30. July 4, 1875, North Pacific; lat. 36° 42' N., long. 179° 50' W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 71°-5.

31. July 1875, between Japan and Honolulu; surface. (Oxycephalus clausi?).

32. Station 271, September 6, 1875; Mid Pacific; lat. 0° 33' S., long. 151° 34' W.; surface temperature, 78°-7. One specimen (Oxycephalus porcellus), and one specimen, imperfect (Oxycephalus clausi?).

33. Station 287, October 19, 1875, South Pacific; lat. 36° 32' S., long. 132° 52' W.; surface; surface temperature, 57°-8.

To the distribution of the family thus shown, must be added from other sources the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean Sea, and New Zealand. The range may therefore be considered to encircle the globe from east to west, but, so far as at present known, not to extend into the colder waters either north or south.
APPENDIX TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

1775. FABRICIUS, J. C.

Systema Entomologica.

′For the definition of the Aconata see Note on Fabricius, 1775 (p. 40). In this group, at page 415 of the Systema, is placed the species Astacus crassieornis, of which Fabricius' description has been already quoted in the discussion of the genus Sciâ, p. 1271. As already noticed, Herbst in 1796 described the same species under the name "Cancer (Gammarellus) crassieornis;" but while by the name "Cancer (Gammarellus)" he led the way to the inclusion of this species among the Amphipoda, he at the same time shut the gate against it by retaining the erroneous characters of the original description. Hence the species has passed through a long period of neglect; but that Herbst was right in the matter of classification is made clear by the figures in the unpublished Museum Bankianum, which have attached to them the name Cancer crassieornis, and the signature "Sydney Parkinson pinxt. 1768." It is quite possible that the original description was made, not from an actual specimen, but from Parkinson's drawing, which is certainly suggestive of eight pairs of limbs. The eighth segment attributed to the thorax, I now think, is not so well to be accounted for by the inclusion of the head, as by the supposition that the fold of the skin between the pereon and pleon has been converted into an eighth segment to meet the exigencies of an extra pair of legs.

The volume containing the figures just referred to is preserved at the British Museum in Cromwell Road. An inscription at the beginning reads as follows:—"Zoological drawings by Sydney Parkinson in Capt. Cook's First Voyage 1768-1771." Beside the Cancer crassieornis it contains the following Amphipoda:—

"Onidium spinosum. Sydney Parkinson pinxt. 1768," three figures, respectively dorsal, ventral, and lateral, about five inches long, intended apparently for life-size, and evidently representing the Cyclops which Fabricius describes as Oniscus spinosus.

"Onidium gibbosum. T. 15. P. Sept. 7. 1768," with a monogram, seven figures which no doubt refer to the Oniscus gibbosus of Fabricius, but the enlargement is not sufficient to help out the description to any important extent. The fifth pereopods are very small.

"Onidium oblongatum. T. 16. P. Sept. 7. 1768," with a monogram, two figures representing one of the Hyperina, but without sufficient enlargement to show clearly the position of the species. The magnified figure gives the two pairs of gnathopods and the last pereopods as very much smaller than the intermediate feet.


Dr. Günther kindly made search at my request for the specimens from which Sydney Parkinson's drawings were made, but the Amphipoda could not be found among the specimens still preserved in the cabinets of the "Banksian Museum."

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Parf. LXVII.—1888.) XxX 203
1793. Fabricius, J. C.

Entomologia Systematica. (See p. 59.)

In the account of this work it should have been mentioned that the Amphipods include, besides "Astacus Homari," Astacus crassicornis, Fabricius, a species which has been already discussed, pp. 1271, 1617.

The new genus Cymothoa is thus defined, p. 503:—

"Os absque palpis et mandibulis. Antennae seepius quatuor aequales, sessiles.

"Cymothoe corpus oblongum, glabrum, immarginatum, tardum, segmentis quatuordecim transversis, brevibus: posticis minoribus, antico sive capite minore, oculis ovatis, lateralibus, antennis brevibus, sub capite insertis, cauda foliolis quatuor, pedibus quatuordecim, brevibus, unguiculatis, colore obscure.


A species which Pallas in 1766 identifies with his own Oniscus solutator, while Fabricius here as elsewhere makes Pallas' species a synonym of his own Gammarus longicornis. Cymothoe spinosa is a new name for the Oniscus spinosus, of which the description has been quoted at page 40. Cymothoe as originally constituted must have been tolerably comprehensive, since the three species of Amphipoda placed in it have since been referred respectively to genera so remote as Corophium, Cystisoma, and Cymans. In the Supplementum, 1798, Fabricius assigns four species instead of twenty-four to Cymothoa, adding, "Cymothae reliquas mihi notas ad ulteriorum disquisitionem sepono;" of the remaining twenty he assigns ten to Idotea (Idotea, Index, p. 27, 1799), one to Liparis, and one (Cymothoa ceti) to Pycnogonum, leaving eight to be accounted for.

1802. Bosc, L. A. G.

Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés. (See p. 67.)

In the Introduction, at page 79, Bosc names a new genus, which he places between Gammarus and Cymans, and defines as follows:—

"Genre XXXIV. Liparis, Liparis. Corps filiforme, long; pattes longées. (Ovaires placés sous le troisième et quatrième anneaux.)

"Exemp. du genre. Syrella lobata, Fab."

He takes no further notice of this genus in his subsequent descriptions. The reference to Syrella lobata of O. F. Müller and O. Fabricius shows that Liparis is a synonym of Caprella, Lamarck, 1801.

1824. Parry, William Edward.


In the Bay of Shoals, lat. 66° 31' 59" N., long. 83° 48' 54" W., he notices that "there were considerable flocks of the long-tailed duck feeding on the innumerable shrimps (cancer vulgaris, of Phieps's Voy.) with which the sea swarmed in all this neighbourhood," p. 113.

At page 126 he says, "I have before mentioned the myriads of small shrimps (cancer vulgaris), which for some weeks past had been observed near the surface of the sea. These insects were found to be still as numerous as ever [October] in any hole we made in the ice;
and such was the extreme avidity with which they immediately seized upon any meat put overboard to thaw or soak for the sake of freshness, that Captain Lyon to-day sent me a goose to look at, belonging to the officers of the Hecla, that had been thus deposited within their reach only eight and forty hours, and from which they had eaten every ounce of meat, leaving only a skeleton most delicately cleaned. Our men had before remarked that their meat suffered unusual loss of substance by soaking, but did not know to what cause to attribute the deficiency. We took advantage, however, of the hunger of these depredators to procure complete skeletons of small animals, for preservation as anatomical specimens, enclosing them in a net or bag with holes, to which the shrimps could have access, but which prevented the loss of any of the limbs, should the cartilage of the joints be eaten. For want of this latter precaution some specimens were at first rendered imperfect."

This account of the voracity of the Arctic Amphipoda tallies with what is said by Holboll, 1842, Sutherland, 1852, and Goës, 1865.

1824. Sabine, E.


The zoological part of this work had already appeared in 1821 without any variation from the present edition except in the numbering of the pages; thus, for example, in a list of synonyms, "Gammarus loricatus, Sabine, Appendix to Capt. Parry’s Voyage of Discovery, p. 58, 1821," and "Gammarus loricatus, Sabine, Supplement to the Appendix of Captain Parry’s Voyage, p. ccxxi. 1824," are practically one and the same reference. See Note on Sabine, 1821.

1828. Ross, J. C.

In Narrative of an attempt to reach the North Pole, in boats fitted for the purpose, and attached to his Majesty’s ship Hecla, in the year mdcccxvii., under the command of Captain William Edward Parry, R.N., F.R.S. London, mdcccxviii. Appendix. Zoology. By Lieutenant (now Commander) James Clark Ross, R.N., F.L.S.

Under the heading “Marine invertebrate animals,” the following notices of Amphipoda are given on pages 203–205.


"Gammarus Quadrilobatus. Zool. Dan. iii. p. 58, Plate 114, fig. 11, 12, Female.

"Squilla Quadrilobata. Zool. Dan. ii. p. 21, Plate 56, fig. 4, 5, 6, Male.


The specimens of this species, which were taken in a net to the northward of Low Island, are of a size intermediate between those figured by Müller and those obtained, during Captain Parry’s Third Voyage, at Port Bowen. The spines along the back were hardly visible without the aid of a microscope; and the second pair of legs are inserted in the anterior part of the second segment of the body, and not in the centre of it, as in the plates referred to.
"10. *Gammarus loricatus.* (Sabine.)
"*Gammarus* (Gen.) *Lamarch., v.* p. 179.
"Found on the shores of Walden Island amongst sea-weed.
"11. *Gammarus Sabini.* (Leach.)
"*Taken in a net from a depth of 80 fathoms, in the Polar Sea, in lat. 81° 6' N.*

"12. *Gammarus Boreus.* (Sabine.)
"Abundant on the shores of Low Island and in Hecla Cove. A dead specimen was found on the ice in lat. 82° ½ N.

"*Gammarus Ampulla.* Supp. to Parry's First Voyage, p. cexxix.
"*Cancer Ampulla.* *Phipps's Voyage,* App. p. 192, Plate 12, fig. 2.
"Taken from the stomach of a young seal which was shot in lat. 82° ½ N. It is rather difficult to determine whether this animal belongs to the genus *Gammarus* or *Talitrus*; but this difficulty may possibly arise from the antennae of many of the individuals being imperfect.

"*Talitrus Nugax.* *App. to Parry's Third Voyage,* p. 119.
"*Gammarus Nugax.* Supp. to Parry's First Voyage, p. cexxix.
"*Cancer Nugax.* *App. to Phipps's Voyage,* p. 192. Plate xii. fig. 3.
"*Taken off Low Island, and in Hecla Cove, abundantly.*

"15. *Talitrus Edvardsi.* (Sabine.)
"Abundant in the Polar Sea; great numbers were taken in a net from a depth of eighty fathoms, in latitude 81° 6' N., and some dead specimens were found on the loose ice to the northward of the Seven Islands, in lat. 82° N."

The *Caprella scolopendroides* of this and of *Ross's* earlier Appendix is perhaps the same as *Aegina spinosissima,* Stimpson (see Note on *Ross,* 1826, p. 130, and Note on *Miers,* 1877, p. 468). The reference to *Cancer ampulla,* Phipps, mentions fig. 2, instead of fig. 3, which is the number in the original both in the text and on the Plate. This error in the reference to *Phipps'* species is, for some reason, of common occurrence.

1841. Vallot, Jean Nicolas.


This author thinks that it is the same species which occurs in brooks and wells, variously coloured, and known by many different names, of which he gives derivations; chevrette from the Latin *caprella;* crevette, from *crabette,* petit crabe; gammarus from caris marina, "un nom hybride formé de grec et de latin" [1]; agrouelle ou égrouelle from Gesner's scorpihuke aquatique. The three pairs of pleopods, he says, are called *patte brachiales.* In regard to the branchial vesicles, of which he does not admit the branchial function, he curiously says that he has never been able to find them. He denies that the males carry about the females between their feet, though he allows that some of these
animals may often be seen carrying others about in this manner, but he adds, “elles finissent par les ronger sur le dos, jusqu'à ce que les ayant tuées elles abandonnent le cadavre.” After referring to the statements of Baster, Roessel, Cuvier and others, with regard to the eggs being carried in the mother's ventral pouch, he owns that he has seen nothing of all this, but he says, “je me suis assuré que les crevettes pendent une espèce de fraîs gelatineux pareil à celui de plusieurs testacés univalves d'eau douce.”

Besides the above rather singular statements, some useful criticisms are given on the figures in Roessel and Baster and the authors who copied directly or indirectly from Roessel. Vallot says that Squilla fluviatilis, Merret, Pin. p. 192, has nothing to do with la crevette des ruisseaux, as supposed in l'Encycl. méthod. in., t. vi. p. 187, No. 7, and le Dict. des Sc. nat., t. 28, p. 354, for that Merret is not speaking at all of Gammarus puler, but only of the larva of Dytiscus marginalis, “signala par Rondelet, de piscibus fluviatil. lib., Cap. xxxvii. p. 112, sous la rubrique de squilla fluviatilii.” He refers to M. Flourens, Act. Divin., 1838, p. 83, for evidence that the crevette swallowed alive would perish at once in the stomach; to M. Hippolyte Cloquet, Enc. méthod. syst. anatom., t. iv. p. 498, for the capacity of these animals to clear the skeletons of moles, rats and the like; to Thulis and Bernard, Journ. de phys, 1786, t. xxvii. p. 67; Journ. d'hist. nat., 1787, No. 21, p. 320; Jethoul. de la France, Supplon., p. 34, for the phosphorescence of the fresh-water shrimp, observed at midnight in June; and lastly, states that of six crevettes frozen into a mass of ice, which was allowed to thaw slowly, three regained animation and lived for more than a month afterwards.

1844. ÖRSTED, A. S.

De regionibus marinis. Elementa topographiae historiconaturalis fregi Öresund. Hauniae, mdccexxiv.

In the “Regio Trochoideorum” extending from the shore to seven or eight fathoms, Örsted found “Talitrus saltator Edw.—Orchestia littorea Leach.—Metocenus Medusarum Kr. in Medusa avitia.—Hyperia sp. nov. ? cum precedente in Med. aur.—Gammarus Sabbini Leach, Hellebaek—Hveen.—Gammarus Locusta Fabr.” (p. 67). Corophium longicorne mentioned on p. 64 seems to have been omitted from the general list by an oversight. In the “Regio Gymnobranchiorum” he includes “Caprella linearis Latr. Kullen—Hellebaek—Leptomena pedata Latr. Hellebaek” (p. 73). In the “Regio Bacinoideorum. Profunditas,” the Amphipoda are “Amphitoe sp. nov. ? Kullen—Podocerus Lasekii Kr. Hellebaek” (p. 78). Of the Amphitoe he gives no description, but merely says in a footnote, “Tentaculis longis circumagendis efficit planum depressius rotundum, ex culis centro solum caput rubrum, cetero corpore latente, prominent.” He makes some incidental remarks on the adaptation of the species to their respective localities.

1850. DE NATALE, GIUSEPPE.


The discovery of two species of Crustacea, which, as he supposes, belong to the “Iperini Gammaroidi a piccol capo,” the Vibilibida, which had hitherto included only a single genus Vibilibio and a single species Peronii, leads de Natale to the discussion of the organic value of the Crustacean chela and its modifications, in regard to which he says, “questi passaggi graduati
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dalla mano didattila [chela] al gancetto, e da questo all'una rigida inimmobile, sono così insensibili, che io non mi so con quanta ragione, in quest'ultimi tempi vi si dice tanto valore da fondar su di essi caratteri non specifici ma generici." Now to Vibilia peronii, he observes, Milne-Edwards assigns "una mano didattila ai piedi del secondo pajo, e quelli del primo si terminano, secondo lui, per una mano subcheliforme, che risponde quasi ad un gancetto. Or il primo Crostaceo che nella stessa famiglia Io metto, e che da me fu detto Orattrina e che tu ravviserai disegnato al microscopio nella fig. 1, non presenta chela di sorta alcuna, e offre la miglior semplicità immaginabile in tutti gli arti suoi, che son tutti terminati da semplici ugnette e che ummen no son frangiati di peli." Had this been the only difference between Vibilia and Orattrina, he would have been content to have instituted at most a new species, science being, he thought, still in its infancy in the matter of distinguishing variations truly specific from those which are merely climatic. The other and more important characters which led him to establish the new genus Orattrina, he gives as follows:—

"Essa è allungata, ingrossata a pochi sul mezzo, ristretta a punta verso il capo e la coda. Il capo, distinto come primo anelo, porta due paja d'antenne; le superiori sono cortissime, larghe, laminari, non cilindriche come nella Vibilia, e ci danno l'apparenza della lamina che giace come sostegno del peduncolo delle antenne superiori nelle Astacidi e Palemonidi. I loro articoli sono due; il primo è corto, globoso; il secondo, doppio di lunghezza del primo, è terminale e laminare. Le antenne inferiori son pur cortissime, impiantate immediatamente sotto le precedenti; hanno tre soli articolli distinti, e appena eson fuor delle superiori in avanti. L'animale, nell'acqua, mentre che è vivo, le spiega, le divarica ai lati e in sopra; ma dietro morte, comparisono come una mobile punta che corre dal capo in avanti. Gli occhi risaltano pel color nero, come un rettangolo ai lati del capo, lasciando fra essi un breve spazio lineare. La bocca sorge come lieve tubercolo, ai fianchi e dentro a cui le mascelle son come d'ordinario disposte; i palpi che le stan dietro son picciolini, triarticolati e gracili. Tutti i piedi toraci ci son simili tra essi, unguiculati tutti, ambiulatori, ad articolli gracili e cilindrici. Il primo, il quinto e settimo pajo sono cortissimi, ma i tre articolli del primo pajo son grácilli tutti, mentre i basilari del quinto e settimo pajo son un po'chino ingrossati. I piedi del secondo, terzo e quarto pajo sono più lunghi, ma tutti i loro articolli, eccettuato il basilare che è grosso, son gracili e cilindrici. Il sesto pajo è più forte di tutti, e presenta caso solo un dente rilevato sull'orlo posteriore dei suoi articolli.

"Io non ho potuto ravvisarvi i grandi palpi articolati che Edwards attribuisce alla Vibilia; la mano subcheliforme al primo pajo di piedi, e la chela al secondo pajo mancano qui egualmente. I primi falsi piedi addominali si fanno, come nella Vibilia, rilevare per la grossastra del loro peduncolo basilare, a capo a cui s' inserisce un altro articolino, e poi una vera lamina triangolare membranosa, liecna, non orlata nè di peli nè di dentelli. Sai tu bene, che simili piedi nella Vibilia, sono dentellati e frangiati di lunghi peli agli orli. Finalmente la miglior differenza che ho potuto ravvisare tra la Vibilia e l'Orattrina mia, è negli ultimi falsi piedi che in quest'ultima costituiscono una notoja molto complessa. Il quarto falso piole è gracile e terminato da due stelletti cilindrici a tre articolli diretti in dietro orizzontalmente; il quinto pajo è cortissimo ed ha due articolli indistinti; il sesto pajo finamente è il più robusto di tutti; porta di fatti un potente articolo basilare fiancheggiato dai piedi segmenti, con due stelleti terminale, e con un appendice vibiliforme ai lati suoi. Il corpo poi si termina per un segmento piccoliissimo di forma conica."

Fig. 2 shows the Orattrina, as seen from above, with the uropods spread out, and the back as it were tri-lobed. After calling attention to this appearance of the back, de Natale sums up the differences which he found between Orattrina and Vibilia, and gives the reason for the specific name.

1 What vibiliforme means I have no idea; it occurred to me at first that it might be a misprint for vibiliforme, with the meaning as in Vibilia, but the explanation would still need explaining.
I suoi caratteri specifici sono:

"Orattrina Pulchella (Nobil): Corpore erythrino, antice posticeque subulato; longitudine altitudinis septuplum fere sequente; segmento terminali corporis conico brevissimo, articularis pedum thoracicepsum sexta serie postice unidentatis, reliquis pedibus glabris edentulis."

The length is not more than seven lines, and the specimens occur in abundance in company with Orio zaeuleus, Phrosine, Typhlus, Phronima, etc. Very much rarer is the next species, which he at first thought was a little fish.

"Erpetoramphus Coste: fig. 3." "Il nome di Erpetoramphus che io gli diedi per questo to ne darà la ragione. Il suo capo, di fatti, somiglia, quando è di troppo ingrandito, a quello acuto di una Lucertola, terminasi per un lungo rostro affilato a punta, rigido, immobile, all’estremo di cui mostrasi una membranella con appendice membranosa, e credo che questa osservata con ingrandimenti maggiori, ci darebbe due piccolissime antenne, e di queste produzioni di fatti non ha traccia alcuna altrove, ond’io sono portato a crederele antenne vere. Gli occhi son piccoli, rotondetti, neri e posti ai fianchi del capo, alla parte posteriore del quale ove s’immette esso coll’ anello primo del torace ed in sott, risalta come lieve tubercolo la bocca, i cui pezzi mandibolari sono secondo l’ordinario disposti e costruiti. I piedi mascellari, che qui li chiameresti palpi, sono estremamente grami, a tre articolii indistinti. Gli anelli toracici son lisci, non solcati come nell’ Orattrina. Ma il primo pajo di piedi deve dare a quest’ animaluzzo grand’ aiuto nelle sue prede, poiché esso è cortissimo e robusto di troppo a paragone della sua taglia, a due articolii peduncolari brevissimi, ma il terzo è largo, trapezoedro, compresso, e terminato da una mano didattilla dentellata agli orli. Il secondo pajo di piedi toracici lo vedrai gracile, cilindrico, a tre articolii ben conformati, l’ultimo de’ quali presso a poco eguale al precedente si termina a punta senza mostrare uguana accessoria. Gli articolii basali dei piedi del terzo, quarto, quinto e sesto pajo si dilatano in una lamina ovoida diafana, e tutte queste lamine nel riposo copronsi imbricate a vicenda; il terzo ed il quinto pajo sono i più lunghi, e tutti terminansi unguicoltali. Il settimo pajo è quasi simile al precedente, ma presenta un’ ugneta terminale. I primi tre anelli addominali son larghi quanto i toracici, i falsi piedi che ne pendono in giù sono analoigi a quelli dell’ Orattrina, ma vanno più brevi quanto più corron dietro, e l’ultimo ne è piccolissimo.

I tre ultimi anelli addominali restituiscono un pochino, e l’ultimo conversi in una coda inarticolata terminale; i loro piedi son trasformati in notoja codale di tre lamelle, di cui le due anteriori son lamellose e terminate a punta, l’ultima un p man cilindrica e subulata.

"E pur piccolino quest’ Erpetoramphus, e tien fra gli altri caratteri ace la statura, ed i colori dell’Orattrina, e con essa si accompiaga ma è molto raro, ed i due soli che ne tengo li conservo con assai cura presso di me. Come ti dissi, io ne consegni a tuo padre la scoperta; ne vuoi i caratteri della specie? Eccoteli:

"Erpetoramphus Coste (Nobil). Corpore erythrino, antice posticoque subulato, longitudine decuplum altitudinis fere sequente; oculis rotundatis nigris; pedibus edentulis, segmento caudae terminali conico."

After deciding that Fidalia, Orattrina, and Erpetoramphus are certainly animals of the same family, he proceeds to consider the species called Bivonia culicivora by Cocco in 1832. Having compared a specimen of this with Milne-Edwards' description of Phronima, he says,

"Ti penserai già la meraviglia che mi ebbi quando trovai un Fronima in tutti suoi caratteri generici, il capo, i palpi, i piedi tutti, il torace, l’addome erano similissimi; l’unica differenza che vi rimarci era nella presenza di due pajo di lunghie e filiformi antenne, così sottili come un capello.

"Il pajo superiore come vedrai nella fig. 4, è nel suo corto e grosso peduncolo simile all’ inferiore, ma nel primo pajo al di là di quest’ articolo basilare corre un altro gracile, cilindrico, inarticolato, a corpo a cui s’ innestano molti articoletti piccolissimi, fino all’ ultimo che diventa
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veramente microscopico. Le antenne inferiori però al di là del peduncolo corrono capillari, mollissime, inarticulate. Il disegno che ne offro te ne mostrerà chiaro il fatto. eco adunque una Fronima con due paja di lunghe, e gracilissime antenne."

De Natale fancies that all specimens of Phronima hitherto observed may have had the antenne mutilated. Nature, he says, rarely introduces one modification of an animal without correlated variations. "Possibile che conservati i caratteri tutti d'una Fronima, la natura avesse voluto istarevi due paja di corna senza' altro? Io ci stento a crederlo, e inclino troppo a credere che le Fronime hano sempre due paja di gracilissime antenne, che la Bironia culicina di Cocco è una Fronima. Terrai come ti agrada questa una maniera di pensare, il fatto è che io tengo presso di me una Fronima con 2 paja' d'antenne gracilissime. La specie che te ne dò, la chiamo Cocco ad onore del suo scopritore; essa è una specie distinta. Picciolina di 3 a 4 linee al più, cristallina con punti aranciati disseminati, distinguendosi dalla Phronima sedentaria perchè non ha come questa un sol dente sul taglio interno del dito della mano didattila, ma ne ha 5 e cospicui, e non presenta come questa l'antipenultimo articolo dei piedi delle due prime paja' prolungato sotto del gancetto. Non è la Ph. Atlantica che ha due denti al gancetto della chela. Sarà la Ph. sedentaria di Risso? Ma quest' ultima è così mal nota, tanto informe il disegno, che non se ne può tener conto. Abbitt adunque la "Phr. Coccosi (Nobis). Hyalina, punctis aurantiacis adsersa; dentibus quinque conspicuis in mano didactyla."

The figure and the description of Phronima coccoi alike make it clear that de Natale had obtained the male of some species of Phronima, of what species it might not be easy to decide even if we had his specimen. His Ovatrina pulchella beyond doubt belongs to the genus Vibliia, and is probably a synonym of Vibliia jeangerardii, Lucas, with which it agrees at any rate so far as the antenne and the colour are concerned. It is pretty evident from the figures that de Natale's account of the gnathopods was based on insufficient examination, and the tribulation which he ascribes to the body was most likely due to accidental wrinkling of his specimen. It may be, however, noticed that Lucas says of his species, "le cinqueme segment abdominal [in the Latin by mistake septimo segmento abdominale] parait comme trilobe en dessus. Eupetorplanthus coste comes perhaps as near to Oxyccephalus similis, Claus, from Messina, as to any other of the hitherto described Oxyccephalic. It is rather singular that de Natale should not have noticed its affinity to his own recently described Ornithorplanthus."

Boeck's account of this paper is, that its author describes "two Hyperids, namely, Ovatrina pulchella, Natali, which seems to be a Vibliia, and Expertorplanthus Coste, which looks like a Platyecheles. His description of them is very short, and the figures are inadequate." Why Boeck changes Eupetorplanthus into Expertorplanthus is not explained, nor is it clear what he means by the comparison with Platyecheles, a genus unknown among Amphipoda.

The genus Seba, which, from the reference in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 159, might have been expected to occur in this pamphlet, is not mentioned in it, and 1 hear from Prof. A. Della Valle that A. Costa, to whom Spence Bate attributes the genus, expressly denies having established it.

1854. Bate, C. Spence.


The name Bellia, Sp. Bate, 1851, as preoccupied, is here changed to Sulcator, itself a synonym of Haustorius, P. L. S. Müller.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA. 1625

1856. THOMPSON, WILLIAM, died February 17, 1852 (R. Patterson in Preface).


Pages 395 to 400 give lists of Amphipoda and Lernodipoda, with a long note on Chelura teredonas, Philippi, and some short notes on other species. Of "Gammarus fluviatilis, Edw.," he says, "I have found the stomach of the Salmonidae, from Lough Neagh, often entirely filled with it." One entry is "G. longimana, Leach (sp.)." *Mars longimanus, Leach MSS.* A single one taken with last [G. campylops, Leach]:—same as Leach's unique specimen in the British Museum." He has also found "Gammarus punctatus, Johnst.," and "Amphithoe fucicola, Leach (sp.)," meaning by the latter Leach's *Phorusa fucicola*.

He gives the size and colouring of the Belfast species of *Anonyx*, "which," he says in a parenthesis, "is well worthy of the name of *elegans.*" His list of Gammarina contains seventeen species, of Hyperina three, "*Hyperia galba, Mont. (sp.),* "*H. Latreillii, Edw.,*" and "*Lestrigonius, sp."

The Lernodipoda include nominally seven species.

1860. RENTSCH.


I am indebted to this reference to A. S. Packard's Bibliography of the nervous system of Crustacea.

1861. SILL, VICTOR.


On page 3 descriptions are given of "Gammarus puteanus Koch," and "Gammarus fossarum Koch," quoted without material alteration from Koch's work (see Note on Koch, 1835, p. 139).

At page 181 Sill makes the following observations:


(zool. chall. exp.—part lxxv—1888.)
"Die Dornenlosen unterscheiden sich nämlich von den mit Dornen auch durch die Form der Augen, welche bei den Letztern deutlich nierenförmig, bei den Erstern oval sind. Dieser Charakter ist so constant, dass man von der Form der Augen auf das Vorhandensein oder Fehlen der Dornen und umgekehrt schliessen kann. Es gibt aber auch Individuen bei welchen die Dornen sehr schwach ausgeprägt sind, ja sogar nur ein einzigar ganz schwacher Dorn vorhanden ist.

"Diese Uebergangsformen sind wohl geeignet, die vielleicht unrichtige Benennung und Unterscheidung von Gammam. putcanus fossarum und pulex Koch—dahin zu berichtigen, dass bloe Gamm. pulex Fabr. mit der Varietät spinosus beizubehalten sei."

From the reference here given to Dr. Cornel Czyser, it may be surmised that he takes notice of some fresh-water species of *Gammarus* in his work "Ueber die Krustaceenfauna Ungarns. Verhandl. des Zool. Bot. Vereines 1853," which is mentioned in a bibliographical list by Dr. Anton Fréch.

1862. Walker, David.


An introductory observation states that, "with a very few exceptions, none of the species of birds, fishes, mollusces, crustacea, and insects are strictly confined to the Arctic regions."

The Amphipoda are recorded as follows on page 68:

"† † *Gammarus tetricus* (Sab.).—Numbers found swimming about in Port Kennedy.

"† † *Gammarus locusta* (Mont.).—Associated with the former and following species at Port Kennedy.

"† † *Gammarus boreas* (Sab.).—Ditto.

"† † *Amphitoe Edwardsii* (Sab.).—Near Cape York, 15 fathoms.

"† † *Amphitoe Sabini* (Leach).—Caught in a garbage net in numbers at Port Kennedy.

"† † *Acandlossoma hypstrix* (Owen).—Near Cape York, 15 fathoms.

"† *Lysianassa sabini*.

"† † *Lysianassa appendiculata* (Kroyer).—Found at Port Kennedy.

"† † *Stegocephalus amgilla* (Kr.).—Two very fine specimens obtained at 10 fathoms in Port Kennedy.

"† † *Themisto Arctica* (Kr.).—Found in the stomach of a seal at Port Kennedy."

"Specimens of species marked thus † are deposited in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society. Species of species marked thus † are deposited in the Queen's College, Belfast."

Page 69 contains "a comparative table, showing the number of crustacean species brought home by the several expeditions under Parry, Ross, Penny, Belcher, and M'Clintock." Seventeen species of Amphipods are named, including besides those already mentioned, "*Gammarus Sabini* (Leach)"; "*G. Kroyeri* (Bell)"; "*G. nyx* (Fabr.)" said in a foot-note to be "now usually referred to genus *Lysianassa*"; "*Amphitoe Jurini* (Kr.)"; "*A. laevigata* (Kr.)"; "*Lysianassa sayana* (Kr.)"; "*Metacaps Cypae* (Sab.)". *Gammarus sabini* (Leach) and *Amphitoe sabini* (Leach) are both of them credited to Ross' Second Voyage and to Penny's, while the two names are divided between the other voyages, Parry's first and second and Belcher's receiving *Gammarus sabini* and M'Clintock's the synonymous *Amphitoe sabini.* *Lysianassa appendiculata* is attributed only to M'Clintock's voyage, and to that with a note of interrogation.

¹ Attention is called to this paper in the Nat. Hist. of Greenland, 1875, and in Hansen's Malac. mar. Groenl. occid., 1887.
1864. Grube, A. E.


As to *Icridium fuscum*, see Note on Grube, p. 348. In the second paper Professor Grube briefly describes the following new species:

"*Allocheles stylifer*, der Amphithoe Prevosti ähnlich, aber mit verhältnismässig längeren oberen Antennen und einem anschnifflichen Fortsatz am drittletzten Gliede des zweiten Füss-paars beim Männchen, wie bei *A. australis*" (See p. 355).


"*Protomeda guttata*, am meisten mit *Pr. pilosa* übereinstimmend, aber mit 3 Rückenzähnchen auf dem 11. Segment, auch ganz anders gefärbt: chamois mit Querreihen brauner Tropfen." (See p. 366.)

"*Ceropus latimanus*, von *C. abditus* besonders durch die Bildung der Hand des zweiten Füss-paare abweichend, die hinten nur ½ schmäler als der *Ceropus* und hier am Unterrand ausgeschnitten ist, ebenso durch die längeren Zähne des *Ceropus* und durch die viel längere und allmälig zugespitzte Klaue." (See p. 349.)

"*Caprella quadrispinis*, von der Gestalt von *C. phasma* (Mont.), mit 1 Zahn auf dem Kopf und dem 1. Segment und 2 nebe einander auf dem zweiten, welches so lang als jene zusammen ist. Das 2. sehr lange und vor der Mitte angesetzte Fusspaar hat an der gestreckten Hand einen dreizackigen Unterrand, sie ist so lang als der Schenkel, viel länger als das zweite Segment selbst." (See p. 1244.)

"*Caprella gracilipes*. Der Körper sehr schlank, das 1. Segment kürzer als der Kopf; das 2. sehr gestreckt und über der Insertion seines Fusspaares, nahe am hinterrande, knotig verdickt, der Schenkel dieses Fusspaares äusserst dünn und lang, die Hand dagegen kurz und breit mit vorderem untern Ausschnitt, vor und hinter welchem 1 Zahn." Mayer pronounces this description insufficient for the recognition of the species, but evidently based on a male specimen.

1869. Norman, A. M.


The Amphipoda, by Norman, are reported on pages 273 to 288, with a postscript, pp. 335-336. The new species described are *Proleptium serratipes*, which in 1886 Norman still leaves
under that title, probably awaiting an examination of the mandibles for its transfer to *Metopa* or *Stenothoe*; *C节能icos aquicorns*, which “comes near to *E. brevidecar* of Gois”; *Syrrhoe hamatipes*, of which Norman says, “I place this species provisionally in the genus *Syrrhoe*; the head having been crushed, I am unable to speak with precision respecting the eyes and rostrum;” *Atylus macrer*, a species not mentioned in the Museum Normanianum, 1886, and almost certainly not belonging to *Atylus*, since the fifth and sixth pleon-segments are apparently not coalesced; *Megamphopus cornutus*, “species typica”; *Protomedia pectinata*; *Cyrtophium armatum*, of which Norman says, “the sixth and seventh segments of the pereion appear to be coalesced. It approaches *Leptomatus tuberculatus* of Brudelius, but is much more strongly tuberculated, and the gnathopods of different structure, the first smaller, the second larger, the hand broader, and the bases spined”; in 1886 he names it *Leptomatus armatus*; *Corophium tenuicornis*, the female only observed, and that “resembling in general characters the same sex of *longicornis* and *crussicornis*. The new genus *Megamphopus* is defined as follows:—

“Antennae slender (imperfect), the insertion of the lower so much behind that of the upper that the end of the third joint of the peduncle is only on a level with the end of the head.

First segment of pereion produced forwards and downwards on each side into a remarkable horn-shaped process. Both pair of gnathopods greatly developed, of equal size, and subchelate. First three pereiopods short, last two much longer. Telson tubular.

There are numerous notes on species not new, referring principally to the synonymy. On page 275, “*Aomys ampulla* (Philp.). *Cancer ampulla*, Philps. is given by mistake for *Cancer aquar*, Philps. Descriptions more or less complete are given of the species named “*Probolomis Alderi* (Bate) = *Montagui Alderi*, E. & W.”; “*Amplexica aquicorns*, Brudelius”; “*Amplexica tenuicornis*, Lilljeborg”; “*Amplexica carinata*, Brudelius, . . . = *Amplexica Gaimardi*, Bate, . . . (but not A. Gaimardi of Kröyer and Brudelius);” “*Amplexica brevis*, Lilljeborg”; “*Amplexica macrocephala*, Lilljeborg,” with the remark that “the *Amplexica Belliana* of Bate appears to be referable to this species”; “*Eusirus Helvetiae*, Bate = *Enesirus bidentes*, Heller”; “*Aora gracilis*, Bate = *Aonoe pectinata*, Brudelius”; “*Microleanderopsis anomalus* (Rathke). *Gammarus anomalus*, Nov Acta Lœp. 1843, p. 63, pl. iv. fig. 7, = *Aonoe anomalus*, Brudelius, Skand. Amhip. Gammarid. p. 25, pl. i. fig. 4 (but scarcely *Microleanderopsis anomalus*, Bate & Westwood, Brit. Sessile-eyed Crust. p. 289), = *Microleanderopsis grilloholpe*, Bate & Westwood, l. c. p. 289 (but not of Costa);” “*Microleanderopsis versiculatus*, Bate;” “*Microleanderopsis Webberi*, Bate,” with the remark, “I question whether there are sufficient grounds for separating the genus *Aora* from *Microleanderopsis*”; “*Protomedia (W) Whitei*, Bate,” with the suggestion that it is the female of “*Littjeborgia Sketlandica*”; “*Protomedia hirudinacea*, Bate,” which in 1886 Norman calls *Phiocheirus hirudinaceus*, Bate; “*Hyperia obliqua*, Kröyer, Grönland’s Amphipoder, p. 298, pl. iv. fig. 19 (but not *H. obliqua*, Bate & Westw. vol. ii. p. 16);” “Bate and Westwood’s *H. obliqua*, which has not the propodos of the gnathopods at all produced, cannot be Kröyer’s species nor that here described;” “I would propose for it the name of *H. gracilipes*”; “*Meloponus meadowarum*, Kröyer, Grönland’s Amphip. p. 288, pl. iii. fig. 15 (not *Hyperia meadowarum*, Bate, Cat. Amphip. Crust. Brit. Mus. p. 295).” The specimen for which the name *Hyperia gracilipes* is here suggested more probably, however, belongs either to *Parathemisto* or (on the supposition of its not being full grown) to *Euthenistus* (see p. 1430).

The Postscript, besides remarks on other species, says of Bate and Westwood’s *Hyperia tauriformis*, “this is the *Meloponus meadowarum* of Kröyer and of this Report. B. & W.’s specimens were from Banff, forwarded by Mr. Edward, to whom I am also myself indebted for specimens.” The species is now named *Hydrocele meadowarum* (Kröyer).

On *Syrrhoe hamatipes* and *Megamphopus cornutus*, see pp. 788, 1108.
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1872. Boeck, A.

Bidrag til Californiens Amphipode fauna. (See p. 410.)

A separate copy of this paper lent me by a friend was devoid of the illustrative plate, which my friend assured me had never been published. The volume of the "Forhandlinger i Videnskabs-Selskabet i Christiania Aar 1871. Med 3 lithographerede Plader," containing Boeck's paper, possessed three plates as promised on the title-page, but none of the three had anything to do with the species which Boeck describes. Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 12, also says that he is indebted to G. O. Sars for the information that the plate in question was never printed. In May, however, of this year to my surprise I was able to obtain from Oswald Weigel in Leipzig a separate copy of the paper with the missing plate.

The figures confirm the view taken in my account of Caprella scabra, Templeton, p. 1267, that the Caprella californica described by Boeck is one of the synonyms of that species. The rounded apex of the hand in the second gnathopods is rather conspicuously produced in Boeck's figure, and the tooth on the inner margin of the finger near its hinge has an appearance slightly differing from what is found in other figures and specimens which I have regarded as belonging to Templeton's species, but these small variations are of no great weight in themselves, and may, I think, be in part attributed to the accidental condition of the specimen figured.

The species named Caprella verrucosa, which Mayer thought might possibly be the young of Caprella acanthi/era, Leach, is shown by the figures to come nearer to one or other of the forms that have received the specific name inenberculata. It is distinguished from Caprella acanthi/era by the very prominent frontal tooth or horn, and from all other species of Caprella by the considerable size of the process of the hand in the second gnathopods of the male, a deep cavity being formed between this process and the distal part of the hind margin which is slightly concave. Boeck himself says that the species "is so peculiar by its short antennae and its body beset with large, finely tuberculated warts, and lastly by the slight difference in the structure of the body in the two sexes, that it cannot be confused with any other described species."

1873. Fric, Anton (see Note on Frič, 1872, p. 415).


The preface is dated "Prag im Juli 1871." The account of the Amphipoda is given on pp. 264, 265. It contains the following descriptions:—

"Gatt. Gammarus. Die oberen längeren Fühler tragen an der Spitze ihren 3gliedrigen Stielen, neben der langen Geissel, einen kurzen 5gliedrigen Faden; die beiden vorderen Fusspaare in beiden Geschlechtern Greiffüsse, deren häufiges Endglied sich gegen das verdickte Fussblatt einschlägt. Die Afterfüße der beiden letzten Hinterlebaglieder und die beiden Endanhänge des Schwanzes sind gabelige Springstiele."

"Gammarus pilus, Fabr. [Fig. 99]. Das vorletzte Glied des ersten Fusspaares ist birnförmig und nach vorne in eine kurze Spitze ausgezogen. Die Augen rund, die unteren Fühler sind mit kurzen Haareu versehen. Jedes der 3 hintersten Leibessegmente hat am Hinterende 3 Borstenbüschen, von denen die seitlichen zu 2-3 Borsten zu enthalten pflegen. Die Farbe ist gelblich grün oder bräunlich. Länge 10-15 mm. Leben in reinen Quellen und
den darans entstehenden Bächen, wo sie den Fischen und namentlich den Forellen eine gute Nahrung liefern. Bei Prag kommen sie am nächsten im Cibulkabach vor und haben Exemplare von dort häufig in ihrem Darmkanal einen Echinorhynchus."

"Gammarus pulexus, Koch. [Fig. 100]. Das vorletzte Glied des ersten Fusspaares ist schief viereckig, vorne viel breiter als hinten. Augen fehlen. An dem hinteren Rande der ersten drei Leibessegmente sehr feine Stacheln, an den letzten drei fehlen die Borstenbündel. Farbe stets weiss."

The figures would require discussion, only that they seem to be of a conventional character. In the definition of the genus *Gammarus*, it can scarcely be necessary to give the number of joints in the accessory flagellum of the upper antennae.

1873. Godet, Paul.


Of three specimens of *Gammarus* found in a well at Neuchatel, the largest measured, without the antennae, 32 mm. in length, the smallest about 12 mm. The largest was distinguished by the extraordinary length of the last uropods. "The species is distinguished," Godet says, "from our *Gammarus fluviatilis* by the following characters:—absence of eyes: penultimate joint [hand] of the two pairs of anterior feet [gnathopods] of triangular shape, almost as broad as long: upper antennae very long, of about 51 joints." He compares it with the somewhat obscure *Gammarus pulexus* of Koch, and with the *Gammarus pulexus* of La Valette. To judge by the figure, it cannot be far remote from *Niphargus aquilex*, Schindte.

1873. Hesse, Eugène.

Mémoire, &c., see Note on page 417.

There are some difficulties connected with M. Hesse's description and figures of his species of *Ichthyomyzocus*, which require discussion. The dorsal view, fig. 3., of "*Ichthyomyzocus Morrhus*" is strongly suggestive of *Lafystius sturionis*, Kroyer, 1842, a species which has been taken, according to Bruzelius, on *Gadus morrhua*, *Acipenser sturio*, and *Gales canis*, according to S. I. Smith, in the mouth of a goose-fish (*Lophius americanus*), and which is labelled in the Challenger collection as taken parasitic on *Cottus*. There seems a strong improbability that the cod should have two parasitic Amphipods so like one another in general appearance, in the head, antennae, claws, and uropods, as *Lafystius sturionis* and *Ichthyomyzocus morrhus*, if these are to be considered distinct species. On the other hand, if they are the same, M. Hesse's account is open to much criticism. Of the seven rings of the thorax (peraeon-segments), he says that "aucun d'eux ne présente de pièces épimériennes sur les côtés," whereas in *Lafystius sturionis* all these segments have the usual side-plates. He represents the first three pairs of thoracic legs as practically all alike in form and direction, and similarly the last four pairs, whereas in Kroyer's species the two pairs of gnathopods differ as usual to some extent from the first two pairs of peraeopods, and, though all the five pairs of peraeopods are very much alike, the first two pairs according to rule face the last three, not one another. *Ichthyomyzocus morrhus* and *Ichthyomyzocus lophii* are placed under the heading "B.—"Abdomen formé de cinq articles et termine par trois paires de tiges," yet in the specific description of the former we read "l'abdomen contient aussi sept anneaux,"
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and of the latter “l'abdomen se compose aussi de sept anneaux.” Ichthyomyzocus equatius stands under the heading “C.—Abdomen formé de deux articles et terminé par deux paires de tiges,” and for this the specific description, without any inconsistency, says, “la partie abdominale est relativement extrêmement courte, puisqu'elle ne se compose que de deux anneaux.” But, to compensate for this diminished abdomen, M. Hesse assigns ten segments to the thorax, which would at once remove the species from the Amphipoda and the Edriophthalma altogether. The figure, however, shows plainly that three of these ten thoracic segments belong to the abdomen or pleon. It is a little perplexing that, though fig. 19 gives to this species only two pairs of uropods in accordance with the text, fig. 26, on the contrary, depicts three pairs. Ichthyomyzocus ornatus is placed under the heading “A—Abdomen formé de cinq articles et terminé par trois tiges.” Fig. 1 represents this species with a very narrow pleon, carrying a pair of uropods at the distal corners of the fifth segment; between these is what looks like a very narrow segment coalesced with the preceding and having the two rami of a uropod attached to its distal end not quite centrally. It is clear that M. Hesse’s single specimen was defective. The absence of the telson from this and the preceding species can scarcely be accepted without corroboration. To determine the true position of all these species, further details must be awaited, and their peculiarities seem well worth a careful investigation.

1874. DALL, W. H.


“On examination,” Mr. Dall says, “of a small collection of parasites, in the collection of the Academy (presented by Captain C. M. Scammon, and reported to have been procured from a Pacific Right Whale, near the Island of Kadiak, Alaska, in 1873) I find that it contains two species, both apparently undescribed.” The first he describes as Cyamus tentator, n. sp., which, he says, “is readily distinguished from C. mysticeti, Dall, by its spiked ‘hands’ and knobby branchial segments; and from C. Scammoni by its straight unequal branchiae, long antennæ, knobs, and the shape of the head.” The second he describes as Cyamus gracilis, n. sp., and says that “the prominent features of this species are its slender and compact figure, short antennæ, and weak and inconsiderate posterior limbs.”

Lütken decides that Cyamus gracilis is the same as the species already so named by Roussel de Vauzème, and Cyamus tentator the same as de Vauzème’s Cyamus ovalis.

1874. SCAMMON, CHARLES M.

The marine mammals of the North-western Coast of North America, described and illustrated: together with an account of the American Whale-fishery. San Francisco, 1874.

Of the Californian Gray Whale (Rhachianectes glaucus, Cope), he says, p. 21, “both sexes are infested with parasitical crustaceans (Cyamus Scammoni), and a species of barnacle (Cryptolepas rhachianecti), which are chiefly upon the head and fins.” In a footnote Dall’s description of “Cyamus Scammoni, n. sp.” is quoted from “Proceedings Cal. Acad. Sci., Nov. 9th, 1872.” A footnote to the description of the Humpback Whale (Megaptera verabilis, Cope), p. 38,
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quotes Dall's description of "Cyamus suffasus, n. sp." from "Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., Dec. 18th, 1872." In the description of the Bowhead or Great Polar Whale (Balaena mysticetus, Linna.), it is remarked, p. 57, that "the Arctic Bowhead is comparatively free from parasitic crustaceans, as well as barnacles. Occasionally, however, a species of Cyamus is present about the head or fins," and a footnote quotes Dall's description of "Cyamus mysticeti, n. sp.," including by an obvious misprint "Length 33 inches; breadth (of body) 16 inches." The species of Cyamus are also referred to in Dall's Appendix, at pp. 301, 302, 305, on the latter page Cyamus tentator, Dall, and Cyamus gracilis, Dall, being mentioned as parasites of Balaena sieboldi.

In describing the gambols of the Sperm Whale (Physeter macrocephalus, Linna.), at p. 77, Scammon says, "These singular antics of the Sperm Whale are said to be performed in order to rid itself of a troublesome parasite, known among the whale-fishers by the name of 'Suckfish'; but the animal is seldom infested with the parasitic crustacea, which are indigenous to therorquals and Right Whales."

On this point and on the species of Cyamus here mentioned, compare Note on Lütken, 1887.

1875. ALLMAN, G. J.

Instructions on the Construction and Method of Using the Towing Net, and Notes on the Animals which may be obtained by its employment. In Instructions for the use of the Scientific Expedition to the Arctic Regions, 1875. London, 1875.

Under Arthropoda, at p. 57, Dr. Allman says, "Among the invertebrate life which abounds in Arctic seas, and which from the concurrent testimony of Arctic voyagers constitute a characteristic feature of their fauna, will be found the Amphipodous Crustacea. These are small active animals, most familiarly known to us by the 'sand hoppers' of our own shores. In Arctic regions they are often attracted in countless multitudes by fragments of offal thrown into the sea. To such an extent do they abound there that the carcass of a seal has been in a few hours reduced by them to the condition of a clean skeleton. They frequent various depths from the surface downwards, and may be all well preserved in spirit."

1875. BARCELÓ Y COMBIS, FRANCISCO.

Apuntes para la Fauna Balear. (Sesion del 3 de Febrevo de 1875.) Anales de la Sociedad Española de Historia Natural. Tomo cuarto. Madrid, 1875.

In the "Catálogo de los crustáceos marinos observados en las costas de las islas Baleares," at page 67 the "Hedrhoaltámos" comprise two Amphipoda, "Orchestría Leach. O. Montagui And. [Aud.]. Pugó en Mallorca!," and "Garnumns Fabr. G. locusta Fabr. Mallorca."

1875. LOCKINGTON, W. N. (see p. 443).


The new species is named Caprella spínosa. It was taken in Hakodadi Bay, Japan, and is thus described:—
"Male. Body very slender; segments elongate, second thoracic segment more than one-half longer than the first, and very slender. No spine on dorsal surface of head. Superior antennae longer than half the body; first joint little more than half the length of second; third joint nearly as long as second; flagellum rather longer than basal joint. Inferior antennae reaching to about the first third of the second joint of the superior antennae. Hand of second pair of legs very narrow, with three teeth on the underside, one a short distance behind the claw, a second close to the first, and a third posterior to the middle. The third and fourth segments have a sharp spine on each side, above the branchiae and near the hinder margin, and the three posterior segments are furnished with similar spines.

"Length of body, 1 11-16 inch. Length of superior antenna, about 1 inch.

"Female. Body less elongated than in the male; third and fourth segments swollen at the sides, and both these segments armed with a long, sharp spine, the point curving towards the head; fifth and sixth segments armed with a straight spine. Second pair of legs about as long as the second segment of the body, the basal joint armed with a sharp spine on the upper side of distal end; hand shorter than basal joint, with a single acute tooth on the posterior third of the under side. Superior antennae about half the length of the body, the second joint about one-third longer than the basal; flagellum as long as second joint.

Inferior antennae about equal in length to the first two joints of the superior antenna.

"Length of body, about 1 7-16 inch; of superior antenna, 7 4 inch."

In the preliminary observations Mr. Lockington observes that "the male somewhat resembles the C. attenuata of Dana, the chief differences being the spines upon the five posterior segments, and the absence of the spine upon the head." He further says, "The females differ so greatly from the males in the comparative lengths of the several joints of the body and antenna, that I was at first inclined to believe they belonged to another species; but since the two forms were always dredged in company, and the specimens of one form are all males while those of the other are all females, it is evident that they are the two sexes of the same species."

Already (p. 1259) I have suggested that Mr. Lockington's species might be the same as Caprella scuara, Templeton, of which Dana's Caprella attenuata is a synonym, and now that I have seen Mr. Lockington's descriptions and figures, little doubt remains in my mind that Caprella spinosa should be added to the synonymy of Caprella scuara. In regard, however, to the "long, sharp spine, the point curving towards the head," which Mr. Lockington figures on each side of the third and fourth segments of the female, it is reasonable to suspect some misapprehension, since, in regard to the branchial vesicles of these two segments in the Caprella, he says, "in the females these branchiae are modified in form and function, becoming four broad plates, to form the marsupial sac. It is probable, therefore, that, as he considered the marsupial plates to be modified branchiae, he regarded the actual branchiae as spinous processes.

1875. Lütken, Chr. Fr.


It is stated that "this list is chiefly a revised copy of that given by Prof. Reinhardt in Rink's 'Greenland,' containing the corrections and additions published of late years." "The (Zool. chall. exp.—Part lxvii.—1888.) XXX 205
synonyms given are principally taken from authors on Arctic or Scandinavian Zoology." 

For the Note on Reinhardt, 1857, see p. 301.

"Amphipoda (et Lemidiopoda)," pp. 151—159, include the numbers 50 to 128, a note adding

"Species dubiae: Oitllscus arcanarius, F. Gr. 234; O. Stremimnus, F. Gr. 235 (Gr. 
Kingeuk); et O. alyxmus, F. Gr. 236." The species are named as follows:—

Pontogecia femorata, Kr.; 51. Opis typica, Kr.; 52. Lymnaea graulis (Mandt); 53. 
Socanes Valdii (Rhd.); 54. Anonyx lagena (Rhd.); 55. Anonyx galonus (Kr.); 56. 
Arilus tuniculus (Kr.); 57. Hippomedon alyxmus (Goes); 58. Hippomedon Holbollii (Kr.); 
59. Orchoenea miunda (Kr.); 60. Oxyinus Edwardsii (Kr.); 61. O. phalas (Kr.); 62. 
Oxinus littoralis (Kr.); 63. Cyphodunasem aponyx (Phipps); 64. Stenopehatus ampla 
(Phipps); 65. Metopa Buxellii (Goes); 66. Metopa clypeata (Kr.); 67. Metopa glacialis 
(Kr.); 68. Syncho crenulata, Goes; 69. Odyus carinatus (Sp. Bate); 70. Vertumnus 
criatus (Owen); 71. Vertumnus effatus (Kr.); 73. Paramphitoæ glabra, Boeck; 74. Paramphitoæ panopea (Kr.); 75. Paramphitoæ bicuspis (Rhd.); 76. Paramphitoæ pulchellæ (Kr.); 77. Atylus carinatus (Fabr.); 78. 
Atylus Smitti (Goes); 79. Pontogecia crenulata (Rhd.); 80. Tritropis fragilis (Goes); 81. 
Tritropis acutata (Lepechin); 82. Callitopus liceolus (Kr.); 83. Amphithoe lords 
longimana, Bk.; 84. Cleippides trizonis (Kr.); 85. Holotropis fidecanus (Sars); 86. 
Paramphitoæ? megalops (Buchh.); 87. Acanthozone cuspilata (Lep.); 88. Ediucus 
scyphatus, Kroyer; 89. Ediucus lymeus, Sars; 90. Ediucus borealis, Bk.; 91. Monoculodes 
affinis (Bruz.); 92. Monoculodes norvegicus, Boeck; 93. Monoculodes latimus (Goes); 
94. Monoculodes borealis, Bk.; 95. Tiron acanthus, Lilli.; 96. Haplinius plumosus 
(Kr.); 97. Phorus Holbollii, Kr.; 98. Hoploë tubicula (Lillejorg); 99. Angelica Eschrichtii, 
Kr.; 100. Bythis Guinardi (Kr.); 101. Paralidace cuspilata, Kr.; 102. Eucrus cuspilatus, 
Kr.; 103. Melita dentata (Kr.); 104. Gammarus locusta (Linn.); 105. Gammaranthus 
loricatus (Sabine); 106. Amatullia Sabini (Leach); 107. Amatullia pinguis (Kr.); 108. 
Amatulæ macroryz (Lillej.); 109. Pardonella fascia (Kr.); 110. Photis Reinhardi, 
Kr.; 111. Podocerus angulatus (Kr.); 112. Podocerus latipes (Kr.); 113. Siphomonotes 
typicus, Kr.; 114. Gloxaceus lycus, Kr.; 115. Thecistus libellula (Mandt); 116. Th. 
biginosa, Boeck; 117. Paraticnemos compressa (Goes); 118. Hyperia medlarum (Müll.); 
119. Tauria medlarum (Fabr.); 120. Dalichia spinissima, Kr.; 121. Caprella septen 
trionalis, Kr.; 122. Cercopus Holbollii, Kr.; 123. Aësinia longicornis, Kr.; 124. Æ. 
eralnata, Boeck; 125. Cyamus mysticus, Lilk.; 126. Cyamus loopis, Lilk.; 127. Cyamus 

The synonymy of "Acanthozone cuspilata (Lep.)" is followed by the note "Obs.—Amphithoe 
Jurini, Kröy, Bell, l. c., p. 406. I am not aware that Prof. Kröyer ever described a 
species of that name."

To the synonymy of "Hyperia medlarum (Müll.)" is appended a footnote, "As Hyperoëdon 
rostratum and Globocephalus melas are occasionally seen in Ballin's Bay, their parasites 
(Platyrampus Thomsenii, Pemella crassicornis, Xenobalanus gi, and Cyanus globirostris) 
might also be enumerated among the Crustacea of Greenland; but they are omitted here 
because they have not actually been sent down from Greenland."

To "Cyamus nodosus, Lilk." is appended a footnote, "Quid est Talitrus cyanesc, Sabine, Suppl. 
App. Parry's Voy., t. l. f. 12—13?"

It may be remarked, in reference to these notes, that "Amphithoe Jurini, Milne-Edwards," is by 
Spence Bate made a synonym of Phorura facicola, Leach; that Pemella and Xenobalanus 
are only mentioned incidentally, not with any intention of including them among the 
Amphipoda; that to the question "quid est Talitrus cyanesc, Sabine," the answer given by 
Boeck and Bovallius seems reasonable that it is a synonym of Hyperia medlarum (Müller).

"Paramphitoæ bicuspis (Rhd.)" has for its synonymy Amphithoe bicuspis, Kr., Paramphitoæ
bicuspid, Brouzol, Pherusa bicuspid, Sp. Bate, and Pherusa cirrus, Sp. Bate; but Mr. A. O. Walker has called my attention to the circumstance, which I take this opportunity of mentioning, that Pherusa bicuspid, Sp. Bate, is clearly a distinct species from Kroyer's Amphihoë bicuspid.

The Manual also contains separate lists of Amphipods under the following headings:—


These lists, with the exception of Dr. Wallich's, have been already discussed in earlier Notes on the works from which they are drawn.

1880. STOSSICH, MICHELE.


In this Catalogue the Amphipoda extend from page 230 to page 247. The suborder Leamodiopoda contains the family Caprellidae, with one genus, Caprella, to which are assigned eight species. The suborder Crevettina contains the family Cheluridae, with one genus and species; fam. Corophiidae, with the subfam. Corophinae, in which Corophium has two species, Cylindrophium one, Cylindrocypris two, Iridium one; subfam. Podocerinae, in which Microceras has two species, Ceratophyllum one, Podocerus five, Amphion four; fam. Orchestiidae, in which Talitrus has one species, Orchestia four, Albornothus three, Niesa eleven; fam. Gammaridae, with the subfam. Atylidae in which Atylus has one species, Prolaemella three, Pherusa one, Desamone five, Iphimedia two, Isosa one, Ampelisca one, Krogera one; subfam. Leucothoinae, in which Eutirus has one species, Leucothoe one, subfam. Gammarinae, in which Gammarus has six species, Melita three, Marsa seven, Eurythoe one, Amathilla one; subfam. Lysianassinae, in which Lysianassa has seven species, Proclonum two, Ichneus two, Anonyx seven, Calliopus one. In all a hundred and one species are given, with synonyms, references to authorities, and localities. Stallo's Catalogue (1877) is quoted for almost every species.

1881. EXNER, SIGMUND.

1881. Ratbhen, Richard.


Recent Additions to and Notes on New Zealand Crustacea. [Read before the Otago Institute, 11th May, 1880.] Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, Vol. XIII. pp. 204–221. Pls. VII., VIII.

A discussion on the genus Orchestia leads up to the conclusion that the New Zealand species of that genus thus far known are only five, Orchestia aucklaniae, Sp. Bate, Orchestia telliris, Sp. Bate, Orchestia chilensis, M.-Edw., Orchestia serrulata, Dana, and Orchestia sythelodicu, Dana. The last species is regarded as including Orchestia aucklaniae, Sp. Bate, and Orchestia tenuis, Dana. The terminal part of a second gnathopod is figured. From the examination of 163 specimens, Mr. Thomson is "strongly of opinion that they all belong to one variable species, the males of which have at least two forms of gnathopods, and the females of which differ considerably in those very characters which have hitherto had specific importance attached to them." It is "a strictly terrestrial form."

The other species discussed in this paper have been already mentioned in the Notes on Thomson, 1879 (p. 500) and 1880 (p. 524).

On Plate vii., fig. 5a. is the head, 5b. a gnathopod, of Amphillochus squamosus, Thomson; fig. 6. is Amphillochus levis, Thomson. On Plate viii., fig. 7a. represents the antennae, 7b. a mandible, 7c. the tebon and third uropods of "Microdeutopus muculatus," Thomson; fig. 8. is "Corophium cristatum," Thomson; fig. 9. is "Corophium contractum," Stimpson.


1882. Costa, Achille.


The only remark upon Amphipoda is, at page 193, that to genera previously collected there are added some species of Gammarus, still awaiting examination.

1882. Thomson, G. M.

Additions to the Crustacean Fauna of New Zealand. [Read before the Otago Institute, 22nd November, 1881.] Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, Vol. XIV. pp. 230–238. Pls. XVII., XVIII.

Prior to describing Anonyx corpulentus, n. sp., pl. xvii. figs. 1a–f, Mr. Thomson remarks that the characters on which the genus Anonyx “is separated from Lysianassa are very insufficient, being mainly subchelate nature of the first pair of gnathopods, and secondly the cleft telson.” The new species, he says, “is an Anonyx in all respects, except that its telson is entire, which is the case also with A. plantus, Kröyer, an European species.” Anonyx plantus is transferred by Boeck to Onisimus. “Anonyx exigus,” Stimpson, is described and partly figured, pl. xviii. figs. 2a–c. Pheorus batei, Haswell, is described and partly figured, pl. xvii. figs. 2a–c. This species appears to come near to Pheorus bassi, n. sp., of this Report, but to be distinguished from it by the differently shaped first joint of the fifth pereopods, the more unequal rami of the third uropods, and the shorter telson; the differences in the antennae are probably due only to age or sex, and the very considerable difference between the second gnathopods of the two forms is not necessarily specific. Polychecria obtusa, n. sp., pl. xvii. figs. 3a–d, is in my opinion, as elsewhere stated, a synonym of Tritaxa antarctica, Stebbing. Lencothoe trailiti, n. sp., pl. xvii. figs. 1a–d, is described. Three varieties of Dan’s Fiji species, Gammarus quadrimanus, are noticed under the name “Moera quadrimanus, Sp. Bate,” with figures of the second gnathopod of two of the forms, pl. xvii. figs. 4a, 4b. Moera petriei, n. sp., pl. xviii. figs. 3a–c, is described, a species afterwards identified by Mr. Chilton with Megamoea sub-carinata, Haswell, and in this Report transferred to the genus Elasmopus, Costa, see p. 1024. In the family Corophiidae, the new genus Iphigenia is thus described:—


“The very remarkable Crustacean (Amphilopod) for which this genus has been formed, appears on first inspection to be an Isopod. It is only after closer examination that it is seen to be allied to Iocilus [Icillus], Dana, one of the most anomalous forms of the Corophiidae. From this genus it is, however, at once distinguished by the very large coxae of the four anterior segments of the perion, and by its short, thick, subequal antennae.”

The type species, Iphigenia typica, n. sp., is described and figured, pl. xviii. figs. 4a–p. As already pointed out by Dr. v. Martens, the name Iphigenia is preoccupied and requires to be changed. In many respects this curious little species seems to approach the equally curious little Phlias serratus of Guérin, but while the latter is laterally much compressed,
the former is strikingly flattened out; on the other hand, *Periionatus testudo* (Montagu) and *Icriidium fuscum*, Grube, which come very near to Guérin's species, agree with *Iphigenia typica* in having the depressed Isopod-like body; the maxillipeds of *Icriidium fuscum* are said to have a three-jointed palp, agreeing in this respect with the maxillipeds figured by Mr. Thomson for his species, but not agreeing with a specimen of *Iphigenia typica* sent me by Mr. Chilton, in which the maxillipeds-palps are four-jointed; the mandibles in this specimen agree with those which Grube describes, in having four teeth to the cutting edge and no visible palp; in regard to the pleon Grube's species is very distinct from Thomson's; until, however, the mouth organs of the genera referred to have been more fully described and figured, and the anomalous character of the pleon in Grube's *Icriidium* has been either established or disproved, the relation of these remarkable forms to one another must remain very uncertain.

1883. Graeffe, Ed.


The two species of Amphipods recorded from this mud-region are "*Ampelisca Gaimardi* Kroyer," and "*Phoxus plumosus* Kroyer." Professor Graeffe regards these two species as strongly supporting his view that the mud-dwellers have suffered degradation of the visual organs owing to the character of their habitat.

"The Crevettes or Gammarides," he says, "to which division these Amphipods belong, generally exhibit sessile eyes, that is, the pair of eyes is situated wholly in the cephalothorax. A part of the chitin-layer of this is bulged out, and provided with facets, which are more or less clearly developed. Behind this faceted corneal-surface there is a pigment-layer, which envelops the elements of the arthropod eye, crystal-cone, and rhabdom-layer of the retina. The optic-nerves which provide for this eye, are derived from a special cerebral-knot or ganglion."

"In *Ampelisca* this corneal-part of the eye is only provided with two facets, which points to an arrested development of it, as these facets, to which the refracting and sentient retina-rods correspond in number are multiplied with the development, the growth of the animal. In *Ampelisca Gaimardi*, moreover, the pigment of the eye is little developed, so that one may well maintain that this species possesses a degraded pair of eyes."

"In *Phoxus plumosus* this degradation has advanced still further, since here no corneal part whatever is to be seen, and in the place of the eye there is only a faint yellowish pigment-fleck remaining. This species is to be reckoned among the totally blind animals."

On the subject of the eyes in *Ampelisca*, see Note on Della Valle, 1888 (p. 1651).

1883. Herrmann, G.


According to this author "verläuft die Spermatogenese bei *Ligia, Idotea, Spharoma, Gammarus, Talitrus* in ganz anderer Art als bei den Podophthalmen und erinnert bis auf das sehr frühe Verschwinden des 'nodule céphalique' in auffallender Weise an die der Seelache. Das Spermatozoid bleibt unbeweglich (vergl. Bericht f. 1879. p. 418 u. 1882. II. p. 21)."


1884. Giesbrecht, W.


1884. Möbius, Karl.


The Gammaridae mentioned are (on p. 68), Pontoporeia fraenigera, Bruz., “7 m. tief, totho Seegras”; Bathyporeia pilosa, Lindström; “Decamium spinosa, Montag.”; Chthoecrinus bravoecornis, Hoek, “10–14 m. tief”; and (on p. 69), Protomedeia pilosa, Zadd.; Microsynoeus gryllotalpa, Costa, “in geringen Tiefen zwischen Miesmusseln”; Amphithoe podoceroides, Rathke; Porocerus furcatus, Mont., “stoller Grund, 18 m. tief.”

1884. Thomson, G. M.


“Allorchestes recens, n. sp. Pl. xiii., figs. 2–5,” is described, and of the locality Mr. Thomson says, “Numerous specimens of this species were sent me from Wellington by Mr. J. C. Gully, who obtained them in a small stream into which several drains ran.”

“Corophium occidentale, n. sp., Pl. xii., figs. 1–8,” is described, from “Brighton Creek (salt water), near Dunedin,” and the remark added, “This species is very distinct from any hitherto described, the form of the merus [third joint] of the 2nd gnathopod being quite remarkable; a tendency towards a similar development of structure occurs apparently in C. longicorne, which is, however, a very different species in many respects.” The third uropods are represented with two rami, “internal ramus very minute.” This feature is inconsistent with the definition of the genus Corophium by Spencer Bate and of the family Corophide by Bock, according to which the third uropods are uniramous.

A definition of the genus Oxycephalus is followed by descriptions of the two sexes of “Oxycephalus clausi,” n. sp. Plate xii., figs. 14–21; pl. xiii., fig. 1.” Of this species Mr. Thomson says, “I found numerous individuals washed up on the Ocean Beach near Dunedin on two different occasions: they appear to come ashore in fine clear calm weather.” The approximation of this species to the form designated in this Report as Oxycephalus clausi, Boeck, has been already noticed (pp. 1582, 1585). Mr. Thomson says of the maxillipeds, that they “are of very simple structure, consisting each of an oval smooth plate, without any trace of hairs or teeth,” but the specimens which he has very kindly sent me show that
these minute organs are of the form usual in the genus and indeed in the whole group, having a small inner plate between the two outer plates, the latter having the outer margin convex and the inner sinusoid.

1885. Kerville, H. Gadeau de.


See Note on Gadeau de Kerville, 1886 (p. 583).

1886. Brook, G., and Calderwood, W. L.


In allusion to this Appendix the Introduction to the Report states (p. xix) that “during winter and spring herring feed chiefly on Hyperia galba, Nyctiphanes norvegica, and Sagitta.” In regard to Hyperia galba the Appendix itself says, “This species must be reckoned as one of the most important forms of herring food. Judging from its frequency in the stomach of the herring, this form must exist in myriads off the east coast of Scotland. The male is smaller than the female and leads an active pelagic existence. In structure it is so different that it has been described as a distinct genus (Lestrigonus). The males occur in much greater abundance than the females in the stomachs which we have examined, an occurrence which is doubtless to be attributed to the difference in habit of the two sexes. The female occurs plentifully in the summer time under the umbrella of Aurelia, Rhizostoma, and other Medusæ. We are not, however, acquainted with its habit during the colder months, that is during the period in which it is found as herring food.” In the notes on the distribution of the species it is stated that “the statistics given for the area between Peterhead and Cromarty appear to show that Hyperia is frequent in that part in December, more abundant in January, while in February and March the supply gradually diminishes and the herring then seeks other food. A careful comparison, however, shows that so far as our material goes, Hyperia is by no means so abundant in this area as in those to the south of it.” “This species,” the authors say, does not “appear to form such an important part of the herring’s food in the Wick district at any time, as it does in the waters south of Peterhead.” They are also “of opinion that Hyperia cannot be a common form on the west coast.”

Since the authors speak of Hyperia as a species, it may be presumed that they did not intend to lay any special stress on the specific name Hyperia galba, which has so long exercised and still continues to exercise the minds of writers on the synonymy of the Amphipoda. Indeed the herrings must be delicately sensitive in the matter of taste if they can discriminate the various closely connected species of the family Hyperidea, let alone those of the genus Hyperia. The opinion of Thomas Edward as to the stay of Hyperia galba and Hyperia oblicia respectively at Banff, may be seen in the Note on that author, p. 382. Unless, however, some distinguishing marks are given, it is of little use to argue about the distribution of species, since authors may be referring to different species under the same name, or to the same species under different names. No great stress should, I think, be laid on the negative evidence regarding the occurrence of Hyperia on the west coast of Scotland, but it is corroborated by Mr. David Robertson’s experience with regard to “Parathemisto oblicia,” recorded in his Catalogue of the Amphipoda of the Clyde, 1888.
"With reference to the food of the east coast herring," the authors say, "it may be stated generally that the relative frequency of *Hyperia* and [the Schizopod] *Nyctiphanes* depends on the month during which the fish were captured. *Hyperia* is extremely abundant during January and February, and the stock then gradually diminishes, or at any rate the herring do not feed on this form to such a great extent after that time." But as the *Hyperia* become rare, the stock of *Nyctiphanes* increases. "The quantity of the one appears to be inversely proportional to that of the other."

1887. **Bonnier, Jules,** born August 31, 1859 (J. B.).


The Amphipoda occupy pages 67–127 (pp. 296–356 of the Bulletin itself), and a part of pages 189, 190. The "Index bibliographique des ouvrages cités" extends from page 167 to page 184. In the classification of the Amphipoda Boeck’s latest work is followed; no new species are recorded or described; some brief notes are given on some of the known species, of which sixty-four are enumerated, with an elaborate synonymy, the discussion of which would involve too much repetition of remarks already made in earlier notices.

1887–**Bovallius, C.**

1888.


For the preliminary notice, see Note on Bovallius, 1887 (p. 587). The present instalment of Bovallius’ larger work has not yet come into my hands. The title is quoted from Friedländer’s Nature Novitates for June 1888.

1887. **Chevreux, E.**


Off Cape Finistère, at a depth of 510 mètres, the Hirondelle obtained specimens of "Nippe tumida Braz.," "*Ampelisca anomata* G. O. Sars," and "*Urothoe abbreviata* G. O. Sars," and the following new species, of which descriptions are given—(1) *Opis bisgana*, (2) *Harjinius exauata*, (3) *Amphithopsis grandiana*, (4) *Tritropis Grimaldii*, (5) *Ampelisca uncinata*, (6) *Ampelisca spinifera*, (7) *Biblis Guernei*, (8) *Podoceropsis abyssi*. Of these the species numbered 1, 2, 5, and 8 are said to be without eyes. *Opis bisgana* should be called *Opis bisgana*, the preoccupied *Opis* having been changed by Boeck, and *Tritropis grimaldii* should be called *Rhachotropis grimaldii*, S. I. Smith having substituted *Rhachotropis* for the preoccupied *Tritropis*. In *Podoceropsis abyssi* there is a rudimentary secondary
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flagellum to the upper antennæ, and M. Chevreux says that he has always found one in the different forms of the genus Podoceropsis which he has had occasion to examine; on this subject I may refer to what is said on p. 1108, in confirmation of M. Chevreux’s remark.

Lists are given of the species of Amphipods obtained at various stations off the west coasts of France and Spain, and among others M. Chevreux notices that “Melita gladiosa Sp. Bate” and “Gammaropsis erythrophthalma Lilić” were obtained from a depth of 250 metres.

1887. Giles, G. M.


The first section of the paper is headed, “A Description of two new Species of the Amphipod Family Phronimidae with some Remarks on the Genera of the Family.” In stating that the finger of the third peraeopod in Phronima is not, as Spence Bate supposed, either fused with the preceding joint or obsolete, Mr. Giles is, I think, quite right. He describes and figures (pl. iii. figs. 1 and 2), a new species, Phronima bucephala, which, he says, “differs from the genus as defined by Claus in the following points:—1st., in my one female specimen, I can make out no trace whatever of inferior antennæ; 2nd., the subchela of the ‘5th’ (6th) thoracic appendage [third peraeopod] cannot be said to be slender, the fixed ramus being very stout and almost quadrate; 3rd., there are two extra small gill-sacs on the 2nd and 3rd thoracic segments, a character extremely abnormal, but of the reality of which I carefully satisfied myself. To avoid, however, the necessity of manufacturing a new genus, I describe it as a member of the genus Phronima, as defined by Spence Bate, under the name of P. bucephala.”

There is certainly no need for a new genus; the specimen is a small one, “5·75 mm.” in total length, so that the failure to discover the lower antennæ can be easily understood; the objection that the grasping part of the third peraeopods cannot be said to be slender rests on an accidental misreading of Claus’ generic definition, which states that this part is powerful (mit mächtiger Scheerenhand), not slender (schmächtig in the previous line referring to the gnathopods); lastly, the two extra pairs of gill-sacs are probably not gill-sacs but marsupial plates in process of development, at least I have never met with them except in small specimens of Phronima. The telson in this genus is as a rule so difficult to observe, that too much stress must not be laid on the remark in the specific description, “the telson appears obsolete.” The fourth joint of the third peraeopod is thus described—“The carpopodite is triangular, its inferior border being nearly as long as the lateral. The antero-inferior angle is prolonged into a powerful spine, and the inferior border is armed with three dentations, between which are a corresponding number of small, isolated tufts of hair.” According to the figure, however, the antero-inferior spine is not very strongly compared with what is found in adult specimens of the female in this genus. In the “Explanation of the Plates” the specimen by a misprint is said to be a male.

The second species described and figured (pl. iii. fig. 3) is named Phroninella hygrocephala, n. sp., which appears from the antennæ to be a young male, but whether it is distinct from species already described it may be difficult to decide. The first peraeopods are as usual much longer than the second, and this peculiarity made Mr. Giles hesitate whether he could include his species in the genus Phroninella. Claus, unfortunately, in Der Organismus der
Phronimiden, on which Mr. Giles has relied, repeats the erroneous statement which he had already himself corrected, that the second pereopods are longer than the first.

The third species, "Rhlabdosaoma investigatoris, n. sp. Pl. IV.," is briefly compared with the descriptions of Rhlabdosaoma armatum. Whether the species here discussed is really new may need some further enquiry. It is said that two specimens were obtained, one male and the other female, "the latter being that shown in the figure." Mr. Giles remarks that "It is probably an adult, as the broad pouch, although empty, is well-marked and of considerable size." The figure, however, shows the characteristic upper and lower antennae of the male, as well as the long mandibular palp of that sex. Since the specimens were respectively only an inch and half an inch long, the small differences from Claus' figure and description of Rhlabdosaoma armatum, 3, may be accounted for by individual variation or difference in age. Mr. Giles considers that Claus has proved the specific identity of Rhlabdosaoma armatum (Milne-Edwards) and Rhlabdosaoma whitei, Spence Bate.

The fourth species, "Amphipronoe longicornuta, n. sp., Pl. V.," is called in the "Explanation of the Plates" Amphipronoe longicornatus. It is said that "the animal agrees well with all the characteristics of the genus as given in Spence Bate, though the 8th thoracic appendage [fifth pereopods] would perhaps be better described as stunted than as rudimentary." The difficulty connected with the genus Amphipronoe is here overlooked, for in the definition of that genus Spence Bate includes the character, "First pair of gnathopods complexly subchelate; second pair not subchelate," whereas in the new species the two pairs of gnathopods "closely resemble each other" and "they are provided with a curious complex subchelae." The species clearly belongs to the genus Lysia, Dana, as interpreted by Claus. The muscles of the antennae and gnathopods are here discussed by a competent observer.

The fifth species "Lestrigonus bengalensis, n. sp., Pls. VI. & VII.," is referred to Lestrigonus, not on the ground that Lestrigonus is distinct from Hyperia, but on the supposition apparently that it is the older name. The new species is extremely small, males with antennae indicating the adult stage being only 2·5 mm. long. It bears some resemblance to Hyperia dysschistus of this Report, but is distinguished from it by the telson and uropods.

The sixth species "Eurythoeus hircatus, n. sp., Pl. VIII.," should perhaps rather be named Gammaropsis hircatus. The side-plates as figured are remarkably shallow.

1887. Guerne, J. de.


Allusion is made to the Amphipod soon afterwards named Orchestia chevreuxi, found in the Caldeira of Fayal.

1887. Guerne, J. de.


Orchestia chevreuxi, nov. sp. is thus described;—"Femina. Antennae superiores paulo ultra articulum pedunculi penultimum antennarum inferiorum porrectae. Pedes secundi parvis articulo quarto aculeis duobus armati; carpo elongato. Pedes quarti parvis perbreves
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Telson breve, ovatum, emarginatum. *Mus ignotus*. Longit. 15 mm. *Localité*. Cratère de Fayal, 16 juillet 1887.” Compare Note on Barrois, 1888 (p. 1648), and Note on de Guerne, 1888 (p. 1652).

M. de Guerne observes that while the species of *Orchestia* from the sea-shore are numerous, the only species hitherto known under conditions like those of *Orchestia chevreuxi* is *Orchestia tabulans*, Dana, found on an extinct volcano in Tahiti, several miles from the sea and 500 metres above its level; for a correction of this statement see Note on Barrois, p. 1649.

1887. Hansen, H. J.


Besides various notices in the introductory part of this valuable work, the Amphipoda occupy pages 55 to 177, pages 217 to 222, and pages 225, 226. Plates II. to VI. are concerned with this group. A hundred and fifty-one species are named, some with corrected synonymy, some with notes of locality, and some with more or less full discussion, the new species being described in Latin and in general figured. The new species are named—*Aristicola neglectus* (Tab. II. fig. 4) on which see below; *Anonyx groenlandicus* (Tab. II. figs. 5-5f); *Terephosa pulchra* (Tab. II. figs. 6-6e); *Prinassus Nordenskjuidi* (Tab. II. figs. 7-7f), *Tab. III. figs. 1-1e*; *Amphialochoerus octatus* (Tab. III. figs. 2-2e); *Metopa latimanus*, of which however Dr. Hansen begins his description by saying “Specimina singulorum vix adultrum vidit.—*Met. affinis* Boeck valde similis, structura pedum primi et secundi parium diversa,” *Metopa groenlandica* (Tab. III. figs. 7-7e); *Metopa neglecta* (Tab. III. figs. 9-9b), with the synonymy “*Metopa longimana* Boeck Skand. og Arkt. Amph. Pl. XVII. figs. 5-5n (figura 6 et descriptio ad *Met. longimana* pertinent)”; *Metopa carinata* (Tab. IV. figs. 3-3e); *Oedicerus curvirostris* (Tab. IV. fig. 4) with the synonymy “Oedicerous lyneus” Boeck, Skand. og Arkt. Am. Pl. XIII. fig. 4 (Descrip. ad *Oed. lynceus* pertinent)”; *Monoecus crusirostris* (Tab. IV. figs. 5-5f); *Monoecus simplex* (Tab. IV. figs. 6-6h); *Halimodon obtuifrons* (Tab. V. figs. 1-1e); *Aceros distinguendus* (Tab. IV. fig. 8) with the synonymy “Oedicerous obtusus, 'alla forma, Gös, Op. cit. p. 527, Tafl. XI. fig. 24”; *Paramphithoe Boecki* (Tab. V. figs. 3-3b) with the synonymy “Pleustes pulchellus” Boeck, Skand. og Arkt. Amph. Pl. XXIII. fig. 1 (Descrip. ad *Par. pulchellus* referenda est)”; “Amphithoeis Orkii” (Tab. V. figs. 5-5b); *Amphithoeis glacialis* (Tab. V. figs. 6-6c); *Trityphan octata* (Tab. V. figs. 7-7e), the description of which is followed by the observation, “Hæc species nova a speciebus aestris affinis hujus generis imprimis differt ocellis permagnis superne valde inter se approximatis, antonarum primum parvis articulis basali perlati quam articulo secundo longiore, articulo terto perbrovi, pedum septimis parvis articulo secundo perpauulo longiore quam atiore”; *Melita amoea* (Tab. VI. figs. 1, 1a); *Podoceros Lindahlii* (Tab. VI. figs. 2, 2a); *Podoceros namoides* (Tab. VI. figs. 4-4b); *Unciola crucifera* (Tab. VI. figs. 6, 6a); *Unciola laticornis* (Tab. VI. figs. 7-7b). There is also a named variety, “*Caprella microdactylata* G. O. Sars, var. spinigera.”

The new genus *Prinassus* is launched without distinction between the generic characters and those of the type-species, except that the author says, “this new and interesting form shows in the shape of the antennae and limbs and in the coalescence of the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon so much difference from its nearest relations, *Podoporeia* and *Priscella*, that I have been forced to institute a new genus for it.” The mouth organs are not described. The antennae (in the female) are short, with no accessory flagellum; the gnathopods are
subchelate, the hand not longer than the wrist; in the first and second pereopods the fourth joint is much shorter than the third; the third pereopods are longer than the fourth, and the fourth than the fifth; in the fifth the first joint is very large and the third and fourth joints are strongly plumose; the telson is rather longer than broad, cleft almost to the base. The name of the type-species is variously given as Nordenskiöldi, Nordenskiöldi, and Nordenskiöldi.

To Hyperia latreillii, Milne-Edwards, the synonyms given are Lestrigonus exulans, Kroyer, ?Hyperia obtusia, Kroyer, ?Hyperia metalurus, Boeck, ?Hyperia latreillii, Boavilus ?Parathemisto obtusia, Kroyer; to "Hyperoche metalurus (Kroyer)" the synonyms are Metocclus metalurus, Kroyer, Tauria metalurus, Boeck, "Hyperoche Kroyeri," Boavilus, "Hyperoche Latreillii," Boavilus; Parathemisto compressa, Boeck, and Themisto bispinosa, Boeck, are both assigned to Euthemisto compressa (Geöö); "Euthemisto Nordenskiöldi," Boavilus, is made one of the synonyms of Euthemisto libellula (Mandt); Hippomedon dentifer (Sp. Bate) (Tab. II. figs. 2-26) is separated from Hippomedon Hobolli (Kroyer); on "Aristias tumidus (Kr. non aut.)" (Tab. II. figs. 3-36), the remark is made, "Anonyx (Arístáus) tumidus aut. cet. (Bruzelius, Boeck, Lilljeborg, Heller) non ad speciem a Kroyer descriptam referendus est. Speciem ab autoribus descriptam Arist. neglectam appello." (Tab. II. fig. 4); on Amphilochous concinna, Stebbing, the remark is made "(Amph. manulens Boeck non ad Amph. manulens Sp. Bate referendus est)," while the identity of Amphilochous manulens, Boeck, with Amphilochous concinna, Stebbing, is thought possible but a little doubtful; "?Metopa borealis G. O. Sars" (Tab. III. figs. 4, 4a) is 7 mm. long in contrast with the 3 mm. of Sars' specimen; on Metopa longimana, Boeck, (Tab. III. figs. 8-86), it is observed that in Boeck's work, Pl. XVII. fig. 5 does not belong to this species, and Pl. XVIII. fig. 3 probably does not; Metopa nasuta, Boeck, is given with a query, since the Greenland specimens differ by elongate fourth segment of the peraeon and the slightly carinate back; under Monoculodes affinis and some other species of that difficult genus; to Paramphithoë pulchella (Kr.), "?Paramphithoë caucanta G. O. Sars" is given as a synonym; of "Melita Goëstii H. J. Hansen" (Tab. V. fig. 8) the second gnathopod is figured; "Ananithilla arenaria (O. Fabr.)" is a new name for Ananithilla sabini (Leach), this species being identified with Oniscus arenarius, O. Fabricius, 1780, but the name Ananithilla honari will take precedence for the reasons given in the Note on J. C. Fabricius, 1779 (p. 45); see also Note on O. Fabricius, 1780 (p. 47). On "Euthemisto compressa," see p. 1409.

In the "Kort Oversigt over de af O. Fabricius i 'Fauna Groenlandica, 1780' omtalte højere Krebslyns," pp. 223-226, Dr. Hansen says that the reference of Copella septentrionalis, Kroyer, to Squilla hobata, Müller, may be regarded as well grounded; that "Oniscus Metalurus (Müll.)" is certainly the same as "Hyperia Latreillii M. Edw."; that "Oniscus Cicada O. Fabr." is perhaps, as Kroyer supposes, the same as "Anonyx gutosus Kr.," but more probably, the greedy "Onisimus Edwarbii (Kr.)," so common in Greenland; that "Oniscus arenarius, O. Fabr." is certainly the same as "Ananithilla Sabini (Leach)," on which see above; that "Oniscus Strowinianus O. Fabr." may be an Orchesta, probably Orchestia litorea (Mont.), but that, since no Orchestid appears to have been since found in Greenland, the whole matter is doubtful; that "Oniscus abyssinus O. Fabr." partly suits Pontogena inermis (Kr.), and partly Callipinus vectivulus (Kr.), but neither of these entirely, nor yet any other species known from Greenland; and lastly, that "Oniscus serratus O. Fabr." is as already suggested by Kroyer the same as Acanthodononis serratum (O. Fabr.).
1887. Holm, Th.

Beretning om de paa Fylla’s Togt i 1884 foretagne zoologiske Undersøgelser i Gronland; Meddelelser fra Gronland, B. viii, pp. 153–171.

This work is mentioned by Hansen in his “Malacostracea marina Groenlandiae occidentalis,” p. 216. Professor Hansen had himself supplied the lists of Crustacea for it, and in his own work takes the opportunity of correcting two names, *Monoculodes norvegicus*, Boeck (pp. 167 and 155), a wrong determination for *Monoculodes simplex*, n. sp., and *Caprella dubia*, Hansen (pp. 168, 157, and 158), which he now describes as “*Capr. microtuberculata*, G. O. Sars, var. spinigera.”

1887. Koehler, R.


Microtome sections in various directions through the head of *Gammarus pulex* are described and figured. Since the upper antennae carry the olfactory cylinders, the nerves which run to them are called, by Bellonci’s term, the olfactory nerves. Two groups of cells which extend all along the dorsal face of the brain are designated the upper longitudinal bands; in these one cell is met with of considerable size (la cellule giante). The brain is divided into three regions; the upper including the group of the upper lobes and of the optic ganglia with the cells annexed (cells of the upper bands, of the upper lobes, and the nervous sheath of the optic ganglia), the middle including the median lobes with the median and central cells; the lower including the group of the olfactory lobes and ganglia. The middle region has its two lobes united by a commissural band which separates them from the upper region. In the central region there is a small empty space.

In comparing his own results with Bellonci’s description of the brain of *Sphaeroma serratum*, Dr. Koehler finds that the four cellular groups attached to the upper lobes of the brain of the Isopod (the first containing the giant-cell), have their equivalents in *Gammarus*, but with less distinctness in the grouping. The optic ganglion is constituted by two distinct lobes, but has not the hinder reticulated swelling, which Bellonci found well developed in *Idotea* and rudimentary in *Sphaeroma*. As in the Isopods, the nerve destined for the antenna which carries the olfactory cylinders rises in an olfactory lobe to which is annexed a swelling with special structure, besides various cellular groups. The nerve of the lower antenna springs, as in the *Sphaeroma*, from the oesophageal commissure, but the group of cells connected with it at its origin is in *Gammarus* above instead of below the point of origin of the nerve. The bundles of fibrille coming from the olfactory region form a chiasma in the central region of the brain. These bundles penetrate into the upper, that is to say, the optic region, presenting an incomplete intercrossing, since certain vertical fibrille pass directly into the optic region of the same side.

The brain of *Gammarus*, therefore, Dr. Koehler says, appears to come closer to that of the Isopods than to that of the Phronimide as described by Claus. “Ce savant a reconnu aussi chez les Phronimides un chiasma central, mais la signification de ce chiasma comme entrecroisement de faisceaux optico-olfactifs, est moins nette que chez les Isopodes et le Gammarus, puisque le nerf olfactif ne parait pas prendre son origine chez les Phronimides dans la même région centrale que chez les autres Edriocephales étudiés. La région que j’ai décrite sous le nom de région moyenne ne parait pas exister chez les Phronimides. Le
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

1887. KOEHLER, R.


The Amphipods selected for this investigation were "Gammarus pelagis Taliutus saltator, Amphipodite littorina, Murca grossmanni, Anomyx Edwardsii, Dexamene spinosa, Phronima sedentaria et Thyropus ovicula." The sections were made through the same group of muscles in the various species, and the principal result arrived at is thus expressed:—"La substance contractile est située dans la région centrale de la cellule musculaire du faisceau primitif, et se trouve entourée d'un manchon plus ou moins épais de protoplasma qui s'étend entre la substance contractile et la sarcoleme. Ainsi donc chez les Isopodes et les Amphipodes, les relations respectives des éléments contractiles et du protoplasme de la cellule myogène se trouvent être inverses de ce qu'elles sont dans les fibres musculaires des autres animaux. Il ne s'agit ici, bien entendu, que des fibres musculaires épithéliales, les fibres mésenchymateuses des Crustacés ayant une disposition bien différente et qui est connue de tout le monde." If, however, the relations of position are constant in the Amphipoda and Isopoda, between the contractile element and the protoplasm of the muscular cellule, "on observe en revanche des variations assez importantes dans la taille des cellules musculaires et des cylindres primitifs, dans le nombre de ces cylindres, dans la forme, le développement et l'importance de l'élément contractile relativement à la taille de la cellule musculaire et à l'épaisseur de la couche de protoplasme périphérique; et enfin dans le nombre, la grosseur et la distribution des noyaux."

1887. LÜTKEN, CHR. FR.


Of the five species of Cyamus named by Dall in 1872-1874, Lütken identifies Cyamus mysticeti from the Balaena mysticetus and Cyamus gracilius from the Balaena sibbaldi with the species so named in his own work; Cyamus tentator from the Balaena sibbaldi he identifies with Cyamus ovatus, R. de V., and Cyamus suffusus from the Megaperta versabilis with his own Cyamus pacificus, and both of these he thinks should become synonyms of Cyamus boops, Fabr., seeing that Megaperta versabilis is only another name for Megaperta boops.

Of "Cyamus Scammoni" Dall Lütken gives figures, description, and the following definition:—
"Different a C. ovatus (qui simulat praecepte branchiae duplicibus appendicibusque branchialibus fomentarum nullis, marium longiusculis) branchii in utroque seco spiraliiter contorti, appendicibus branchialibus marium posterioribus quoque bicornibus."
Lütken has not been able to find any confirmation of the statements of Bennett and Seammon that there are Cyamus on the Cachalot (Physeter macrocephalus). He now thinks it may be doubtful whether the same species of Cyamus ever lives on different closely related species of Whale, though it is certain that the same species of Whale may play the host to two or three species of Cyamus.

1887. MONACO, LE PRINCE ALBERT DE.


It is mentioned that, in dredging between the latitudes of Belle-Ile and la Gironde,

“Sur les pentes de sable fin plus ou moins vaseux qui s’étendent au large des côtes de France et par 130° à 166° de profondeur,

“Parmi les Amphipodes, trois formes, non signalées en ces parages, ont été recueillies: Ensiurus longipes Bocck, Epimeria cornicera Fabr., Tryphosa longipes Sp. Bate.”

1886-1887. PACKARD, A. S.


In these papers referring to the organs of smell in the Arthropoda, the views of various writers are briefly compared.

1887. STEBBING, T. R. R.

On some new Exotic Amphipoda from Singapore and New Zealand. Received November 12th, 1885, read January 19th, 1886. From the Transactions of the Zoological Society of London, Vol. XII. part. vi. 1887. Plates XXXVIII., XXXIX.

See Note on Stebbing, 1886 (p. 586). Amphithopsis caratea (Thomson), is here named Pherusa caratea as Mr. G. M. Thomson had originally proposed that it should be called. This species and Talorchestia tumida, Thomson, are figured, as also Byblis kallarthtus, Stebbing.

1887. WHYMPER, EDWARD.

Several specimens of Amphipods taken by Mr. Whympers at various localities in Ecuador have proved on examination to be the species named Hyalella inermis by Professor S. I. Smith. See Note on de Saussure, 1858, and on Philippi, 1860. Some of the specimens, Mr. Whympers informs me, were taken at Antisana, at a height of 13,300 feet above the sea. This, so far as I can discover, is the highest point from which Amphipoda have been obtained.

1888. BARROIS, Th.


After recalling the observations on the terrestrial habits of various species of Orchestia recorded by Dana, Heller, Hoek, Spence Bate, von Martens, Fritz Müller, Bate and Westwood,
Blanc and Chevreux, Professor Barrois mentions instances of Orchestia littorea occurring in the Azores at various heights from 13 to 80 mètres above the sea-level, and concludes that this species is a marine type tending more and more to withdraw from its primitive habitat and to become adapted to life on land. He thinks it not improbable that "Orchestia Chevreuxi," de Guerne, found at the bottom of the crater of Fuyal, may be the same species and not a new one. He also points out that Dana recorded two terrestrial species of Orchestia, Orchestia sylvicola from the crater of Taimaur in New Zealand, and Orchestia lateralis in Tahiti 1500 feet above the sea level.

1888. Barrois, Th.

Note préliminaire sur la Faune Carcinologique des Açores. Lille, 1887. (Preface dated "Lille, le 13 Février 1888.")

Reference is made to "H. Drouet, Éléments de la Faune Açorienne (Mém. de la Soc. d'Agric., des scienc., arts et belles-lettres du départ. de l'Aube, 2e sér., t. xii, 1881)." The only Amphipod included in the Crustacean fauna of the Azores by Drouet was Phronima sedentaria, Forskål. Professor Barrois here adds seven and twenty. Of the names here given, in his subsequent report he changes "Proto Goodiæri Spence Bate" into "Proto ventricosa O. F. Müller," and "Cyamus Thompsoni Gosse" into "Cyamus globicipitis Lütken;" and for some unexplained reason changes the correct spelling of Mcera into Mera.

1888. Barrois, Th.


Professor Barrois, having examined the types of Heller's species, concludes that Mera scissimana (Costa), and Mera lancharlii, Spence Bate, are the male, and Mera integrimana, Heller, the female, of one species, while Mera grossimana (Montagu), and Gammarus Impostii, Milne-Edwards, are the male, and Mera donatoi, Heller, the female, of another species.

1888. Barrois, Th.

Catalogue des Crustacés marins recueillis aux Açores durant les mois d'Août et Septembre 1887. (Avec 4 Planches et 8 Figures dans le texte.) Lille, 1888.

In the descriptive part the Amphipods occupy pp. 39–59. Thirty-five species are named, beginning with Phronima sedentaria, Forskål, and ending with Cyamus globicipitis, Lütken, these two species, however, not being included in the number obtained by Professor Barrois himself. In the addenda at p. 100, he remarks that "l'Orchestia Chevreuxi de Guerne paraît être une forme véritablement nouvelle, d'après les dernières observations de de Guerne et de Chevreux." With a fuller discussion of the synonymy of Mera scissimana (Costa), Professor Barrois now thinks that Amphithoe inaquipes, Costa, should be included in it, as in fact representing the female of the species. He gives the name "Mera rapax, Costa" in place of the following synonyms "♂ Elasmopus rapax Costa," "♀ Gammarus brevicaudatus Spence Bate," "♀ Meganoea brevicaudata Spence Bate," "♂ et ♀ Mera brevicaudata Heller," "♀ Elasmopus latipes Boeck," "♀ et ♀ Elasmopus latipes Chevreux." This reduction of the genus Elasmopus under Mera is supported

(zool. chall. exp.—part lxvii.—1888.)
incidentally by a reference to “Moera crassipes,” Haswell, a species which I myself from another point of view had been led to place under Elasmopus. Pl. III. gives figures of “Moera scissimana Costa,” and of “Moera grossimana Montagu,” Pl. IV. gives figures of “Moera rapax Costa” and of “Gammarella brevicornuta Milne-Edwards.” The details of the two species of Moera are also illustrated by figures incorporated in the text.

1888. Chevreux, E.


1. From “Horta, île de Fayal, marée basse,” ten species of Amphipods are recorded, with notes on “Hyale Nibsoni Rathke,” “Hyale Schmitti Heller,” and “Hyale Stebbingi nov. sp.”; of the last a description is given, and the observation is made that “les épines crochues et dentelées des cinq dernières paires de pattes thoraciques ne se retrouvent que chez une seule autre espèce du genre: H. Lobbecoviana Sp. Rate; mais cette dernière diffère bien nettement de H. Stebbingi par ses antennes inférieures plus courtes, presque glabres, et par les petites dents que portent ses épigènes, et le premier article de ses pattes des trois dernières paires.”

2. From “Rade de Horta, île Fayal, profondeur, 15 mètres,” eight species are named.

3. “Au large de Ponta Delgada, île San-Miguel, 8 juillet, 9 h. 30 du soir, surface,” “Urothoe Poucheti nov. sp.” was obtained. This species is described, and the observation made that “cette espèce, assez voisine d’Urothoe elegans Sp. Rate, en diffère par sa forme moins obèse, la grandeur et l’aspect particulier de ses yeux, et surtout par ses pattes sauteuses des deux premières paires, qui sont plus développées que chez les autres espèces du genre.”

4. “Au Sud de Pico, 14 juillet, 8 h. du soir, surface,” two specimens were obtained of Corophium crassicornis, Bruzelius.

1888. Chevreux, E.


A dragging about eighty miles south-west of the île de Groix, lat. 46° 3’ N., at a depth of 100 fathoms on ground covered with Annellid-tubes, yielded twenty-seven species of Amphipoda, four of them being new species and four of them species not previously recorded from French waters. Latin descriptions are given of the new species, which are named Lepidoperaean clupeatun, Phoxus maculatus, Amphilochus longimanus, Monocolees gibbous, in each case the female only having been obtained. The four species new to the locality are “Ichnopus spinicornis Boeck,” “Stepocephalus Christianiensis Boeck,” “Metopa rubroviolata G. O. Sars,” and “Umbra Streami Böeck.” A footnote mentions that “Gittans Sarsii Böeck” has for a synonym “Amphilochus Sabrinus Stebbing, teste G. O. Sars,” which is no doubt a correct determination.

Phoxus maculatus appears to come near to Phoxus ocularis, G. O. Sars, but to differ from it by having the body elongate and narrow, instead of short and thickset, the eyes oval instead of round, the telson short instead of long, and perhaps also by the colouring. A male specimen of Phoxus, with dark oval or reniform eyes, has recently been taken by Mr. David Robertson in the Clyde, but this differs from both the described species in the shape of the first gnathopods.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA. 1651

1888. Chevreux, E.


The antennae, second gnathopods, and fifth pereopods of the two species named in the title are compared, with illustrative figures, the conclusion being that the specific distinction of the two forms should be maintained.


Sur un Amphipode nouveau (Cyrtophium chelonophilum), commensal de Thalassochelys caretta L. 4 pages.

The chelonian was captured in the waters of the Azores, between Pico and Sao Jorge, and yielded seventy-seven specimens, male, female, and young, of the Amphipod. The authors say, "Cette espèce diffère bien nettement des formes déjà connues du même genre par la brièveté de ses antennes. Elle se rapproche de C. leve Hellcr par l'aspect lisse de la partie supérieure du corps; mais, en dehors du caractère mentionné ci-dessus, sa tête très courte et la forme de ses gnathopodes ne permettent pas de la confondre avec l'espèce de l'Adriatique." They consider Haswell's genus Deciocreella a synonym of Cyrtophium, and, since Cyrtophium leve is preoccupied, they give to Haswell's species of that name the new title "Cyrtophium Haswelli." They notice that Cyrtophium tuberculatum of the British Museum Catalogue ought to resume the name "Laemadophillus tuberculatus Bruzel," and that "C. armatum Norman" is certainly also a Laemadophillus. On Deciocreella see p. 566.

1888. Della Valle, A.


In Ampelisca, it is stated, there are many large gland-cells in the connective tissue of the thoracic region; the side-plates of the gnathopods and first two pairs of pereopods are glandular, with ducts opening on the lower margin; in the first two pairs of pereopods moreover all the joints are glandular except the long awl-shaped finger, which has openings in its walls for the emission of the cement; in the fifth pereopod the excretory ducts from the gland-cells of the upper joints lead to little openings arranged along the front margin of the two terminal joints. It is no doubt to these series of duct-openings that I have referred in the description of Ampelisca abyssicola, p. 1051, and of Ampelisca fusca, p. 1056, without knowing their true meaning. Professor Della Valle mentions that Hock had already noticed the glandular apparatus in Ampelisca, but it was observed still earlier by S. I. Smith. See Note on the latter author, 1874 (p. 432).

In Hoplopus the gland-cells are said to be found in the side-plates and in the first and third joints of the first gnathopods, not in the side-plates but in the first four joints of the second gnathopods, in the side-plates and first three joints of the first two pairs of pereopods, and to a small extent in the first joint of the fifth pair, while in the interior of the body, both pereon and pleon, the cement-producing apparatus attains a very great development the

1 Or second and fourth, as Professor Della Valle numbers them.
excretory ducts of the pleon-cells having their openings along the convex margin of the outer ramus of the first uropods.

In all the Ampeliscidae of the Gulf of Naples, Professor Della Valle says, the number of the eyes is four, while the Ampelisca besides the two principal pairs have a third pair of rudimentary eyes. In a vertical section of the eye of Ampelisca the following strata are distinguished:—

1. the lenticular cornea; 2. the hypodermis with elongate or short cells; 3. external rhabdoms (bastonecilli); 4. crystalline cones; 5. internal rhabdoms; 6. reticulated membrane; 7. retinal cells. All the eye is surrounded in its distal part by a fine capsule of connective tissue, across which pass the fibres of the optic nerve, which before entering the ganglion form a true chiasma.

Between the eyes of Ampelisca and Haploops the principal differences are said to be, (1) the hypodermis in Ampelisca in the periphery of the cornea has some very long cells, but in Haploops only short ones; (2) in Haploops true crystalline cones are wanting, or rather those are represented by the dicotyledonous body [previously described], which is without doubt the union of the crystallo-genous cells (nuclei of Semper); (3) the retinal cells are less elongate in Haploops than in Ampelisca, and do not as in Ampelisca segregate the internal rhabdom.

1888. Guerne, J. de.


At page 46, "Orchestia Chevreuxi, nov. sp," is described.

1888. Guerne, J. de.


The suggestion having been made that Orchestia chevreuxi might be the same as Orchestia littorea, M. de Guerne here discusses the differences in detail, and besides giving comparative figures of various parts, supplies a fresh Latin definition, that which had previously appeared having suffered from errors of the press; it is as follows:

"Femina. — Antenna superiores paulo ultra articulum pedunculi penultimum autem ramos inferiores porrecta. Pedes 2™ paris articulo 3™ aculeis 2 armato, carpo elongato; pedes 5™ paris perdessis; pedes 7™ paris et pedes saltatorii 1™ et 2™ paris callo elongati. Telson breve, oecatum, emarginatum. Animal roseo-violaceus. Mas ignotus. Longit. 15 mm."

M. de Guerne observes that, with the exception of Orchestia castanea, Hoke, all the terrestrial Orchestes are insular forms.

1888. Pereyaslavzowa, S., and Rossinskaya, M.


This work is mentioned in Friedländer's Natura Novitates for August, 1888.
REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

PFEFFER, GEORG.


Very detailed descriptions are given of the following Amphipods from South Georgia, an island lying in the south-west Atlantic, lat. 54° 6' S., long. 36° 30' W.

1. "Aetoorchestes georgianus nov. spec. (Taf. I, Figs. 1 a-n.)"
2. "Metopoa Sarsii nov. spec. (Taf. II, Figs. 3, 8 und Taf. III, Fig. 2.)"
3. "Anonyx Schauersi nov. spec. (Taf. II, Fig. 1.)"
4. "Anonyx femoratus nov. spec. (Taf. II, Fig. 2.)"
5. "Bovallia gigantea nov. spec. (Taf. I, Fig. 5.)"
6. "Eurymera monticola nova spec. nov. (Taf. I, Fig. 3.)"
7. "Slebbeina gregaria nova spec. (Taf. II, Fig. 7.)"
8. "Culitozipus georgianus nova spec. (Taf. II, Fig. 6.)"
9. "Megamoera Micreri nova spec. (Taf. III, Fig. 3.)"
10. "Lunecola Antarctica nova spec. (Taf. II, Fig. 4.)"
11. "Podocerus ingens nova spec. (Taf. III, Fig. 1.)"
12. "Caprellina Mayeri, nova spec. (Taf. III, Fig. 4.)"
13. "Schneideria gracilis nova spec. (Taf. II, Fig. 5.)" is figured, but the description is reserved for the continuation of the work.

The descriptions of new genera are as follows:—

"Bovallia gen. nov. Atylidarum.


"Eurymera gen. nov. Atylidarum.

THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

Innenrand der Innenlade des 1. Unterkiefers mit vielen Fiederhaaren; Aussenlade proximal mit schwach gefiederten Stacheln; Taster länger als die Aussenlade, das Endglied beborstet. Laden des 2. Unterkiefers gleich lang, die innere schmäler. Proximalrand der Innenlade der Kieferfuss mit gefiederten Borsten; an der inneren Ecke mit einigen Stacheln; Proximalrand der Aussenlade mit schulfen Stacheln. Die Handglieder der beiden ersten Paare nur ganz schwach angebildet, beim 1. Paar etwas länger und kräftiger als beim 2.; die drei hinteren Mittelleibsbeine wachsen nach der Reihe an Länge, die Coxalglieder an Länge und Breite."

"Stebbingia gen. nov. Atylidarum.


In the species Stebbingia gazgaria, for which this genus is instituted, there is said to be no accessory flagellum to the upper antennae and the telson is said to be a little dehiscent, but in other respects the agreement is so great with the species described in this Report as '"Atylodes australis (Miers)" that there is strong reason for supposing them to be the same. In that case the generic name Stebbingia will take precedence of Atylodes by priority of publication, though its own title may be open to challenge from the earlier Paramoera, Miers (see p. 913). If Paramoera be legitimately discarded, the species would become Stebbingia australis, but again perhaps subject to some doubt as to its distinctness from Atylodes australis, Spence Bate (see p. 918).

At page 167 there is a discussion upon the line of demarcation between the maxillipods and the maxillipod-segment, and on the morphological relations of the inner plate of the maxillipods. In this paper the joints of the limbs are numbered from one to seven, the seventh however being spoken of as the finger (die Klume). The pleopods are "die Nektopoden" and the uropods "die Haltopoden." The genus Schraderia is not described. The work having only come into my hands at the last moment, it is impossible for me to discuss it with the fulness which its importance deserves.

1888. Robertson, David.


One hundred and seven species of Amphipoda are named in the body of the work, and to this number nineteen are added in the Appendix. "A few Amphipods, little known or new to
science, together with some doubtful species that are reserved for further investigation, are intended to form the subject of another small supplement to the list." Some valuable hints on methods of collection are given in the introduction. Very useful notes are also interspersed throughout the work in regard to the localities frequented by the different species, and in many instances the colouring and movements of the living animals are described. These observations which are evidently the fruit of long and careful study of the Amphipoda give the work a far higher value than that of a mere catalogue. Of "Pareuthemisto obliqua," Kroyer," taken in Sandy Bay, Mr. Robertson remarks, "only a single specimen was obtained, and it is the only one that I remember of meeting with in the Firth of Clyde. I had lately, from Dr. John Murray of the Challenger Expedition, some gatherings taken by the tow-net in the Firth of Forth, where this species was in great abundance at the surface, and at depths of 30 and 40 fathoms." (See Note on Brook and Calderwood, p. 1640.) Mr. Robertson explains the value of tow-nets as used on board the steam yacht "Medusa," "not only as surface-nets, but attached to the dredging-line at various depths, thus giving a tolerably correct idea of the minute inhabitants of the various zones in the water, to what extent they were distinct or intermixed, and whether those found at the surface by night were met with in the under zones by day."

1888. Rolleston, George, and Jackson, W. Hatchett.

Forms of Animal Life, a manual of Comparative Anatomy with descriptions of selected types. Oxford, m.dccc.lxxxviii.

Pages 531–543 contain the account of the Crustacea. Claus' classification is followed. The "Class Crustacea" is thus defined:—"Aquatic Arthropoda with cutaneous or branchiate respiration; with two pairs of antennae, a limb-bearing thorax, either free or united more or less to the head, and as a rule a segmented abdomen which may or may not carry limbs."

Among many other remarks of value the following occur:—"The second antenna may become uniramose, or the outer branch may be reduced to a scale or square (many Thermostraca). It is minute in Apus and is lost in all Cirripedia and Hyperidæ (Amphipoda)." But that the second antenna is lost in all Hyperidæ can by no means be admitted.

"The primitive type of limb is probably that of the Copepoda, which closely resembles the Nauplius appendage. It has a basal stem carrying a more or less jointed or lamellate exo- and endo-podite. Such a limb is seen in the thoracic appendages of Cirripedia and of the Schizopoda among Malacostraca, and is generally found in the abdominal region."

The class is divided into Entomostraca and Malacostraca, the latter thus defined:—"Head composed of five, thorax of eight, and abdomen of six somites."

The Malacostraca are divided into Leptostraca, Arthrostraca, and Thermostraca, the definition of the Arthrostraca being, "seven, rarely six free thoracic somites; eyes sessile; no cephalothoracic shield."

The Arthrostraca are subdivided into Amphipoda and Isopoda, the Amphipoda being defined as follows:—"Body laterally compressed; branchiae on thoracic limbs; first three pairs of abdominal feet natatory; e.g. Caprella, Cyamna, Talitrus, Orchestia, Gammarus, Hyperia, Phorocuma." To the lateral compression of the body here mentioned there are several exceptions. The characters given are generally applicable, but Caprella is little suited to stand as the leading illustration, since in that genus the body is rather cylindrical than compressed, the thoracic limbs are missing from the segments which carry the branchiae, and there are no natatory abdominal feet.
208. Walker, Alfred, O.


Twenty-eight species of Amphipoda are recorded. Of Tryphosa ciliata, Sars, figs. 1-4, it is remarked that “the colour, which is milk white, is very protective among broken shells,” from among which the specimens were obtained. “Pleustes bicuspis, Kröyer,” figs. 5-9, is described, being distinguished from Pherusa bicuspis, Spence Bate; and identified with the following synonyms, Pleustes bicuspis, Kröyer; Paramphithoe bicuspis, Bruzelius; Paramphithoe bicuspis, A. Boeck; Amphithopsis bicuspis, A. Boeck; Calliopus bidensatus, Norman. To these names Pleustes bicuspis, Boeck, should have been added. The observations show that in the synonymy Pleustes bicuspis, Kröyer, has been printed by mistake for Amphithoe bicuspis, Kröyer. Reference is made to Norman and Chevreux, with regard to an undescribed species, Eiscladus brevicaudatus, having the third uropods shorter than in “Pholis (Eiscladus) longicaudatus, Bate.”

Notes on colouring are given as to “Pontocrates Norvegicus, Boeck, = Krogera arenaria, Bate”; “Urothoe elegans, Bate”; “Pleustes bicuspis, Kröyer”; “Atylus Schwammerdani, M. Edwards”; “Calliopus leviuscida, Kr.”; “Cheirocratus Sundevalli = Lilljeborgia Shetlandica, Bate”; “Gammaropsis erythrophthalmus, Lillje. Eurypleus erythrophthalmus.”

1888. Wrześniowski, A.

O trzech kielzach podziemnych. De tribus Crustaceis Amphipodis subterraneis, commentatio zoologica.

Professor Wrześniowski has very obligingly sent me the following brief resumé of the abovementioned work, which is to appear almost immediately:—


“Description: Niphargus tatrensis nov. sp. et Boruta tenelerum gen. et sp. nov. d'un puit à Zakopane (village au pied des montagnes Tatra), ainsi que celle du Niphargus puteanus var. Vejdovskyi var. nov. d'un puit à Prague en Bohême.

“Comparaison avec les formes connues.

“Distribution des Amphipodes souterrains et des grandes profondeurs d'eau douce.”

“Ce travail contiendra aussi 11 tables lithographiées.”
INDEX OF AUTHORS.

Note.—Dark numerals indicate the page on which the title of a work will be found.

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1 On p. 273, last line, for Valpes read Vulpes.
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**Note.**—The names accepted for the classification adopted in this Report are printed in dark letters. Dark numerals give the reference to a definition.

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1. On p. 999, line 29, for Atylina read Atylina.
2. On p. 1184, line 17, for Family Corophiidae read Family Corophiidae.
4. The earliest use of this term embraced the Amphipoda at large.
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Gammarus, M.-Edw., 1825, 508, 517, 553, 559, 579
Gammarus, M.-Edw., 1840, 557, 1269
Gammarus, Dana, 1852, 281, 285, 321
Gammarus, Leach, 1813, 144
Gammarus, M.-Edw., 1830, 149, 184, 185, 196, 290, 426
Gammarus, M.-Edw., 1840, 1139
Gammarus, ordinary, M.-Edw., 1830, 189, 290, 580, 1269
Gammarus, M.-Edw., 1838, 175
Gammarus, Bolvallius, 1886, 576
Gammarus, White, 1850, 242, 305
Gammarus, Dana, 1849, 225, 255, 290
Gammarus, Dana, 1852, 257, 261, 580, 582
Gammarus, Dana, 1852, 1134, 1201, 1202
Gammarus, Dana, 1852, 321, 393
Gammarus, Dana, 1852, 256, 260, 657

1 On p. 573, line 1, this form is suggested as the proper one in case the Dexaminidae are distinguished as a family from the Atylidae.
2 On p. 559, line 25, for Dulichididae read Dulichididae.
3 On p. 1182, line 21, for Family Dulichidae read Family Dulichidae.
4 In the Errata to Bock's work it says "Instead of Divisio Gammaridae read Gammaridae."
1665

REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

lonelles, Lamarck, 1818.
Lepredi, de Natale, 1850.
Lepredi, normale, de Natale, 1850.
Anormali, de Natale, 1850.
Gammarusdi, de Natale, 1850.
Normali, de Natale, 1850.

Iphimeedida, Stebbing, 1888.
Iphimea, Bock, 1870.

Isanides, Dana, 1849.
Lemnides, Dana, 1849.
Leomnopides, M.-Edw., 1850.
" filiformes, M.-Edw., 1838.
" ovalaires, M.-Edw., 1858.

Leomnopides, Latreille, 1817.
Leomnopides, M.-Edw., 1849.
" ovalaires, M.-Edw., 1849.
Lanceolidae, Boeck, 1870.
" filiformes, M.-Edw., 1838.
" ovalaires, M.-Edw., 1858.

Reports on the Amphipoda.

(1) Milne-Edwards uses both forms, Leomnopides and Lemnopides.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)
Phronomida, Bate and Westwood, 1856, 290, 472
Phrognoidae, Samouelle, 1819, 108
**Phrosinidae**, Stebbing, 1888, 1423
Phrosinidae, Sp. Bate, 1862, 337, 1423
Phrosines, Dana, 1852, (299, 261, 269, 487)
Phytilbranches, Latreille, 1817, 99, 165, 125, 138
Piezognathia, Schiödt, 1875, 450
Piscicoles, Hesse, 1873, 417, 464
Platyscelidae, Sp. Bate, 1862, 423, 474
Platyschelidae, Claus, 1884, 576
Pleusitidae, Stebbing, 1888, 593
Pleustinae, Bovallius, 1874, 593
*Podoceridae*, Leach, 1814, (86, 101, 242, 411, 516)
Podoceridæ, A. Costa, 1857, 296, 1154
Podocerides, Latreille, 1831, (144, 290), 294, 307
Podocerines, Dana, 1852, 328, 336, 375, 512
Podocerina, Bate, 1870, 1154
Podocerini, A. Costa, 1857, 396, 402, 411, 424, 508
Podocerines, Dana, 1852, 529, 539, 1112, 1155
Podocerina, Bate and Westwood, 1856, 1685
Podotoporinae, Bate and Westwood, 1856, 290, 293, 295, 862
**Pontoporeidae**, G. O. Sars, 1882, 804
Pontoporeinae, Bovallius, 1875, 474
Pontoporeina, Lilljeborg, 1855, 865
Pontoporeines, Dana, 1852, 261, 269, 399, 508
Pontoporina, 3
Pontoporinae, Dana, 1852, 258, 411, 865
*Prionodae*, Claus, 1879, (149, 150), 1506
Prioninae, Dana, 1852, 259, 269, 508, 1506
Prostomatae, Bate, 1860, 273, 321, 393, 581
*Prostomatidae*, Bate, 1870, 383, 411
Pterygoceirina, Bovallius, 1875, 474
Saltatoria, Bate and Westwood, 1856, 299, 328, 380
Sauters, M. Edw., 1830, 141, 176, 180, 229, 580
Scolidae, Claus, 1879, 490, 491, 568, 1491
Scolides, Claus, 1850, 568
Scindae, Stebbing, 1888, 1270
Scilliæ, Zenker, 1828, 135, 149

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1 For Phronomidae, in the Table, p. 230, read Phronomida.
2 On p. 866, line 3, for Pontoporeidae, read Pontoporine.
3 Bate, in spelling Lilljeborg's classification, gives the form Pontoporina by mistake for Pontoporine.
4 On p. 593, it should have been noticed that in the index to his work Bate adopts the form Prostomatidae in place of Prostomatina.
INDEX OF GENERIC NAMES.

Note.—The names held to be valid are printed in black letters, those of which I have been unable to find any published description are in ordinary type, and synonyms and preoccupied names in italics. When the author of a generic name has himself given or indicated the derivation of it, his own statement in the original language or translated appears between marks of quotation. The derivations of new generic names, having already been given in the text, are not repeated here. Dark numerals refer to the page on which the definition of a genus occurs.

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Acanthonotus, Boeck, 1876. "ακανθα, spine, vūro), back, σώμα, body." Instead of Acanthonotus, 161, 186, 200, 228, 252, 213, 258
Acanthoetes, Owen, 1835. ακανθα, spine, vūro), back. Preoccupied (see Acanthonotomus), 243, 296, 328, 256, 395, 561, 581
Acanthoetes, Owen, 1835. ακανθα, spine, σώμα, body. Preoccupied (see Acanthonus), 162, 179, 229
Acanthostepheia, Boeck, 1870. "ακανθαστεφή, surrounded by spines," 356, 394, 400, 581
Acanthostepheia, misspelling of Acanthostepheia, Boeck, 508, 523
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Aceropsis, Stuxberg, 1866. Acros, another genus, and φόρης, appearance, 323
Acros, misspelling of Aceros, Boeck (Foresttrand, 1866).
Acidostoma, Lilljeborg, 1865. "From αίδος, a point, and στήμα, mouth, because the mouth and its appendages form a long projecting point," 362, 393, 568, 580, 700
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Amalyllis, Haswell, 1880. A girl's name in classical poetry, 511, 514, 581, 607, 698
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Amathilha, Grinn, 1880. Diminutive of Amathilla, 509
Amathilla, Bate and Westwood, 1862. Diminutive of Amathia, 171, 341, 351, 395, 433, 581
Amathillopsis, Heller, 1876. Amathilla, another genus, φόρης, appearance. "This new genus stands intermediate between Amathilla and Gammaracanthus," 442, 547, 569, 591, 859
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Ampelisca, Krøyer, 1842. "Nomen multieris apud Plantum in Rudente," ...

Ampeliscus, misspelling of Ampelisca, Krøyer.

Ampelisca, misspelling of Ampelisca, Krøyer.

Amphilochus, Spence Bate, 1862. A Greek proper name, 'Ἀμφιλοχος'. (Not to be confused with Amphilochus, among the Coleoptera). (328, 333, 349, 394, 484, 581)

Amphipronoe, Spence Bate, 1862. Άμφι, about, Προνοε, another genus.

Amphiocoe, or Amphithoe, or Amphithoe, alteration of Amphithoe, Leach, to suit the derivation.

Amphithoides, Kossmann, 1880. Amphithoe, another genus, άθηος, likeness.

1. Amphithoides, Costa, 1851. Amphithoe, another genus, ヴηος, back. (=Decumanus, Leach, and Atylops, Leach).


Amphithyrs, Claus, 1879. Amphithyrs, with a door on both sides.

Amphithoe, or Amphithoe, misspelling of Amphithoe.

Amphithoeta, misspelling of Amphithoeta, Costa.

Amphithoea, missspelling of Amphithoea, Böeck.

Amphithoe, Leach, 1814. "Τον άθηον, a Nereid, see Homer, IIad, xvii, 42.

Ancora, Risse, 1816. (=Onathela, Leach, an Isopod genus).

Anchylomera, Milne-Edwards, 1830. Amphithoe, crooked, γάθα, thigh.

Ancythopera, Streets, 1877. Amphithoea, crooked, στεγ, nail. (=Phrominella, Claus).

Andania, Böeck, 1870. "A town in Messenia."

Anopbes, Tempesto, 1886. άνοπης, unequal, τιμός, a foot. Preoccupied (see Sanaamphithoe).

Anonyx, Krøyer, 1838. "From άθης, without, δεως, nail," referring to the absence, real or supposed, from the second gnathopods of a nail or finger.

Anthis, misspelling of Anathia.

Aora, Krøyer, 1845. "Name of a nymph."


Arctias, A. Böeck, 1870. "A Greek poet."

Asepo, E. Annesque, 1815.

Aspidophoreia, Haswell, 1880. άσπις, shield, ρηδαθ, I bear.

Asiace, άσιάκες, applied by the Greeks to lobster-like crustacians; used of Amphipods by

Groenov, 1762, Fabricius, 1775, and by Pennant, 1777.

Asyra, A. Böeck, 1870. "From άστρα, Astura, name of a river in Asturia,"

Atyloidea, Stebbings, 1888.

Atylogis, Stebbings, 1888.

Atyloysis, Stebbings, 1888.

Atylus, Leach, 1815. άθης, without, τιμός, protuberance.

Aulonina, A. Costa, 1851. Named after Aulonin, the eminent French naturalist. (Probably=Corophium, Latreille).


Baten, Fritz Müller, 1865. Evidently named in honour of Mr. Spence Bate, the English carcinologist.

1 Compare the remark on Amphithoe'sp., by Fritz Müller, p. 349.
2 This form competes with the later, generally accepted, and philologically better, form Amphithoe.
Bathyporeia, misspelling of *Bathyporeia*, Lindstrom, 1669.


Bathyporeia, misspelling of *Bathyporeia*, Lindstrom, 1669.

Bellus, Spence Bate, 1851. Named after Thomas Bell, the English carcinologist. (= *Hawes*, P. L. S. Müller), 243, 244, 263, 581, 1624.

Bicennia, Chilton, 1884. "Bicennia, the daughter of the Ilyrian Banyllis, was one of the wives of Pyrrhus."

Bivonia, A. KopKis, 1856. Named after the Norwegian zoologist, Dr. Axel Boeck, so distinguished in connection with the Scandinavian Amphipoda. (= *Leptocheirus*, Zaddach), 404.

Boeckia, O. Grinn, 1870. Procoepusly named after Malm, 1870.

Boeckia, Malm, 1870. Named after the Norwegian zoologist, Dr. Axel Boeck, so distinguished in connection with the Scandinavian Amphipoda. (= *Leptocheirus*, Zaddach), 404.

Borneo, Wzniowski, 1888. "Boruta is the noun d'un diale, qui, d'apres une vieille legende polonaise, habite les eves souterraines et garde les tresors, qui y sont acumules."

Boosia, Leach, in Desmarest, 1825, as synonym of *Melita*, Leach. A name derived from Bosc, the French naturalist. 122.

Bovalia, Pfeiffer, 1888. Evidently named after C. Bovalliis, the carcinologist.


Brandita, Spence Bate, 1892. Named after J. F. Brandt, the carcinologist.


Byblis, A. Boeck, 1870. "Biblis, a daughter of Eidithessa."

Calamorhynchus, Streets, 1878. *kalamos*, reed, *rhyh*", a short or beak.

Callicarida, Leach, M., White, 1847. (= *Hypria*, Latrelle), 223.


Calliophus, Rafinesque, 1815. Name of a fountain, and of a daughter of Oceanus, 88.

Callipso, A. Costa, 1851. (Named, but not described, by O. G. Costa, 1840.) "From the Greek words *kalos*, beautiful, and *psos*, body."

Camacho, Stebbing, 1888.

Cancer, ancient comprehensive genus, no longer including Amphipoda.

Cancer (Gammarellis), Herbst, 1796.

Cancer (Gammareus), Montagu, 1808.

Caprella, Lamarck, 1801. A diminutive from capra, a she-goat.

Caprellina, G. M. Thomson, 1878. An ally of *Caprella*, another genus. Procoepus nil as name of a group (see *Caprellinopsis*).

Caprellinoides, Stebbing, 1888.

Caprellinopsis, 1888. New name for *Caprellina*, Thomson, procoepus nil as name of a whole group of genera.

Caprella, 1825. Mistake for, or intended correction of, *Caprella*.

Carcinooccus, de Natale, 1850. *Kapex*, a crab, *klaex*, a kernel or berry. Included by mistake among the Amphipoda.


Carcinus, Latrelle, 1796. Greek *kuplox*, a crab. No species were assigned to this genus, which according to Desmarest in 1825 is a synonym of *Gammarnus*, Fabr.

Cardenio, Stebbing, 1888.
THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.


Ceratopoda, Milne-Edwards, 1840. A name formed from that of the genus *Cerapus*, Say.

Cerapus, Say, 1817. "From κέφαλα, a horn, and πετός, a foot, in allusion to the animal employing its antennae as feet."

Ceropodes, Kroyer, 1843. *Kerpaos*, caudatus. In this genus of the Caprellinae, the pleon or cauda has five segments.

Chelura, Rafinesque, 1815.

Cheirorhina, S. Stebbing, 1888.

Cheirorhynus, Norman, 1807. "χειρός and ρητός, strong in the hand."

Cheiroprris, d' Natale, 1855. χειρός, hand, and probably πετός instead of πετόσ, a saw.

Cheirodorus, Stebbing, 1888.

Cheiroptera, d' Natale, 1855. χείρα, claw, ωφθ, tail.

Cheiroptera, d' Natale, 1855. Undescribed, afterwards described as *Cheiroprris* by d' Natale, 1856.

Chloris, Haswell, 1880. A mythological name. Twice preoccupied, the name afterwards changed to *Harmonia*.

Chlatochynnus, Stebbing, 1888.

Chilippides, A. Bock, 1870. "Κηρετήρια, name of a Greek."


Chionoarch, Stebbing, 1888.

Chilippides, by mistake for *Cheiroptera*.

Clypeotheca, Dana, 1849. "The name of the genus is from κλάπθω, a wave, and alludes to the place of occurrence of the species." (= *Sclerarchia*; Prestandrae), 228, 229, 255, 256, 265, 258, 550, 582.

Colomastix, Grube, 1861. κόλομα, stunted, μάστιγ, lash, flagellum.


Corophinium, misspelling of *Corophium*, Latreille.

Corophium, Latreille, 1806. According to Agassiz from κόρηφος, curvus, but there is no such meaning to the word κόρηφος, nor would it be applicable to this genus if there were. Bailey's Faciesihai in the following passage shows that it is useless to seek for a derivation of this name: "Columbia, ovum. Muricous genus, same vacant Gracile columba, alli corhythia, turbinata aquae, sed umbra multo, efficacior atque, et oris habitut custodientia. *Proc. Phil.*** l. 32. c. 7. ed. Hard. Antea v. g. in ed. *Elocr.* legebatur *colphee*. Addo c. 11. ed. Hard, ubi ante *colpea* vel *corphsea* legebatur.

Corophorina, misspelling of *Corophium*.

Costantia, misspelling of *Constantia*, Dybowski, adopted instead of *Constantia*, preoccupied.

Crangonyx, Spence Batie, 1859. *κραγγόν*, a shrimp, νυξ, night.


Crotippus, Dana, 1852. *κρότόν*, strength. (= *Polocercus*, Leach).

Cressa, A. Bock, 1876. "Κρέσσα, a Cretan woman." (= *Dora*, Spence Batie, which is preoccupied).

Cuvieria, Leach, in Desmarest, 1825, as synonym of *Leucosia*, Leach. After the celebrated naturalist Cuvier.


Cytherea, Rafinesque, 1815.

Cyclocarina, Stebbing, 1888.
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Cyphus, 1 Bovallius, 1887. The name was probably chosen to indicate an affinity with the neighboring genus Cylypus.

Cylypus, Dana, 1852. κυλυς, crooked, maimed, πατο, foot. "Feet of seventh pair nearly rudimentary."

Cylypus, Say, 1816. κυλυς, a wave, δος, I enter. (= Amphithoë, Leach).

Cylypus, J. C. Fabr., 1793. Cylyus, one of the Oceanides, see Hesiod, Theogonia, 245. An Isopod genus in which three species of Amphipods were at one time included.

Cyphocaris, Litken and Bock, 1786. "κυλυς, hump, κυλυς, head."

Cypridocaris, alteration of Cypridocaris, Haswell, to suit the derivation, see Sonders, Nom. Zool., p. 266.

Cypridocaris, 2 Haswell, 1889. See Cypridocaris.

Cypridocaris, Haswell, 1880. From its likeness to Cypris, an Entomostracan genus.

Cypris, Dana, 1852. κυρις, curved.

Cytoconus, a variation in the spelling of Cytonus, Guerin,

Cytonus, Gue, 1842. κυνος, a bladder, κυνος, body (not to be confused with Cytonus, West wood, among the Hemioptria).

Cytonus, misspelling of Cytonus, Guein, 1830.

Dactylolyra, Latreille, 1829. δακτυλολυρα, finger, κυνος, horn. (= Paragonia, Risso).

Dactylolyra, a variation in the spelling of Dactylolyra, Latreille. See Desmarest, 1825.

Daira, Milne-Edwards, 1830. Mythological name (Agassiz). Preoccupied,

Dairella, Bovallius, 1887. Diminutive of Daira.

Dairilla, Dana, 1852. Altered from Daira, Milne-Edwards.

Dairilla, a misspelt in Dana's work for Dairilla.

Dairilla, Spence Bate, 1857. "The genus is named after Professor Dana, to whom science is indebted for a valuable work on Crustacea." Preoccupied,

Dairilla, Spence Bate, 1858. Described as Dairilla, 1857.

Dairilla, Spence Bate, 1857. "The genus is named in compliment to the distinguished author of the Monograph on the Cirripedia." (= Lavandus, Krappier).

Derochea, Dana, 1852. "The name of the genus, from δερος, to look, alludes to the projection forward of the eyes on a prominence of the front margin on either side of the head,—a frequent, if not universal, characteristic of the species." (= Eristhousis, Milne-Edwards).

Dermophilus, E. van Beneden and Bessels, 1870. δέρμα, skin, φιλος, attached to. Perhaps a synonym of Lafytius, Krappier, 1842.

Desmophilus, misspelling of Dermophilus.

Dexamine, Leach, 1814. Δεξαμενη, a Nereid, see Homer, Ilias, xviii. 44.

Dexamine, Spence Bate, 1855. δεξαμενη, ready, nimble, κυνος, horn, antenna, with a diminutive termination. (= Pholophus, Dana).

Dioo, Rafinesque, 1815.

Diphyphora, A. Costa, 1862. Diphys, an Aeoloph genus, cola, I inhabit.

Dithyus, Dana, 1852. δεθυς, with two doors. "Pedeo 5th 6thique articulo uno lati

Dodenus, Stebbing, 1883. δοδοσις, a number of twelve. "Six pairs of feet attached to the pereion, the fourth segment having none."

Dryops, Spence Bate, 1862. Δρυπς, a nymph. Preoccupied in 1839.

Dryopodice, Stebbing, 1883.

1 This genus was instituted doubtfully by Bovallius to receive the single species Hypocore cypolata, Streets, but as the species in question belongs, I think, clearly to the genus Perromphronata, Claus, the name Cylypus will not be needed.

2 On p. 514, 1. 11, for Cypridocaris read Cypridocaris. The latter form is given in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for January 1889, but precedence may perhaps be allowed to the form Cypridocaris, which in the same year 1889 appears in the Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., since Mr. Haswell would have had the opportunity of correcting the press in Australia but not in England.

3 For Dactylolyra, p. 184, line 6, read Dactylolyra.

4 In 1849 Milne-Edwards and J. Haine, Comptes rendus, t. xxii. p. 261, gave the name Dana to a genus of fossil Corals; this name they spell Danina in the general index to their Monograph of the British Fossil Corals, Palaeont. Soc. vol. for 1854, published 1855. Dana, Spence Bate, must therefore give way to the later Dana, Bock, with which a specimen of the type species, recently obtained and dissected, proves it to be certainly synonymous. Compare the earlier footnote, p. 747.
Dulichium, Kratzer, 1845. "Formed from δολίκος, long, with regard to the specially elongated form of the animal, the long antenna, &c. The spicic form is used to keep the name the more distinct from Dulichius already employed for the name of an insect,"

Dysopodos, Spencer Bate, 1857. Perhaps from δύο, two, and νότος, foot, because in this genus the sixth and seventh pairs of feet are attached to one compound segment. (=Dulichium, Kratzer).

Epider, a misspelling of Epidea, A. Costa.


Epichrodon, Bate and Westwood, 1862. "επί, one, κέφαλος, branch, in allusion to the structure of the posterior pair of pleopods." (=Pholis, Kratzer).

Elamis, Leach, M.S., in White, 1847. (=Amphithoe, Leach).

Elasmocerus, A. Costa, 1851. έλασμοσ, lamina, κέφαλοι, horn, antenna.

Elasmopus, A. Costa, 1853. "From the Greek words ἐλασμός, lamina, and νότος, foot," 274, 296, 298, 299, 589, 590, 1640.

Enone, Risso, 1828. 1 from Ενέω, Genone, the nymph believed by Paris, 128, 129.

Epilepsiphora, White, 1847. επιλέπσια, the trumpets of a horse, φίδρως, to bear. Procopiepid, 1834.

Epimeles, a misspelling of Epimeles, Boeck.

Epimeles, Boeck, 1859. From επί, on, δείπνης, 206, δείπνου, 297, 395, 475.

Epimeria, A. Costa, 1851. Probably so called from the epimeron or side-plates, "Epimeron quarti et quinti antennul thoracis maxima, simul clypeum semilunara formaant," 569, 877.

Erates, Rafinesque, 1815.


Erichthoneus, misspelling of Erichthonius, Milne-Edwards.

Erichthonius, an alternative spelling for Erichthonius, Milne-Edwards, to correspond with the Greek original of the word.


Erpetoranthnus, de Natale, 1850. ἐρπηθανθ, a creeping thing, ἔφασαν, a crooked beak.

Erythrops, misspelling of Erythrops, Spence Bate.

Erythrops, misspelling of Erythrops, Spence Bate.


Etonoe, misspelling of Etonoe, Risso (M.-Edw., 1830).

Etonoe, misspelling of Etonoe, Risso, 560.

Euonyx, Norman, 1887. εὖ, well, δευτέρα, 2nd. In the second branchiopods, unlike Anonyx, 370, 668.

Euopla, Risso, 1816. εὖ, well, δευτέρα, dusky! (Agasias), but more probably from αὐστρικός, well fitted. (Synonym of Asopla, generally reckoned an Isopod genus).

Eupronoe, Claus, 1879. εὖ, well, Pronoe, name of another genus.

Eurymera, Pfeffer, 1888. εὖ, well, πρόεστος, 241, 492, 591, 1509.

Eurymerida, Pfeffer, 1888. εὖ, well, πρόεστος, a broad, κεφαλή, head; "Euphemerus ganz anspröndlich gross, hoch und breit."

Eurytuses, misspelling of Eurytuses, Spence Bate.

Eurytuses, misspelling of Eurytuses, Spence Bate.

Eurytuses, 1850-7. A king of Mycon, the taskmaster of Hercules, (see Niphargus, Lililichbor).

Eurytuses, Lililichbor, 1856. "From the Greek εὔρητος, which signifies widely stretched." 256, 294, 295, 335, 580, 1092.

Eurytuses, misspelling of Eurytuses, Spence Bate.

Eurytuses, 1850-7. A king of Mycon, the taskmaster of Hercules, (see Niphargus, Lililichbor).

Eurytuses, Lililichbor, 1856. "From the Greek εὔρητος, which signifies widely stretched." 360, 393, 580.

Eurytuses, misspelling of Eurytuses, Spence Bate.

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Eurytuses, Lililichbor, 1856. "From the Greek εὔρητος, which signifies widely stretched." 360, 393, 580.

Eurytuses, misspelling of Eurytuses, Spence Bate.

Eurytuses, 1850-7. A king of Mycon, the taskmaster of Hercules, (see Niphargus, Lililichbor).

Eurytuses, Lililichbor, 1856. "From the Greek εὔρητος, which signifies widely stretched." 360, 393, 580.

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Eurytuses, Lililichbor, 1856. "From the Greek εὔρητος, which signifies widely stretched." 360, 393, 580.
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Eusirus, Kröyer, 1845. "Eurusopus, Eusirus, a son of Poseidon and Iphofa, a daughter of Ocean."

Euthemisto, Bovallius, 1887, altered from Thenevio, Guérin.

Eutypus, alteration of Eutypos, Claus.

Eutypos, Claus, 1879. Altered from Taphis, Risso. (= Platyses, Spence Bate).

Eusurus, Norman, 1869. "From ex and unguis, without a tail." (= Colonatina, Grube, 1861).

Galathia, Spence Bate, 1856-7. A maid-servant of Alcmenoe, turned into a weasel for deceiving Lucina. Procoequated.

Gammarus, misspelling of Gammuramus, Fabricius.

Gammaracanthus, Spence Bate, 1862. Gammurasmus, another genus, &c. &c. &c. spine.

Gammarcola, Spence Bate, 1857. Diminutive of Gammuramus, another genus.

Gammarobus, Herbst, 1796. Diminutive of Gammuramus, used by Herbst in combination with Cancer.

Gammarius, misspelling of Gammuramus Fabricius.


Gammarus, J. C. Fabricius, 1775. ψαρινώς, Latin cammarus or gammarus, applied originally to various Crustacea, other than Amphipoda.

Gammacypheis, Jord, 1817. ψαρινώς, with crooked talons. A genus among fossils doubtfully connected with the Amphipoda.

Gitan, A. Bock, 1879. The Spanish word for a gipsy.

Glauconurus, Kröyer, 1845. "One of the Nerids." Procoequated among Polydes 1829 and (212, 229, 269, 296, 396, 571, 580).

Mollusca, 1828. (= Uncula, Say, 1818).

Glossocyphalus, Bovallius, 1857. γλαυκός, tongue, κοφάς, head.

Glyceres, Haswell, 1880. θερις, sweet, the name of a woman in Horace, Tibullus and Mafril. Procoequated among the Verbes, 1817.


Goepa, A. Bock, 1870. "Named in honour of Goepa, author of 'Crust. Amphip. marii'."

Gneiss, A. Bock, 1870. "Named in honour of Goepa, author of 'Crust. Amphip. marii'."

Nectopera, Missprint for Gneiss.

Gneiss, Spence Bate, 1862. "It is named in compliment to Mr. Goepa, in consideration of his valuable contributions to marine zoology."

Gammarius, a mistake for Gammarurus.

Grypus, missprint for Grevius.

Grevius, Spence Bate, 1862. "It is named in compliment to the Keeper of the Zoological Society's collections of the British Museum."

Gubbia, Carneri, 1868. Named in honour of Grevius, the naturalist.

Gudavia, (Hope), A. Costa, 1853. Named after Guérin, the eminent French naturalist.

Procoequated in 1839.

Guerra, E. Cherchen, 1857. "Je prie mon excellent ami, M. Jules de Guerne, d'accepter la dédicace de ce genre nouveau." In place of Hellteria, Norman, precoequated.

Halbrobus, alteration of Albrobus, M. Edw., to suit the derivation (Costa, 1853).

Halice, A. Bock, 1870. Δαλής, a briny maid.

Hallicerion, A. Bock, 1870. "Δαλία, sea, κυλίνδρος, ruler,"

Hallicerion, misspelling of Hallicerion, Bock (Scullder, Nom. Zool., p. 139).

Halimedon, A. Bock, 1870. "Δαλία, sea, μίχθερ, lord,"

Halilages, A. Bock, 1870. "Δαλία, sea, ψάρις, I break,"

Halilages, alteration of Halilages, Bock.


1 Gooss appears to have been used by Agassiz also in 1862 for a genus of Ctenodactyla.

2 The name Gruenia being precoequated will become a synonym of Triachides, Eemark and Bock, 1869.
Haploops, Liljeborg, 1855. "From θαπλός, simple, and ϕ, eye, because the eyes are simple, not compound."


Harmonia, misspelling of Harmonia, Haswell.


Harmonia, Boeck, 1836, 1877.

Harpina, A. Boeck, 1870. ἄφρη, a sickle. Preoccupied among the Coleoptera (Dejean).

Burmester, 1814.

Harpinia, A. Boeck, 1876. "A Greek feminine name." Altered from Harpina, Boeck.

Harpinioidea, Stebbing, 1888.

Harpia, Boeck, MS., 1857.

Haustorius, P. L. Statius Müller, 1775. Haustor, one that draws or drains, water or the like.

Heisieolus, variation in the spelling of Eisecklatsch, Spence Bate.

Heisieolaeus, a variation in the spelling of Eisecklatsch, to suit the derivation.


Helella, attributed to Smith by Sars, probably by mistake for Neohela.

Helleria, Norman, December 1868. "I have dedicated it to Prof. Heller, who has done so much to elucidate the Crustacea of the south of Europe." Preoccupied earlier in the same year among Isopoda. (See Grunen, Chevreux).

Hemityphus, Claus, 1857. "ημί, in (composition) half, Τυφώς, another genus. (= Dithyopus, Dana)."

Heterelas, Rauseresque, 1815. Probably from τερατος and ημί, meaning with strange or uneven nails.


Hierancus, Guérin, 1839. "From θεράνκος, worm, hawk, δοχῆς, nail." (= Auchenlomera, M.-Edw.).

Hippus, Rauseresque, 1815. Name of a Greek.

Hippomedon, A. Boeck, 1870. Ηππομεδός, name of a Greek.

Hircella, Mayer, 1882, suggestion adopted by Haswell, 1883. A feminine diminutive of "kircus, a be-goat." A genus among the Caprellidae.

Horn, a misspelling of Auro, Kyrier.

Hynale, Ratikhe, 1837. "Benanut nach einer Nympha aus dem Gefolge der Diana."

Hyalella, S. I. Smith, 1874. Diminutive of Hynale, Ratikhe. "This genus seems to be closely allied to Hynale."

Hyalingena, Nicol Wagner, 1895. Included by mistake among Amphipoda.

Hyperia, Latreille and Desmarets, 1823. Hyperia, a fountain at Phere in Thessaly.

Hyperiella, Bovallius, 1887. Diminutive of Hyperia.

Hyperiopsis, G. O. Sars, 1885. Hyperia, another genus, and ϕαι, appearance.


Isana, Leach, 1814. Another spelling of Isana, Leach.

Ichnopus, A. Costa, 1853. "From the Greek words τανθω, slender, and πος, foot."

No doubt τανθω, which means "thin," was intruded, not τανθω, which means a "footstep."

Ichthyomyzous, Hesse, 1873. "De Ἰχθυῳ, poisson; μύζω, je suce.

Illius, Dana, 1849. A Roman of note.

Illillus, misspelling of Illius, Dana.

Itridium, Grube (1863), 1864. ἰτρίδων, diminutive of ἰτρία, cross-benches of a vessel, a cross.


Iphigenia, O. Grinn, 1880.

Iphigynia, G. M. Thomson, 1881. "Ιφιγενία, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra."

Preoccupied among the ούλονα by Schmacher in 1817.
Iphimedia, Rathke, 1843. "Iphinocola, habe ich diese nach einer \(204,229,258,270,328,395,381\) gebeten Naupius benannt."

Isaca, Milne-Edwards, 1836. Mythological name (Agassiz).

Ischnoceras, missspelling of Ichthyoceras, Krøyer.

Ischnoceras, Krøyer, 1838. "From \(\text{λεκέρσ}, \text{strong, and } \text{κέρας}, \text{horn, i.e., furnished with strong horns. I have chosen this name with regard to the strong structure of the antennae.} \) (= Podocerus, Leach).

Isocyamus, Gervais and van Beneden, 1859. =\(293,294,307,328,394,516\) equal, Corynus, another genus.

Isoca, missspelling of Isaca, Milne-Edwards.

Isolus, Rafinesque, 1815. Perhaps from \(\text{ελασσός}, \text{with equal limbs,} \) = \(88\).

Iulospis, Bovallius, 1887. =\(373,396,402\) island, down, "body hisurate."

Jassa, A. Boeck, 1870. "Távves, a Nereid," see Homer, Iliad, xviii. 47. Preoccupied, 1820. =\(86,90,123,148,176,192,205\)

Jassa, Leach, 1814. Mythological name (Agassiz). (= Podocerus, Leach).

Keruereia, Stebbing, 1888.

Krøyer, Spence Bate, 1857. "This genus is named in honour of the distinguished Danish naturalist."

Krøyer, a missspelling of Krøyer, Spence Bate.

Krøyeria and Krøyeria, missspelling of Krøyeria, Spence Bate.

Krøyeria, intended for Krøyeria.

Leda, Wrzesiński, 1879. "Lade, in the Slav mythology, represents the goddess of love,"

Lematomphilus, missspelling of Latomophilus, Bruzelius.

Latomophilus, Bruzelius, 1859. From \(\text{λατόμφιλος} \text{and } \text{φίλος}, \) meaning "dear to the deep sea."

Latomophilus, missspelling of Latomophilus, Bruzelius (Scudder, Nom. Zool., p. 166).


Lalea, Nicolet, 1849. (=\(\text{Aon}, \text{Krøyer).}\) 1872.

Lallesia, a missspelling of Lalea, Nicolet.

Lampra, A. Boeck, 1870. =\(\text{λαμπρος}, \text{bright. Preoccupied among the Leptocheira by Hubner in 1816; among the Coleoptera in 1833; used also in Botany.} \) (= Tritexta, Boeck, 1876).

Lanceola, Say, 1818. Lanceola, a small lance. "In allusion to the form of the terminal divisions of the caudal appendicles."

Lancho, A. Boeck, 1870. =\(\text{λανχός}, \text{a son of Hercules.}\) 1870.

Laphystius, altered from Laphystia, Krøyer, to correspond with the derivation.

Larvula, Leach, 1815. Daughter of the river-god Almus. Her tongue was cut out by Jupiter on account of her talkativeness. (=\(\text{Oxyanus, Latreille).}\) 1815.

Leleia, missspelling of Leda, Wrzesiński. (=Scudder, Nom. Zool., pp. 169, 371.)

Lenoks, Spence Bate, 1856-7. =\(\text{λενόξ}, \text{a small boat with a sharp prow.} \) (= Micronotopus, Costa).

Lepidostylus, Say, 1818. =\(\text{λεπιδόστυλος}, \text{a scale, } \text{δέκατος}, \text{finger.} \) (= Haustorius, P. L. S. Müller).

Lepidostylus, missspelling of Lepidostylus, Say.

Lepidepercreum, Bate and Westwood, 1868. Probably from \(\text{λεπίς}, \text{a scale, and } \text{περκρός} \) (Latin antenna), a sailyard, alluding to the scale-like process on the upper antenna of the type species.

Lepileurus, Rafinesque, 1829. =\(\text{λεπίς}, \text{a scale, } \text{περκρός, side.} \) "The name means lateral scales."

Lepileurus, missspelling of Lepileurus, Rafinesque.

Lepitechiurus, Zaddach, 1844. =\(\text{λεπίτεχος}, \text{χέιδη, which has thin hands,}\) 1844.

Lepitechiurus, missspelling of Lepitechiurus, Zaddach.

Lepitechola, A. Boeck, 1870. =\(\text{λεπίτεχος}, \text{thin, } \text{χειδή, claw. See Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt.} \) 1870.

Amph., p. 190. "It is a synonym of Eunoe, Norman, 1878."

Leptochoi, Streets, 1878. =\(\text{λεπίτεχος}, \text{thin, } \text{χειδή, head.}\) 1878.

Leptocoris, Streets, 1878. =\(\text{λεπίτεχος}, \text{thin, } \text{μπάρος}, \text{thigh.} \) (= Proto, Leach).

Leptomere, Latreille, 1816. =\(\text{λεπίτεχος}, \text{thin, } \text{μπάρος}, \text{thigh.} \) (= Proto, Leach).

1 Boeck uses the form Lepidostylus in De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., but in the table of crusta adopts Lafystius.

2 On p. 111, line 15, for hand read head.
Leucothoe, Stimpson, 1854. Leptothoe, thin, θεος, I run. (=Metro, Leach). 277, 531
Leptropon, misspelling of Lestrigonum, Milne-Edwards, 1836. 175, 184
Lestrigonum, misspelling of Lestrigonum, Leach, 1830. 222, 283, 382
Lestrigonum, Milne-Edwards, 1830. Seemingly from Λεστρίγονος, an ancient savage tribe of Italy and Sicily. (=Hyperia, Latreille), 326, 456, 459, 473, 580, 1837
Lecothoidea, misspelling of Leucothoe, Leach. 170
Leucothoe, Leach, 1813. Leucothoe graits, Matuta vocabare nostris, Ovid, Fasti, vi. 545,

Liljeborgia, Spence Bate, 1862. It is named in compliment to Prof. Liljeborg.
Liljeborgia, A. Boeck, 1876. Altered from Liljeborgia, Spence Bate, apparently to suit the spelling of Professor Liljeborg's name as it appears in his later, changed from that of his earlier papers.

Linnarina, Leach, 1814. An Isopod genus, which has been used in error for Chelura terbruna.

Lipurus, Boeck, 1892. This word is in Latin the name of an island, of a river, and of an unknown fish. Preoccupied among fishes in 1738. (=Cyprellia, Lamarck).

Liriopis, Rathke, 1845. "Den für sie gewählten Gattungsnamen führe eine Mermyxum, deren Ovid in seinen Metamorphosen (Buch III. Vers 342) gedenkt." The mother of Narcissus. (Not an Amphipod genus, but a parasitic Isopod.) Preoccupied.

Lithaster, a misspelling of Lithaster.


Lōchomcrus, a misspelling of Lochomcrus, Spence Bate.

Lucyta, Nardo, 1847. (=Ericthonia, Milne-Edwards).

Lyceus, Dana, 1852. 259, 269, 431, 492, 590, 1538

Lyceopus, Claus, 1878-9. Lyceus, another genus, Λυκεύς, appearance; "General form like Lyceus."

Lyceus, Sävigny, 1816. (=Leucothoe, Leach).

Lyčiaster, misspelling of Lithaster, Milne-Edwards. 281


Lyčina, subgenus, Costa, 1867. Preoccupied as name of a group.


Lysianassa, 1888. Substitutte for Lysianassa, preoccupied.

Lysianassa, missprint for Lysianassa.

Macleayia, Haswell, 1880. Probably in compliment to the naturalist, Macleay. The name subsequently changed to Wyvillella.

Macrophthalmus, Spence Bate, 1858. μακρός, long, κρατάω, hold. (=Rhabdomus, Adams and White). 307, 501

Meara, Leach, 1813. Mape, a Nereid, mentioned by Homer, Iliad, xviii. 47.

Meara, misspelling of Meara, Leach.

Megalorchestes, variation in the spelling of Megalorchestia.

Megalorchestia, Brandt, 1851. μεγάλος, great, Orchestra, another genus. "Ich bezeichne sie nach Massgabe der Grösse der ihm Grunde Hegen den Art als Megalorchestia." (=Orchestoida, Nicerot).

Megamarnia, A. Boeck, alteration of Megamarnia, Spence Bate's genus, no doubt in order to make it tally with the spelling of Meara, Leach, from which it is obviously derived.

Megamcnna, misspelling of Megamarnia, Spence Bate.

Megamarnia, Spence Bate, 1862. μεγάλος, great, Meara, another genus. (Doubtfully distinct from Meara, Leach).

Megamorphus, Norman, 1869. μεγάλος, great, μαρφός, both, μαρφός, a foot. (=Podoceropodopsis, Boeck).

Melita, Leach, 1813. Meli, a Nereid. Hesiod, Theogonia, 246.

Melita, misspelling of Meara, Leach.

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Melphidippa, A. Boeck, 1870. "Melphidippa, a maid-servant in Plantus," probably referring to Milphidippa, a maid-servant in the Miles gloriosus.

Meningrus, A. Boeck, 1870. "Menēr bás, name of a Greek,"

Metochus, misspelling of Metocopus, Krøyer.

Metocopus, Krøyer, 1883. "μετόκος, inquisitive, an inmate, or one who resides with another." Preoccupied in 1833 among Coleoptera. (See Hydroporus, Bovallius). 1331

Metocopus, misspelling of Metocopus, Krøyer, 317

Metopa, A. Boeck, 1870. "Métpa, a proper name.", 206, 233, 394, 400, 509, 581, 752

Microcloës, Krøyer, 1846. μικρός, small; φυς, a claw. (= Ipinclusa, Rathke).

Microdelutus, misspelling of Microdelutus, Costa, 205, 216, 229, 258, 581, 582

Microdelutus, altered from Microdelutus, Costa, to tally with the derivation, 334, 389, 1036

Microdeutus, A. Costa, 1855. "From the Greek words μικρός, little, δεύτερος, second, and πός, foot." It is clear that the words μικρός and δεύτερος were intended, 274, 294, 296, 299, 580, 586

Microgenax, Lilljeborg, 1865. μικρός, little; γένεσα, a flat surface. Preoccupied among Hemiptera, 1861. (= Ediceros, Sp. Bate), 360, 581

Microphorus, Norman, 1867. μικρός, little; πφορός, first, τος, foot. "Second gnathopods larger than first," 370, 396, 580

Mimonectes, Bovallius, 1855. "Derivatio, μιμονέκτης: mimic, imitator, and κέφαλη: swimmer."

Mönne, misspelling of Mönne, Leach, 176, 328, 335, 1649

Monoculoides, Simpson, 1853. Monoculus, one-eyed (a hybrid word from μικρός, single, and οculus, eye); ρήξ, appearance, 278, 294, 328, 394, 516, 572

Montagu, Spence Bate, 1856-7. "This genus is named after Colonel Montagu, who was a worthy pioneer in this branch of Zoology, and the discoverer of the first species." Preoccupied. (= Steatothor, Dana, and Metopa, Boeck).

Montagnana, Chilton, 1882. Altered from Montagu, Spence Bate, 551

Mulleria, Leach, in Desmarest, 1825. A synonym of Mönne, Leach. Probably in honour of O. F. Müller, 122

Naupedra, mentioned by Kinnian, 1834, as if an Amphipod genus; the species Naupedra bicuspis, being perhaps named by some confusion for the Isopod Naupedra bicuspis. Preoccupied in 1849, 344

Naulis, Spence Bate, 1862. The Goddess of dirges, in Mythology. Preoccupied in 1829, 336, 396, 580, 1168

Natalius, A. Costa, 1864. "In memory of Giuseppe De Natale, a young Naturalist of Messina,"

Nauprolus, Latreille, 1820. (=Proto, Leach), 138, 144, 183, 192, 202, 239

Nauprolus, misspelling of Nauprolus, Latreille, 191, 426

Necrogrammurus, Woodward, 1870. "From νεκρός, dead, and proper name.

Necrortes, Leach, MS., White, 1847. Νεκρωτής, a Nereid, Hesiod, Theogonia, 263. (= Chelura, Philippi), 322, 396, 580, 581, 1125

Necrotes, Leach, MS., White, 1847. Νεκρωτής, a Nereid, Hesiod, Theogonia, 263. (= Chelura, Philippi), 226, 229, 580

Nebula, Haswell, 1889. The name of a girl, in Homer, Od. III. 125.

Neohela, S. I. Smith, 1851. "Neoele, nom. nov., vice Hele, Böeck, proem."

Neocolla, Nicolet, 1849. (= Hymnula, Rathke), 322, 396, 580, 581, 1125

Neocolla, Nicolet, 1849. (= Hymnula, Rathke), 172, 231, 233, 263, 293, 328

Neocollum, Nicolet, 1849. (= Hymnula, Rathke), 365, 390, 501, 519, 560

Necippe, Branzelius, 1859. "Name of a daughter of Pelops."

Niphargus, Schiödte, 1849-1853. Νιφάργος, snow-white.

Nonaena, misspelling of Nonaena, Spence Bate, 446

Normania, A. Boeck, 1870. "Named after the English Zoologist, Rev. A. M. Norman."

Notropis, A. Costa, 1855. "From the Greek words νωτρός, back, and πρίας, keel." (= Attulus, Leach), 250, 274, 296, 297, 581

Notropis, misspelling of Notropis, Costa, 274

Nutaphis, Fabricius, νυμφή, a bridal chamber. This genus, wrongly included by Risso among the Lamellipoda, does not belong to that or any other Amphipod-group, 129

Odius, Lilljeborg, 1865. Altered from Othus, Spence Bate, preoccupied, 333, 360, 395, 581

Oecideroides, Stebbing, 1888, 461, 547, 843

Oecideropsis, Lilljeborg, 1865. Eoecides, another genus, ηφα, appearance,

Oedicerodes, Krøyer, 1842. "οιδερός, tuneo, et κέφαλα, cornu."

Oedicerodes, misspelling of Oedicerodes, Krøyer, 199, 394, 569, 837

Ochomone, a misprint for Orchomene. 228, 235, 258, 289, 315, 516, 581

1 On p. 144, line 17, for Nauprolus, read Nauprolus.
Onesimoides, Stebbing, 1888.

Onesimus, A. Boeck, 1872, corrected spelling of Onesimus, 215, 393, 509, 510, 568

Osidium, Parkinson, MS., 1768.

Osinus, Linnaeus, 1735, <i>Julius, a little ass, a wood-louse</i>. Not properly an Amphipod genus,

Onesimus, A. Boeck, 1870, altered afterwards by Boeck to <i>Osinus</i>, from "Orchomene, a Greek man's name." (See Opis, Boeck)

Opis, Kroyer, 1842. "Opis nomen virginis Hyperborae, cuius in Melpomene (cap. 33) mentionem facit Herodotus." Preoccupied among Molusca, 1825. (See Opis, Boeck)

Opis, A. Boeck, 1876. "Opis, a girl in Herodotus." (Instead of Opis, preoccupied)

Orattrina, de Natale, 1850. "<i>Orattrina</i>, a goldfish, and <i>Attia</i>, trilobed (W. Stebbing)

Orchestia, misspelling of <i>Orattrina</i>, de Natale, 1329, 190, 248, 1922

Orchomene, misspelling of <i>Orchestia</i>, Leach, 1329, 190, 248, 1922

Orchestia, Leach, 1813. <i>Orchestia</i>, a dancer,

Orchestia, Brandt, 1851, a subgenus of <i>Orchestia</i>.

Orchestioidea, Natale, 1849. <i>Orchestioidea</i>, another genus, <i>iθαρ</i>, appearance,

Orchestomus, misspelling of <i>Orchestioidea</i>, Boeck. (Saukler, N. Zool., p. 222.)

Orchomene, A. Boeck, 1870. "<i>Orchestia</i>, a town." The name as found in sundry Greek towns is <i>Orchestia</i>, 328, 395, 590, 592, 602

Orchoididae, misspelling of <i>Orchestioidea</i>, Natale. (Saukler, N. Zool., p. 222.)

Orino, Cocco, 1832. "Un nuovo genero di crustacei, che vo appellar dal nome del primo fondatore di Messina Orione." (In exchange for <i>Charophila</i>, preoccupied)

Orione, the vernacular name of Orino, Cocco.

Ornithorhaphus, de Natale, 1850. <i>Ornithorhaphus</i>, a bird, <i>φθαρφος</i>, a beak,

Ornithorhaphus, another spelling of <i>Ornithorhaphus</i>, de Natale, 231, 262, 295

Orthopalame, Hock, 1879. "From <i>ὀρθός</i>, straight, and <i>παλάμης</i>, palm,

Otto, Spence Bate, 1862. "From the close approximation of this genus to the preceding [i.e., <i>Iphimedia</i>], I have chosen for its name that of the son of Iphimedia." Preoccupied among birds, Cuvier, 1799-1800. (See <i>Orion</i>, Lilliebohr)

Oxycephalus, Milne-Edwards, 1830. <i>Οξυκέφαλος</i>, with pointed head,

Palaeocrangon, Schauroth, 1854. <i>Palaeocrangon</i>, of a past age, <i>εργαγος</i>, another Crustacean genus,

Palaeogammarus, Zaddach, 1864. <i>Palaeogammarus</i>, of a past age, <i>Gammara</i>, another Amphipod genus,

Pallasia, Spence Bate, 1862. Named after Pallas the Zoologist. (One of the Diptera was named <i>Pallasia</i>, in 1830, by Robineau-Desvoidy, and an Isopod was named <i>Pallasia</i>, in 1825, by Leach, according to Desmarest)

Pallasia, alteration of <i>Pallasia</i>, Spence Bate.

Parapage, Leach, 1813. <i>Parapa</i>, a Nerite, Hesiod, Theogonia, 260. (=<i>Granarius</i>, Latreille)

Parabrachia, O. Grinn, 1880. Preoccupied,

Parapag communities, O. Grinn, 1880. (=<i>Parapag communities</i>, Stettin),

Parapagia, G. M. Thomson, 1850. <i>Parapagia</i>, in full armour; the genus "so named from the coat of mail which envelopes the first-discovered form." (See <i>New Zealand Inst.,</i> viii. p. 215.

Parapagia, G. M. Thomson, 1880. Alternative spelling of <i>Trupoma</i>,

Paradryope, Stebbing, 1888.

Paradulichias, A. Boeck, 1879. "<i>Parapag</i>, near to, <i>Paraleichias</i>, another genus,

Paracylindria, Claus, 1879. "<i>Parapag</i>, near to, <i>Lycra</i>, another genus,

Pararana, variation from <i>Pararana</i>, Milne, (Saukler, N. Zool., p. 222)

Pararana, Milne, 1855. "<i>Parapag</i>, near to, <i>Pararana</i>, misspelling of another genus,

Paraphithoe, Breuzzi, 1855. "<i>Parapag</i>, near to, <i>Amphithoe</i>, another genus,

1 The Carboniferous <i>Palaeocrangon</i> mentioned on p. 508 is perhaps distinct from Schauroth's Permian genus, but whether an earlier or later name I have not discovered.
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Paraphilopha, misspelling of Parapheliphae, Bruleius,

Parnacoda, Chilton, 1883. tpha, near to, Nemiota, another genus. ([t-Gammaropsida, ]

Pereonella, misspelling of Parapheliphae, Bruleius,}

Paraphlemon, Clasius, 1879. tpha, near to, Phronimsa, another genus,

Parapleurnus, Buchholz, 1874. tpha, near to, Plocata, another genus,

Parapleuropeus, Clasius, 1879. tpha, near to, Plocane, another genus.

Parascelus, misspelling of Parascelus, Clasius. (Seckel, Nov. Zool., p. 248),

Parascalus, Clasius, 1879. tpha, exala, leg,

Parathermisto, Aug. Bosack, 1879. "tpha, beside and Omoio, a Nereid," or rather, tpha, near to, Themisto, another genus,

Paraphileus, alteration of Paraphileus, Clasius,

Paraphyllus, Clasius, 1879. tpha, near to, Typhlos, another genus,

Pardalisca, Krøyer, 1842. "Nomen anecle apud Plautum in Casina,

Paraclesmus, Stebbing, 1888,

Pariambus, 1888. (In exchange for Podaririus, Krøyer, preoccupied),

Pellicola, ancient comprehensive genus ; used by Seba in 1734 to include the Whale-louse, afterwards named Cymus,

Peltoca, Catta, 1875. Pelta, a shield, coxa, name given to the true first joint of the leg

in Amphipoda,

Phephredo, Raffeneau, 1815-1817. "The name is mythological,

Pereiconetus, Bate and Westwood, 1862. Pereicon, Spence Bate's name for the central portion of an Amphipod, eras, back. "Pereicon distended,

Phoros, Spence Bate, 1855. A girl in the Anularia of Plautus, also, a daughter of Minos

in mythology. Preoccupied,

Phoroneidaea, Tiltonis, 1819. Phoros, a phantom, Phoros, a crab. Not an Amphipod genus,

Phoros, misspelling of Phoros, Leach,

Phoros, Leach, 1814. Phoros, a Nereid, Hesiod, Thogonia, 248,

Philicus, mistake for Philus, Guérin,

Philus, Guérin, 1836. "Philus, one of the Argonauts,

Phoros, misspelling of Phoros, Krøyer,

Phoreocorrhis, 1888, altered from Phoros, Milne-Edwards, preoccupied,

Phoros, Milne-Edwards, 1830. A son of Neptune. Preoccupied. (See Phorocorrhis),

Photis, Krøyer, 1842. "Nomen anecle apud Apuleium in Asino aureo,

Phoxocephalous, 1888, altered from Phoros, preoccupied,

Phoxus, Krøyer, 1842. "Phoxes, captis acuto. Ilechos, B. 210 ; phoxes énav koukian, k. t. l."

Preoccupied. (See Phoxocephalous),

Phreatoicus, Chilton, 1882. Phreatos, Phreatos, a well, oikos, a dwelling. (Allied to the

Amphipoda, if not an Amphipod),

Phronima, Latreille, 1803. Phronima, prudent. "Ce nom grec répond à notre adjectif

prudent, et convient sans doute à un animal qui, pour garantir sa faiblesse naturelle,

a la sage précaution de s'envolurer d'un corps gélatinoux, n'ayant aucun indice

d'extérieur de vitalité et qui se révèle point ainsi l'appétit carnassier de ses ennemis." Latr., Hist. Nat., tome vi. p. 299,

Phronima, misspelling from Phronima, Latreille,

Phronimum, misspelling of Phronima, Latreille,

Pherocephalus, variation from Phronima, Clasius. (Seckel, Nov. Zool., pp. 375, 241),

Phronine, misspelling of Phronima, Latreille,

Phroninella, Clasius, 1871. Diminutive from Phronima, another genus,

Phronimopseis, Clasius, 1878-9. Phronima, another genus, ãpsi, appearance,

Phronoma, misspelling of Phronima, Latreille,

Phronomys, misspelling of Phronima, Latreille,

Phronomys, misspelling of Phronima, Latreille,

Phronima, misspelling of Phronima, Latreille,
Phrosina, Risso, 1822. 1 from Ἐφρούινθ (cheerfulness), one of the Graces, Hesiod.

Theogonia, 900. Costa says, "the name Frosina, assigned to this genus by Risso, is derived from the Latin word Phrosina, which means cheerful, according to Voss. The author chose this name with a view to the beautiful violet shot with gold, which adorns the pearly white of this Crustacean." Phrosina does not appear as a Latin word in ordinary lexicons.

Phrosius, Slabber, 1769.

Platyscopus, Rafinesque, 1814.

Pisitoe, misspelling of Pisitoe, Rafinesque.

Platamone, Stebbing, 1858.

Platophrus, Dana, 1842. No doubt from παλατός, broad, in allusion to the dorsal breadth of the person at the centre, the termination ophium pointing to the connection between this genus and Corophium, Latreille.

Pleurocyamus, Lütken, 1857. παλατός, broad, Ogygenes, another genus.

Pleurochirus, Stebbing, 1858.

Pleurosicyclus, Spence Bate, 1861. "Palatos, broadly dilated; στενός, leg."

Plecus, Spence Bate, 1856-7. Πλεκότερας, one who is grasping. "Posterior pedipalp palpable." (= Symphalys, Spence Bate),

Pleustes, Spence Bate, 1858. Πλευστήριον, fit for sailing,

Pleurocyclus, Rafinesque, 1815. ? from σπλήγγα, a stroke, σφήδ, tail,

Pleurocyclus, Krøyer, 1845. Νόστολόπος, a son of Zaculapius; a name derived from παλατός, a foot, and ἀλφάδ, thin, and therefore very applicable to this genus. Krøyer says "the name refers to the rudimentary condition of the legs of the fifth segment (σφέδ, gracilis)." (See Paracapnales),

Podoceropinus, A. Boeck, 1870. "Podocerus, δέκα, appearance,

Podocerus, Goës, 1865. A variation in the spelling of Podocerus, Leach, to suit the derivation,

Podocerus, Leach, 1814. ποδός, foot, κεφάλ, horn, antenna,

Poleura, Linnaeus, 1749. ποδός, a foot, στενός, a tail. (Used by Pod, 1761, in describing what is probably an Orchestes),

Polyclausia, Haswell, 1880. Πυλοχείρ, a multitude of hands. "Perciopoda all palpable."

(= Tritius, Boeck),

Pontoportor, misspelling of Portoporum, Krøyer,

Pontoportor, A. Boeck, 1870. "ποτός, sea, κρατίων, I rule",

Pontoportor, A. Boeck, 1870. "ποντοφύγεια, sprung from the sea",

Pontoportor, misspelling of Portoporum, Boeck,

Pontoportor, misspelling of Portoporum, Krøyer,

Pontoportor, Krøyer, 1842. "Ποντοφύγεια (pontivaga), Nomen Nereidus Apud Hesiodum"

(Theogen. vers. 256).

Pontoportor, misspelling of Portoporum, Krøyer,

Pontoportor, misspelling of Portoporum, Krøyer,

Praxina, Leach, MS. Not distinct from Anasa, which is generally considered an Isopod genus.

Primno, Guérin, 1836. "Primno, nymph, fille de l'Océan," in Greek Πριμνη, see Hesiod, Theogonia, 320. Rafinesque's genus Primno, among the Oniscia, 1815, was left undescribed,

Prinassus, Hansen, 1887. "Πρινασσός, name of a Greek town,

Prioscilla, A. Boeck, 1870. "Πριόσκληρα, a Greek woman's name." It is, however, very clearly not a Greek but a Latin name, diminutive of priscus, old-fashioned. Preoccupied.

(See Priscilla),

Priscilla, 1885. (In exchange for Prioscilla, Boeck, preoccupied.)

Probabilis, A. Costa, 1857. "From the Greek word προβάλων, hercula, a little cuirass."

(= Stenothoe, Dana),


Protopusium, Kirkby, 1857. "From πρόσωπον, a face or mask, and διάσκον, oniscus." A synonym of Pulverocroton, Schauerth,

powers, 190, 194, 197, 199, 200, 272, 294, 324, 369, 590

117, 127, 128, 137, 175, 190, 248

475, 487, 580

122, 144, 183, 191, 250, 272, 349

1424

32

87, 88, 123, 272

190

640

581, 1184

257, 261, 265, 500, 521, 560, 580

282, 397, 402, 419, 1226

830

327, 329, 470, 476, 490, 1269

1462

294, 560, 582

179, 308, 395, 569, 870

88

210, 256, 397, 535, 537

579, 580, 1129

198, 228, 384, 393, 580, 582

1645

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192

1646

404, 580, 582, 1644

322, 393, 399, 580, 582, 1644

274, 293, 296, 297, 322, 350, 460

500, 551

165, 175, 184, 190, 232, 236, 241

250, 269, 492, 591, 1507

300, 472, 521
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Protella, Dana, 1852. "Dinimitive of Prot, another genus, 

1244

Protelopsis, Stebbing, 1888. 

60

Proto, Leach, 1814. Proté, a Nereid, Hesiod, Theogonia, 243. 

(186, 199, 225, 258, 366, 396 

Protogeusia, a misprint for Pontogeusia. 


186, 199, 225, 258, 366, 396 

Pretoma, misspelling of Protomedia, Krøyer, and given by mistake for Proto, Leach. 

Proto, Desmarest's spelling of Proto, Leach, 

95, 123, 126, 171 

Protolia, Raffnesque, 1815. 

88, 126 

Psammylella, Raffnesque, 1817. "Epimer, sand, ψάμμα, a sea. "The name is abbreviated from Psammepeyla, which means sand-bea." Probably a synonym among the Orchestids. 

99 


493, 580 

Pseudophthalmus, altered spelling of Pseudephthalmus, Stimpson, to suit the derivation, 

279, 295, 332, 381 


279 

Pterygocerus, a new spelling of Pterygocerus adopted by Latreille in 1829. 

138, 143, 192, 228, 257, 261, 474, 581 


125, 126 


279, 366, 466, 580 

Ptilochiron, misspelling of Ptilocheiron, Stimpson, 

561 

Polex, ancient comprehensive genus, 

3, 4, 9 

Pycnogonum, misspelling of Pycnochiron, Brunier, 

200 

Pycnogonum, Brunier, 1764. "ψευδό-, frequent, ψεύδο, angle, "novum genus, quod e crebris articulationibus Pycnochiron dico." A genus not belonging to the Amphipoda except as a synonym of Cymathia, Latreille, 

26, fig. 10, 29, 1618 

Pycitius, Dana, 1852. "The name of the genus Pycitus is from πύκτης, a boxer, and alludes to the very large and well-formed hands of the species." (=Eriothrix, Milne-Edwards). 

255, 258, 267, 295, 375, 550, 580 

Pygnochiron, misspelling of Pycnochiron, Brunier, 

129 

Pygnochiron, error or intended correction for Erytoromanus, de Natale, 

1824 

Rhabdonectes,1 Bovallius, 1887. "Rhabdon, a rod, πτερόν, a swimmer. (= Rhabdonus, Adams and White). 

591, 1006 

Rhabdonus, Adams and White, 1848. "Rhabdon, rod, σαμών, body. 

591, 592, 1606 

Rachotropius, S. I. Smith, 1853. "Ραχώτροπος, nom. nov., vice Tritropus, Boreck, proce., ραχή, ridge of the back, τρόπος, keel. (See Amphithoraxus and Tritropus), 

394, 454, 964 

Rhodon, Milne-Edwards, 1828. "from rhod, wild poppy. A synonym of Apsides, Leach, not generally considered an Amphipod genus, 

127, 134 

Sanzari, O. G. Costa and A. Costa, 1840. Apparently named after Sanzari, a writer of piscatory eclogues; see Johnson, Rambler, July 21, 1760, 

183, 249 

Scambus, Leach, MS., White, 1847. "from scambus, bow-legged. (= Orchestia, Leach). 

222, 245 

Schizoceres, Claus, 1879. "ψαχνον, a split, σκόλετος, leg; in allusion to the slit in the femoral-plate (first joint) of the fourth peraeopod, 

491, 501, 1503 

Schizogonum, Claus, 1871. Named after Captain Schuhagen. (= Schizogonias, Sp. Eate), 

337, 406, 492, 1545 

Schrader, Pfeffer, 1888. 

1653, 1654 

Scinna, Predaresta, 1833. "Ho voluto dedicarlo ad dottissimo abbatte (av. Domenico) Scinna, qual celebre conoscitore delle scienze naturali," 

151, 249, 1270 

Scoplocheiron, Spence Bate, 1856-7. "Seemingly from σκόπλη, a high rock, and χείρ, hand; but as White, Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 168, says "First pair of jaw-feet ending in a brush, "Hence the generic name, from σκόπλη, a brush, and χείρ, the hand." It may be inferred that it is in reality a hybrid from Latin scopula, a little broom, and Greek χείρ, hand; σκόπλη being an imaginary word. (= Callinuma, Costa), 

290, 293, 580 

Seba, Spence Bate,2 1862. "After Seba, the eminent naturalist, 

18, 334, 451, 550, 560, 581, 782, 1024, 1255 

The name Rhabdonectes was given under the impression that Rhabdonus, Adams and White, was a preoccupied name, but so far as I can discover, the opilidan genus to which Bovallius alludes has a later date and a different spelling, being Rhabdonus, Duméril, 1833. 

2 Spence Bate does not claim this genus as his own, but A. Costa, to whom he assigns it, has definitely disowned it, see Note on de Natale, 1856 (p. 1543). 

1Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.) 

Xxx 211
Silycboria, misprint for Lilicboria.

Simorhynchotus, 1858. New name for Simorhynchus, preoccupied.

Simorhynchus, Claus, 1871. eγάδης, flat-nosed, ψάρχεις, beak. Preoccupied.

Siphonocetes, misspelling of Siphonocetes, Krüyer.

Siphonocetes, misspelling of Siphonocetes, Krüyer.

Siphonocetes, Krüyer, 1845. " σίφων, a tube, σίφωτης, an innate.

Siphonocetes, misspelling of Siphonocetes, Krüyer.

Siphonocetes, Krüyer, 1845. " σίφων, a tube, σίφωτης, an innate.

Siphonocetes, Krüyer, 1845. " σίφων, a tube, σίφωτης, an innate.

Sirenocyamus, J. F. Brandt, 1847. Σιρενός, a siren, and Cyamus, another genus.

Socarnes, A. Böeck, 1870. "Συκαρνής, name of a Greek.

Socarnoides, Stebbing, 1888.

Sophroame, Stebbing, 1888.

Spencer, Rafinesque, 1820. "The name was that of an ancient scolastic God of
developments." 110, 123, 143, 190, 426

Spinius, Holboll, MS., 1842.

Squilla, ancient comprehensive genus.

Stebbing, 1888.

Stebbing, Fitcher, 1888.

Stegocoephalus, Krüyer, 1842. "στέγων, tego, κεφαλή, cepal,

Stegopliax, G. O. Sars, 1882. οικίστης, I cover, πλάτγη, a flat surface. "The enormous
development of the 5th and 4th pairs of Epimera is characteristic." (Perhaps = Pelocera, Catta).

Stenio, Dana, 1849. Perhaps from στένος, narrow. Preoccupied.

Stenopia, Stebbing, 1888.

Stenothoe, Dana, 1852. Probably from στένος, narrow, and the termination -thoe found
in some other genera; Dana says "the slender flat-sidedxists without the inner lamellar
processes and the non-palpigerous mandibles, are alone sufficient to mark this genus as
distinct from others to which it is related."

Strycys, Rafinesque, 1815.

Stilampus, Spence Bate, 1892. "The name given to this genus is in compliment to the
industrious and intelligent naturalist of the United States' Exploring Expedition in the
North Pacific." Preoccupied among Venera, 1848.

Streetsia, Stebbing, 1888.

Stygodromus, Gope, 1872. Στύγος, the river of Hades, βρόμος, roaring. A genus from the
Manamothe Cave, Kentucky. A synonym of Cramseytes, according to S. L. Smith, 1875.

Stygodromus, misspelling of Stygodromus, Gope. (Sander, Nom. Zool., p. 306.)

Sudostor, Spence Bate, 1854. "The name being derived from the furrow which it makes
in the wet sand when crawling." = (Hustonius, P. L. S. Müller).

Sunamphithoe, Spence Bate, 1850-7. Σον, with, Amphithoe, another genus.

Sunamphithoe, Spence Bate, 1862. altered spelling of Sunamphite, to correspond with
Amphithoe, to which it is so closely allied.

Sympronos, Stebbing, 1888.

Sympronos, White, 1857. A change in the spelling of Sunamphite, to correspond with
the general practice of latinizing Greek words.

Synopia, Dana, 1852. From σν, together, φι, eye. "Pigmentum ocularum unicum.

Synopoides, Stebbing, 1888.

Symurella, Wrześniowski, 1877. σμύρη, together, όψη, a tail. No proper generic description
was given in 1857, and on philological grounds the name was afterwards changed to

Syrihop, Goös, 1855. Συριχθη, a flowing together, conflux.

Telitimus, Dana, 1850. "Telitimus pedes primos antennamque similis. (= Orchoetodes, Nicolee.)

Talitrus, Dana, 1851. "A subgenus of Talitrus. Talitrus and Orchoetodes, two
genera of Amphipods."

Talitrus, Latreille and Bosc, 1802. Talitrus, a fillet with the finger, in French chiquenaude.
"Il donnent, si on peut employer cette expression, de continuilles chiquenaudes au sol
sur lequel ils se trouvent," Bosc.

1 On p. 292, last line, for Siphonocetes read Siphonocetes.
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Talitrus, Dana, 1852. A subgenus of Orchestia.

Talorchestia, Dana, 1852. A subgenus of Orchestia, adopted by Spence Bate, 1862, as an independent genus. Talitrus and Orchestia, two other genera.

Tedatus, a misspelling of Talitrus.


Tanysclus, Claus, 1879. Tanysclus, in composition, long, outstretched, σθάλος, leg. (=Thyrospus).

Tauria, Dana, 1852. A proper name (Boeck).

Temisto, misspelling of Themisto, Guerin.

Tentaculum, Chilton, 1833. τετρακίτος, a strange thing. (=Scheu).

Tentacula, Norman, 1868. τετρακίτος, four, ἄτατο, eye. "Eyes four." (=Tiron, Lilljeborg).

Tetrathyrus, Claus, 1879. Tetrathyrus, with four doors.

Tetramus, Spence Bate, 1865-7. τετράμυς, in composition, four, and ἄτατο, eyes.

(=Amphipoda, Kröyer).

Tetramus, a variation in the spelling of Tetramus, to correspond with the derivation.

Thalitrus, a misspelling of Talitrus, Latreille and Bosc.

Thamnneus, Bovallius, 1887.

Thamnus, Spence Bate, 1862. θάμνος, the Thracian poet blinded for presuming to compete with the Muse. (=Brachyscelus, Sp. Bate).

Thalamactes, Templeton, 1836. θαλάμος, wondrous. Procopcribed.

Thalamaty, alteration of Thanamys, von Willewoes Suhn, on philological grounds.


Themistia, Bovallius, 1887. Diminutive of Themisto, another genus.


Theognis, 261. Procopcribed. (=Euthanista).

Theosteus, Spence Bate, 1865-7. θεοστέας, a well-known character in Homer's Iliad.

Thesprotus, misspelling of Thesprotus, Norman.

Thielia, Raffnesque, 1816. For Thelida, from θήλα, a whirlwind.

Thyropus, Dana, 1852. "The name is from θρηπόν, door, and ποτι, foot. Pedes 6th (259, 269, 437, 490, 591, 1256).

 différe articulo into lat. lamelletara."

1492, 1496.

Tiphis, misspelling of Tiphis, Risco.

Titeuchus, Schsdtie, 1851. An Amphipod genus referred to by mistake as if belonging to the

Amphipoda.

Tiron, Lilljeborg, 1885. "Teipan, proper name."

Triboleites, used by Schloethem in 1829, to include what some suppose to be a fossil

Amphipoda.

Trichibrachyomma, Ermak and Boeck, 1869. "τρίκλιος, three, σχίζω, I split, σφθαν, mouth," so named from the trid tube formed by the upper lip and outer plates of the maxillipeds.

(See Note on Orchesta (Hope), A. Costa, 1853).

Tritacta, Boeck, 1853. "Ttraca, a proper name."


Tritoma, Teltskamp, 1848. "Τριπώ, in composition, three, and ψάθα, a tail. Wrongly supposed to be an Amphipod genus.

Tryphana, Boeck, 1860. "Tryphana, a Greek woman's name."

Tryphana, alteration of Tryphana, Boeck, to tally with the derivation.

Tryphosa, Boeck, 1857. "Tryphosa, a Greek woman's name."

Tullbergella, Bovallius, 1887. Named after the naturalist Tullberg.

Tymphonina, error for Typhonina.

Typhon, Risso, 1816. "Υπόθον, lastummentum (Agassiz), or from Tiphis, helmsman of the ship.

"Argo." Procopcribed among Mollusca in 1810. (See Phytogaster).

Tyro, Milne-Edwards, 1840. A daughter of Salomonos, mythological. (=Scheu, Pres- tandrea).

Uncioa, misspelling of Uncioa, Say.

Uncioa, Say, 1813. "Uncioa, a little ounce, a paltry twelfth, Juvenile, Sat. 1. 40. It might mean "a little inch," but it only occurs in the passage referred to."

1 On p. 423, line 17, for 1859 read 1856.
Uriletus, Dana, 1849. Perhaps from ἀπ公报, to carry with a fair wind, or from ἀπ公报, wide, as Dana says, "the epimeleys are very broad." The genus was evidently founded on a misunderstood specimen.

Urothoe, Dana, 1852. Perhaps from ἀπ公报, a fair wind, but more probably from ἀπ公报, tail, as Dana says, "the large and long falcate posterior stylytes distinguish the species readily from related genera."

Urotheta, Larynyx, 1867 (undescribed). Perhaps from "Urotheta" or "Urotheta," a name.

Valettia, Stebbing, 1888.

Vertumnus, Leach, MS., White, 1847. Vertumnus, the god of the changing year. Pre-occupied. (See Epikara, Costa).

Vibilia, Milne-Edwards, 1830. Vibilia, the goddess of roads.

Westwoodia, Spence Bate, 1856. Described as Westwoodia, 1857.

Westwoodia, Spence Bate, 1857. Preoccupied among Hymenoptera and Entomotraza. (See Westwoodia).

Westwoodillia, Spence Bate, 1862. "Westwoodia having been already adopted by Dana for a genus of Entomotraza Crustacea, I have felt obliged to alter the termination of the name of this genus, which I have designated in honour of one of the most eminent of European entomologists."


Weyparallel, Haswell, 1880. "I have named this genus in honour of Prof. Sir C. Wyville Thomson." (= Macrogyn, Haswell, 1880).


Xenochera, A. Boeck, 1870. "Ερεθίσα, a Delphic priestess." (See Petocopsis).

Xenodice, A. Boeck, 1870. "Hesodike, a daughter of Minos."

Zacerus, Rafinesque, 1815. From ζακρός, a minister.

Zaramilla, Stebbing, 1888.

Zaphxus, misspelling of Zaphen, Risso.


1 My friend Mr. William Bradford of New York informs me that Rafinesque-Schmaltz used sometimes the name Rafinesque and sometimes the name Schmidt to suit his varying circumstances, but that, though he had a right to both names, he never used them in combination.

2 In Nardo’s Adriatic Crustacea, 1860 (see p. 329), the names of several genera are wrongly spelt; thus, Lithosoma for Lythosoma, Amphithocetus for Amphithicetus, Gammarus for Gammarus, Leucothoe for Leucothoe, Colonotlia for Colonotlia, Amphithoe for Amphithoe, Magnopora for Magnopora, Gamarella for Gamarella, Callioma for Callioma, Isopoda for Isopoda, Leucothoe for Leucothoe, Cyrtophora for Cyrtophora, Lygia for Lygia. Some of these names are given in the right as well as in the wrong form, and of Lygia Nardo himself supplies the correction. The errors are noticed here as some safeguard against the repetition of them.
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Note.—Generic and specific names, when there is good reason to regard them as synonyms, are printed in italics; of the specific names printed in plaiu letters many are of more or less doubtful validity, the descriptions hitherto given not sufficing for their accurate determination. With the earliest name of a species the name of the author who established it is printed in plaiu letters, italics being used for the authors of all subsequent names. Dark numerals indicate the page at which a description of a species or remarks upon it will be found.

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1. Data from Stimpson (1856).
2. In my own view Allorchestes is a synonym, but the point being to some extent controversial, I have printed the name as valid.
3. On p. 300, line 5, for Nilseni read Nilseni.
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1 On p. 314, line 34, for Gaimardi read Gaimardi.
2 If Boeck be right in stating, as Skan, og Ark. Amph., p. 57, that Stimpson's Pseudopontinus unicola can scarcely be separated from Amphilus tenuimanus, Liljeborg, the specific name tenuimanus has the priority.
3 This species makes a near approach to Amphilus vellicatus, Brunfelsius; on p. 160, line 27, for upper antennae, read lower antennae.
4 May not this be the same as Amphilus tenuimanus, Boeck?
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1 On page 49, line 32, for 1834 read 1835, and for Edwardss read Edwardsi, with a full stop.
3 Amphitoe Jurinei (Kroy), is given by Bell and Westwood, probably by mistake so far as the authority cited is concerned, see pp. 381 and 1634.
4 On p. 60, lines 41, 42, omit the words "both before and;" hence Gammarus oblongus, Montagu, was transferred to the genus Melita by Spencer Bate in 1862.
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1 On p. 206, line 40, for by boeck read by boeck; line 42, for by boeck read by boek.
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1 This is Eogena aequala, Dana, which Boek named Eogena aequala.
2 On p. 59, line 3t, for "Caprella Dobrini," Heller, read "Caprella Dobrini." Haller.
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3 As Mayer identifies this with *metacpon*, Leach-Latrelle, 1816, it would seem to take precedence of the latter name.

4 This is *Alphina tetralfa*, Dana, which Boeck named *Megacephala tetralfa*.

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† The name *Dactylopera Nicenesis*, p. 190, line 16, had not been previously used, but is given by Mille-Edwards in a footnote as though it had been.  
* See *Pholoe furcicola*, Leach.  
* This species should have been mentioned in the Note on Grube, p. 348.  
* Bock names the species *Halligera triplinatata*.  

(Zool. Chal. Exp. Part I X VI., 1888.)  

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1 The suggestion, p. 97, that "Tyzia crassicaudata, Eise," should be called Dithyro sordida, as well as the suggestion, p. 500, that Platyelphis intermedium, Thunberg, should be called Dithyro intermedium, is withdrawn for the reasons mentioned on pp. 163, 164.


3 Same Epiphyllus is preoccupied, the suggestion made on p. 177 that it will take precedence of Bock's Deconura must be cancelled, and with it the name "Epiphyllus ericthionus, Kröyer," falls to the ground.

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1 On p. 560, line 29, and p. 583, line 30, for *Euphyllus* read *Erythrophthalmus*, and on p. 583, line 30, for *Euphyllus* read *Erythrophthalmus*.

2 The three varieties of *Gammaraeanthus aeneus* should have been mentioned on p. 427. 

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*glaciella,* Leach, MS., White, 1847.

*glaciella,* Leach, MS., White, 1847.

*glaciella,* Mes., 1847.

*glaciella,* Mes., 1847.

*Gedlewskii,* Dybowsky, 1874.

*var. Victorii,* Dybowsky, 1874.

*gracilis,* G. 1874.

*var. Victori,* Dybowsky, 1874.

*gracilis,* Rambler, 1851.

*Gregorowki, Grinn, 1880.

*Grewingkii,* Dybowsky, 1874.

*grissmerus,* Lamarche, 1817.

*grossipes,* J. C. Fabricius, 1775.

*grubii,* Dybowsky, 1874.

*Grillus,* Lichtenstein (in

Mandt, 1822.

*Homobaphes,* Elchwald, 1841.

*heterecius,* Viviani, 1805.

*leucorius,* Dana, 1852.

*Homari,* J. C. Fabricius, 1785.

*Hygi,* Stimpson, 1872.

*hydacinthus,* Dybowsky, 1874.

*ibex, Dybowsky, 1874.

*ignotus, Dybowsky, 1874.

*Impati, M.-Edw., 1830.

*inaequanennis,* St. Date, 1857.

*indicus,* Dana, 1852.

*inaflatus,* Dybowsky, 1874.

intermedius (see smaragdinus,

Dybowsky, 1874).

Kesselerii, Dybowsky, 1874.

var. europeus, Dybowsky, 1874.

Kiettini, Dybowsky, 1874.

Khikii, Dybowsky, 1874.

Kroyeri, Bell and Westwood, 1855.

Kroyeri, Bathke, 1862.

laetus, Gerstfeld, 1858.

laetus, Gervais and van Beneden, 1859.

laetus, G. O. Sars, 1862.

laetus, S. I. Smith, 1871.

lagowskii, Dybowsky, 1874.

levis, Brunellii, 1858.

latior, Dybowsky, 1874.

latius, Gerstfeld, 1858.

latus, Dybowsky, 1874.

leptocerus, Dybowsky, 1874.

var. nematocerus, Dybowsky, 1874.

libellula, Lichtenstein (in

Mandt), 1822.

limneus, S. I. Smith, 1874.

licearius, J. C. Fabricius, 1775.

litteralis, Dybowsky, 1874.

lividus, Dybowsky, 1874.

Gammurus—continued.

locusta, J. C. Fabricius, 1775.

*var. pilosus,* Marcusen, 1867.

locustoides, Brandt, 1851.

*longicudus, Brandt, 1851.

*longicudus, A. Costa, 1851.

*longicudatus, A. Costa, 1851.

*longicudatus,* see pulex), 1832.

*longicudus,* J. C. Fabricius, 1775.


Gammarus—continued.

longicornis, Viviani, 1865,

longicornis, Dybowski, 1874

var. polyarthrus, Dybowski, 1874,

longimanus, W. Thompson, 1847,

longipes, Liljeborg, 1852,

loricatus, Salicé, 1821,

Loveni, Bruzelius, 1859,

Loveni, Dybowski, 1874,

Mackie, Gerstfeldt, 1858,

macrourus, Liljeborg, 1855,

microphthalmus, Stimpson, 1854,

mucronatus, Johnston, 1827–8,

margaritaceus, Dybowski, 1874,

margaritaceus, Liljeborg, 1852,

margaritaceus, Johnston, 1827–8,

margaritaceus, Leach, 1815,

margaritaceus, Risso, 1826,

medusarum, J. C. Fabricius, 1779,

microphthalmus, MS., Brit. Mus.,

microphthalmus (see rholophthalmanus, Dybowski, 1874,

miniatus (see Aheneus, Dybowski, 1874),

miniatus. M.-Edw., 1849,

miniatus, Say, 1818,

Moggridgei1 Sp. Bate and Milne-Edwards,

White, 1857,

mollinaeus, A. Costa, 1851,

Moravitzki, Dybowski, 1874,

muranus, Say, 1818,

multifasciatus, Sp. Bate, 1862,

murius, Dybowski, 1874,

mutilus, Liljeborg, 1855,

mutatus, Packard, 1863,

mutatus, Abildgaard, 1759,

nataor, S. I. Smith, 1874,

neglectus, G. O. Sars, 1867,

nematocerus (see leptocerus, Dybowski, 1874),

nectus, Johnston, 1827–8,


2 On p. 36, line 34, for accidentally read accidentally.

3 On p. 274, line 10, for Gammarus arcestesipes read Cerastacus arcestesipes.

4 Milne Edwards gives this species as Peloponneseus in the index to the Hist. Nat. des Crustacés.
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Gammarus—continued.

16, 56, 156, 183, 222, 235
rubricatus, Leach, 1813-14.

rubro-maculatus, Stimpson, 1855-6.

rogosus, Dybowski, 1874.

Sabini, Orsted, 1844.

Sabini, Meyer and Mobius, 1862.

Salinis, Leach, 1819.

Salinis, M. Edw., 1840.

Salinas, J. C. Fabricius, 1775.

saphirinus, Dybowski, 1874.

Sarana, Dybowski, 1874.

Saxii, M. Edw., 1830.

sciananensis, Dybowski, 1874.

Scirtes (see Sphaniotes, Dybowski, 1874).

scolisinus, A. Costa, 1853.

scopentarius, Schousboc, 1802.

sandilalli, Dybowski, 1874.

semicarinatus, Sp. Bate, 1882.

senticus, Latreille, 1803.

setipes, Dana, 1852.

setonaeus (see aheneus, Dybowski, 1874).

sichensis, Brandt, 1861.

sinaraginicus, Dybowski, 1874.

var. intermedius, Dybowski, 1874.

Solakii, Dybowski, 1874.

Sophiae, Dybowski, 1874.

Sosphanesius, Dybowski, 1874.

var. Scirtes, Dybowski, 1874.

species, Brunsoni, 1859.

sphaeraropus, Abildgaard, 1799.

spinosus, Johnston, 1839.

spinosus, Stimpson, 1874.

spinipes, Leach, 1813-14.

spinipes, Latreille, 1803.

spinosus, (see pulex).

stagnalis, G. Brunsoni, 1859.

stagnalis, Byers, 1875.

sternula, Brandt, 1861.

sternula, Stimpson, 1855-6.

sternula, (see pulex).

subteraneus, Leach, 1813-14.

subteraneus, (see pulex).

succinsus (see aheneus, Dybowski, 1874).

Succinuss, Dana, 1852.

Sudowilli, Rathke, 1843.

Tatalitid, Dybowski, 1874.

Tatalitid, Dybowski, 1874.

tenellus, Dana, 1862.

var. brevicaudatus, Zenker, 1832.

var. longicaudatus, Zenker, 1832.

var. spinosus, Clyzer and Toth, 1857.

var. subteraneus, R. Schneider, 1855.

\( \text{Pulex, Risso, 1816.} \)

\( \text{Pulex, Martinis, 1824.} \)

\( \text{Pulex, G. O. Sars, 1863.} \)

\( \text{Pulex, Koch, 1835.} \)

\( \text{Pulex minutus, Gervais, 1855.} \)

\( \text{Pulex, Stimpson, 1839.} \)

\( \text{Pulex, Dybowski, 1874.} \)

\( \text{Punctatus, Johnston, 1837-8.} \)

\( \text{Punctatissimus, A. Costa, 1853.} \)

\( \text{Pungens, M. Edw., 1849.} \)

\( \text{Purpuratus, Stimpson, 1854.} \)

\( \text{Putanxus (see pulex).} \)

\( \text{Puteanus, Koch, 1835.} \)

\( \text{Puteanus, Koch, 1835.} \)

\( \text{Puteanxus, Koch, 1835.} \)

\( \text{Putcan, Grube, 1861.} \)

\( \text{Putcan, Stimpson, 1855.} \)

\( \text{Putcan, Dybowski, 1874.} \)

\( \text{Putcan, Redmann, Sp. Bate, 1862.} \)

\( \text{Putcan, Reichertii, Dybowski, 1874.} \)

\( \text{Putcan, Reissneri, Dybowski, 1874.} \)

\( \text{Putcan, Rhiphephiophorus, Catta, 1878.} \)

\( \text{Putcan, Robustus, S. L. Smith, 1876.} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, A. Costa, 1853.} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, Stimpson, 1855.} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, Dybowski, 1874.} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, Stimpson, 1855.} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, (see araneus).} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, Dybowski, 1874.} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, Redmanni, Sp. Bate, 1862.} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, Reichertii, Dybowski, 1874.} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, Rhiphephiophorus, Catta, 1878.} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, Rhodopthalmus, Dybowski, 1874.} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, (see microphthalmus, Dybowski, 1874.} \)

\( \text{Paracalanus, Robustus, S. L. Smith, 1876.} \)
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   tennicormis, Stimpson, 1855–6, 288
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   testaceus, Dybowsky, 1874, 427
   thyamops, Grinn, 1890, 500
   Torelli, Gois, 1865, 357, 368, 395
   toxophthalmus, Dybowsky, 1874, 428
   troncatus, Viviani, 1866, 76
   tuberculatus, Dybowsky, 1874, 428
   tunetanus, E. Simon, 1885, 573
   uvaicinctus, A. Costa, 1853, 274, 298
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   Usolevski, Dybowsky, 1874, 428
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   var. digitatus, Dana, 1850, 555, 567
   Veneris, Heller, 1865, 359, 388
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   var. olivaceus, Dybowsky, 1874, 428
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   Sarsi, Bock, 1870, 394, 1650
   rostrata, Bock, 1870, 394

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   Knyprer, Bock, 1870, 370, 374, 396, 1170
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   polionus, G. O. Sars, 1879, 319, 355, 374, 396
   planipes, G. O. Sars, 1876, 424, 543, 1634
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   spiniger, Bovallius, 1877, 590

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   affinis, Chilton, 1884, 551
   temunicorina, Haswell, 1882, 512, 551
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   depressa, Bock, 1870, 358, 396
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   ambulans, Wrzesiowski, 1879, 217, 502

1 On p. 1170, line 17, for stegocope read steugocope.
2 On p. 314, line 13, for bispinosa read bispinosa.
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crenulata, Boeck, 1870, 394
crenulata, G. O. Sars, 1876, 498
fusciformis, S. J. Smith, 1874, 431
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Harpinia—
abyssi, G. O. Sars, 1879, 498, 568
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Harpiniodes—
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Harpilia—
typica, Boeck, MS., Meinert, 1857,

Hastioria—
arenarius, P. L. S. Müller, 1775, 39, 397, 394, 444

Heliculus—
lenticulatus, M’Jotsh, 1874, 430

Helia—
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Helctica—
monstrous, G. O. Sars, 1882, 1215
Helleria (see Guerne) —
conta, Norman, 1868, 386, 595
Hemihiphipis—
crustulatus, Claus, 1887, 491
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Bucchieli, Stebbing, 1888, 501
camponyx, Wrzesiński, 1879, 501
craspites, Stebbing, 1888, 501
Dybowskii, Wrzesiński, 1879, 501
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filacea, Stebbing, 1888, 501
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limbricata, Wrzesiński, 1879, 499, 501
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littoralis, S. J. Smith, 1874, 277, 1636
Lubbockiana, Stebbing, 1876, 174, 460, 499, 1650
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rubra, Stebbing, 1888, 500
rubricorin, Wrzesiński, 1879, 501
rudis, Wrzesiński, 1879, 501
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Schmidtii, Wrzesiński, 1879, 501
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agilis, Dana, 1862, 268, 588
cornigera, M. Edw., 1830, 143, 189, 1271, 1273
cynae, M. Edw., 1830, 115, 142, 175, 180, 223
cynae, ² Sp. Bat, 1862, 392, 374
dynschistus, Stebbing, 1888, 115, 491, 508, 593
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dynschistus, Sch., 1865, 385, 1645
Fabre, Bovallius, 1887, 588
tera, Bovallius, 1887, 588

1 This genus is provisional, see p. 564.
2 On p. 365, line 16, for Nilsoni read Nilsonii; and on p. 490, line 6, for Nilsoni read Nilsoni.
3 To this species Corniakisi adds two varieties: brevicornis and pouting; see under Nicer.
4 If it should prove that Hyalella andina (Philippi) is identical with Hyalella azteca (de Saussure), de Saussure’s specific name has the priority.
5 According to Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperia, p. 501, this is synonymous with his Euthoniista warnekeildii.

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1 For the disentanglement, so far as practicable, of the synonymy of Hyperia medusarum, the papers by Boulliant and Hansen in 1857 should be consulted.

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oesus, Stimpson, 1852-6, 454, 396, 1198, 1201.

pacificus, Stebbing, 1888, 547, 890, pl. 1xxi.
pulchritudinis, Dana, 1852, 539, 333.
simpliceps, Dana, 1852, 260, 260.
sphaxus, Stebbing, 1888, 524.
Stimpsoni, Sp. Bate, 1892, 288.
vulparius, Stimpson, 1854, 278, 437.

Isca—


nicea, Thor. (Chatin), 1878, 475.

Ichthyceurus—

anguipectus, Krøyer, 1852, 179, 188, 200, 252, 284.

coloratus, Liljeborg, 1851, 302, 396.
latipes, Krøyer, 1842, 200, 284, 302, 396.
mitus, Liljeborg, 1851, 243, 284, 319, 541.
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Ischyonyx—

Leclarenus and von Bencden, 1859, 316.

Iulopis—

Lovini, Bovallius, 1857, 588.

muralibis, Bovallius, 1887, 588.

Jassa—

varicatatus, Bocck, 1870, 80, 205, 396, 594, 595.

Jassy—

capillatus, Bovallius, 1859, 265, 312.

(sulcatus, White, 1857, 305.

(sulcatus, Leach, 1814, 305.

pelagicus, Leach, 1814, 80, 86, 90, 106, 107.

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I spinipes, White, 1857, 305.

Kerguelenia—

compacta, Stebbing, 1888, 1220, pl. xva.

Krøyera—

alternarius, Bate and Westwood, 1862, 349, 546, 572.

arenaria, Sp. Bate, 1892, 301, 310, 395, 421.

breviceps, Bate and Westwood, 1868, 445, 546, 572.

carinata, Sp. Bate, 1857, 373.

chelone, Grube, 1864, 384.

Leda—

Chabaudsvs, Wrzignonwski, 1879, 592.

Lactomatophilus—

armatus, Norman, 1886, 129, 159, 151.
hystrix, Hawwell, 1885, 514, 566.
purus, Stebbing, 1888, 1138, pl. cxxxii.

spiniscissimus, Bocck, 1870, 396.

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lactiferus, Bovallius, 1859, 312, 396, 1198, 1201.

Lafystius (often spelt Laphystius)—

Sturioni, Krøyer, 1842, 436, 150, 595, 899, 1630.

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Lampropus—

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(Ulasi, Bovallius, 1887, 588, 592.

Ulassi, Bovallius, 1885, 555, 577, 592.

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Meinerti, Bocck, 1870, 395.

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Larvula—

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Cambriensis, Sp. Bate, 1856-7, 292.

(Danmoniensis, Sp. Bate, 1856-7, 292.

(Danmoniensis, White, 1857, 305.

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Lepidostegia—

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dytiscus, Say, 1818, 436, 437.

Lepidecoereum—

carinatum, Bate and Westwood, 1865, 355, 373, 374, 446.

eyepa, Grégochecker, 1888, 1650.

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hirtutimannus, Stebbing, 1885, 561.

punctatus, Stebbing, 1888, 595, 1628.


1 On p. 284, line 18, for anguipectus read anguipectus.

2 See note on Microdeciton vermiculatus, p. 171.
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var. communalis, Hasselov, 1885, 565
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2 On p. 496, line 5, for Sp. Bate, read Bate and Westwood.

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1 The Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 229, gives this name to the “*Gammarius Kroegeri*” of Bell and Westwood, 1855, which Boeck identifies with *Mela dentata*, Krogy, although the third trochanter does not agree with the definition of *Mela*.


3 While in 1887 gives “*Melita obtusata*, Lench.” as a synonym of *Amphiurus obtusata*. 

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1 The name Oediceroidea conspersa mentioned on p. 547, lines 7, 8, was never established, see p. 530.
2 Bocck subsequently referred this species to two distinct genera, as will be seen by comparing his Crust. amph. hor. et act., pp. 84, 91, with his De Skal. og Arik. Amph, pp. 287, 288.
3 There is nothing to show whether Grinn's genus Oniscus is an independent but preoccupied name or a synonym of Bocck's Ooniolum.
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3 This species is given as Chilarus in the index to Milne-Edwards' work, and that form has been adopted by Dana and Spencer Bate.
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1 On p. 254, line 41, for quadripinnata read quadripinnana.
2 Adams and White, in the synonymy of Eubrachius armatus, give "Oxyrhynchus armatus, M.-Edw., Crust. III, p. 101, pl. 30, f. 10, copied (Tab. XIII, Fig. 6)," but their previous statements and the lettering of Tab. XIII alike show that the words "pl. 30, f. 10, copied (Tab. XIII, Fig. 6)" should have been referred to the independent species, Oxyrhynchus piscator, M.-Edw.
3 On p. 235, lines 6, 7, for Pulsocorangan problematicus read Pulsocorangan problematica. The carboniferous Pulsocorangan referred to by Claus, see p. 80, is perhaps a distinct genus from Schauroth's.
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1 The species of Parasiphilus in plain letters need to be transferred to some other genus or genera; see the remarks on Parasiphilus, p. 234.
2 see under Pleres.
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oculatus, G. O. Sars, 1879, 495, 568, 1850
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neozeelandiae, Thomson and Chilton, 1886
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1 This is not Kroyer's Amphithoe bicuspid; that view, though accepted at p. 179, is corrected on p. 1635. Bate and Westwood give Phoeras cincus as a synonym of their Phoeras bicuspid.


The text is too fragmented and contains multiple errors to be accurately transcribed. It appears to be a page from a scientific text, possibly a list of species, with references to various authors and dates. However, the text is heavily corrupted and not legible.
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1719

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calicodactylus, Rathke, 1841, .
calicodactylus, Rathke, 1842, .
capillus, Rathke, 1843, .
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dextus, Czeriakowski, 1868, .
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hoeki, Stebbing, 1888, .
ingens, Pfeffer, 1888, .
larinna,1 Heller, 1866, .
latipes, Sp. Bate, 1862, .
latipes, G. O. Sars, 1876, .
Leachii, Krzyger, 1842, .
longicornis,1 Heller, 1866, .
longicornis, G. O. Sars, 1879, .
longiornis, Chilton, 1883, .
megaschei, Boeck, 1870, .
minutus, G. O. Sars, 1882, .
monodon, Heller, 1867, .
nitidus, Stimpson, 1854, .
oeus, Sp. Bate, 1862, .
orientalis, Sp. Bate, 1862, .
oratus, Miers, 1875, .
pelagiscus, M.-Edw., 1839, .
pulchellus, M.-Edw., 1839, .
pseudontus,2 "Edwards, MS.")

Sp. Bate, 1856-7.
rapax, Carus, 1885, .
tenuicornis, G. O. Sars, 1885, .
tristanesicus, Stebbing, 1888, .
tuberculatus, Hoc, 1882, 
validus, Sp. Bate, 1862, .
variegatus, Leach, 1814, .
zena, Liljeborg, 1855, .
Podura—

arribotum,2 Poda, 1761, .
polycheiroceris—

bracciacris, Haswell, 1880, .
obelis, G. M. Thomson, 1882, .
tenuipes, Haswell, 1880, .

1 Heller's species Podocerus larinna and Podocerus longicornis, ought probably to be referred either to the genus Grallina, Czeriakowski, or to
Amphithelidae, Kossman.
2 Afterwards called Derocher (Ceratop) pseudontus.
3 See footnote to G. M. Thomson, 1882, p. 1713.
4 On p. 24, line 43, for Aquaticus read Aquatica.
5 On p. 500, line 32, for tergescitium read tergescitum.

Pontocrates (see p. 572)—

arenarius, J. Sp. Schneider, 1885, .
haplocheles, Boeck, 1870, .
norvegicus,4 Boeck, 1870, .

Pontogenea—

cernulata, Lütken, 1875, .
inerus, Boeck, 1870, .

Pontoporeia—
affinis, Lindström, 1855, .
affinis, S. I. Smith, 1871, .
armata, Boeck, 1860, .
femorata, Krzyger, 1842, .
silicinis, S. I. Smith, 1874, .
uregera, Brunzelius, 1859, .
Hoyi, S. I. Smith, 1874, .
tetasa, Sturubuk, 1889, .

Prinææ—
antarctica, Stebbing, 1888, .
Guerinii, White, 1847, .
laterellei, Stebbing, 1888, .
macopa, Guérin, 1836, .
menevillei, Stebbing, 1888, .

Prinææ—

Nordenskiöldi, Hansen, 1887, .
Priscilla (now Priecilla, see p. 1630)—
armata, Boeck, 1870, .

Probolam—

Aldei, Norman, 1869, .
longinunus, Carus, 1885, .
marinum, Carus, 1885, .
megacheles, Heller, 1866, .
Mirus, Chilton, 1884, .
nanocaulides, Nöbelski, 1880, .
polygeira, A. Costa, 1853, .

ponticum, Czeriakowski, 1888, .
servitipes, Norman, 1889, .
Spencer-Dotel, Stebbing, 1876, .
terestinum, Nöbelski, 1880, .

Prouseæ—
brunens, Dana, 1852, .
capito, Guérin, 1836, .

Protææ—
australis, Haswell, 1889, .

1874, .

On p. 591, line 10, for Aquaticus read Aquatica.
5 On p. 500, line 32, for tergescitium read tergescitum.

4 See footnote to G. M. Thomson, 1882, p. 1713.
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major, Haller, 1879, ................................. 1244

Phasma, Sp. Bate, 1862, ................................. 74, 124, 151, 195, 212

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Protellopsis—

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White, Sp. Bate, 1882, ................................. 334, 1628

Protelos—

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[aculeata, S. I. Smith, 1883, ........................... 425, 546

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cataphracta, Stebbing, 1888, ............................ 278, 352, 431

fragilis, Stebbing, 1888, ................................. 356, 384, 442

gnathobius, Stebbing, 1888, ............................ 1641

1 Echinomitra is a provisional name only.

2 The species of Protelos printed in plain letters belong to the genus Ptiloselis, Slaber.

3 Scopulae, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 169, given this name to "Gammaraus finibrata", Stimpson, M., but he says of it, "I do not feel quite satisfied that this species is distinct from P. pinguis."

4 Limicola, in the Index to Stimpson's work.
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ampulla, Bell and Westwood, 1855, 36, 214, 231, 355, 384
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Christianiensis, Bosc, 1870, 1624, 1631
chubosus, G. O. Sars, 1882, 394, 538, 729, 1650
inflatus, Kröeyer, 1842, 198, 214, 217, 231, 301
koeberi, Stuckey, 1880, 355, 599, 600, 729
Lütken, 1889, 528, 543, 599, 729
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1 The figure which Westwood gives of "Stegosomata (Kroy.) ampuila (Filipp.)" has the postero-lateral angle of the third pleon-segment acute and a little upturned, but otherwise it closely agrees with Kröeyer’s Stegosomatidae inflatus. Bell gives "Stegosomatidae Ampuila, Kroy.," in the synonymy by mistake for Stegosomatidae inflatus. In the definition of Stegosomata (see p. 196) Kröeyer says, "Pedes quinti parii pedibus tertiij quartique parte structura et directioni similis," a peculiarity at which he himself expresses his surprise, Naturh. Tidskrift, ser. 2, Bd. i. p. 255, but Jeans and Bosc are no doubt right in regarding the statement as an error.

2 On p. 394, line 4, and p. 523, line 42, for Christianiensis read Christianiensis.

3 The statement that this species is the same as Crasmer ampulla, Filipp., has lately been corrected by Hansen, see pp. 560, 729.
Stegocephalus—continued.
pectinatus, Stebbing, 1888.

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1 Boeck says that his "Glauconome stoechogry" is probably only the female of "Glauconome krygeri."
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Addenda. Since the earlier part of the Index was printed, E. Chevreux has described *Amphictonus surii*, n. sp., and *Eugenia capensis*, n. sp. For *Pteronidion kisabani*, Sp. Date, in accordance with the suggestion of Bocck, 1876, he adopts the name *Lifigobia [Lifigobia] kisabani*. His paper is entitled, "Nouvelles espèces de Crustacés Amphipodes du sud-ouest de la Bretagne. Association française pour l'avancement des sciences Pontannic avec l'association scientifique de France, Congrès de Toulouse. 1887. Paris, 1888." Another paper by the same author is entitled "Contribution à l'étude de la distribution géographique des Amphipodes sur les côtes de France. Extrait du Bulletin de la Société d'études scientifiques de Paris, 11e année, 1er semestre 1888." No new species are described, unless it should prove that one which is named "*Caprella spinosissima*" is in fact novel.

Les Plages du Croisic, récoltes zoologiques par Adrien Delphil avec la collaboration de MM. Ed. Chevreux et lh. Dautrenberg, Paris, 1888," is another recent addition to the literature of the Amphipoda. No new species are described.

In a note dated Stazione Zoologica, Napoli, November 19, 1888, Dr. Mayer informs me that he has quite recently seen specimens of *Aeginaea spinosa*, Bocck. From the examination of these he is inclined to keep *Aeginaea* distinct from Kroeyer's *Aegina*. Should this eventually he considered necessary, whatever new generic name may be preoccupied the superfluous *Aeginaea* will apply to the species *spinosa*, Bocck, *longicornis*, Kroeyer, and *spinosa*, Mayer, while *aculeata*, Dana, *tenella*, Dana, and *tridentis*, of this Report, will remain indeterminate as regards their generic position (see pp. 1245, 1886).

In re-examining the Challenger collection of Gammarina, I find that in a few instances some duplicate specimens have been omitted from the enumeration given in the text, and that one addition must be made to the series of specimens obtained from below 300 fathoms. For this last the following preliminary description may be useful:

**Genus Paradiatras, n. gen. Near to Paradiatras.** Peduncle of the upper antenna not very short. Pulp of first maxille of moderate breadth. Outer plate of the maxillipeds narrow as well as short. The pereopods slender; the third joint in the first and second pairs moderately long, not dilated. Telson shorter than the peduncle of the third uropod, divided nearly to the base, decurrent.

**Paradiatras tenella**, n. sp. Rostrum acute. In the upper antenna the second joint of the peduncle narrower but rather longer than the first, the third joint longer than broad; the secondary flagellum elongate, with eight joints remaining. Lower antenna having the fourth joint of the peduncle longer than the fifth, and about equal in length to the nine-jointed flagellum. Mandibles, first maxille, and gnathopods having a general resemblance to those of Paradiatras abysii, the second maxilla to those of Paradiatras muricata, the pereon and telson to the figures given by Bruxellus for *Necypne tumida*. There are three spines in

1 In the Introduction, p. xxii, it should have been stated that two specimens were obtained of *Elaeomylus delaepita*, and two of *Podocerus hobot* To include these together with *Paradiatras tenella*, the statistics should be that in the 34 specimens 26 genera are represented, of which 11 are new, and 20 species, of which 27 are new. On p. xxiv, line 4, for thirty-one read thirty-two, and line 28, for Pretandrea read Pretandrea.
the spine-row of the left, two in that of the right, mandible. The palp of the first maxilla is apically fringed with nine spine-teeth. The joint of the maxillipeds which carries the outer plate is not largely developed; the third joint of the palp is elongate as well as the second. The finger in the gnathopods carries very inconspicuous spinules. In the first and second pereopods the fourth joint is considerably longer than the third; the fifth joint in the second pair has a fringe of about a dozen short blunt spines, which are not seen on the first pair. The uropods of the specimen were damaged. The peduncle in the first pair is long; in the second pair the outer ramus is rather longer than the peduncle but much shorter than the inner ramus; in the third pair the rami are lamarin, longer than the peduncle. There appears to be a small dorsal tooth on each of the hinder segments of the pleon. This species seems to stand between Pardalisca and Nicippe, as Synopioides between Nicippe and Halice. Length of specimen, without the antennae, not quite a third of an inch. It was taken at Station 297, November 11, 1875; South Pacific; lat. 37° 29' S., long. 83° 7' W.; tow-net at the trawl; depth, 1775 fathoms; bottom temperature, 35°-5; surface temperature, 57°.

On p. 1690, to the species of Anonyx should be added on Krøyer's authority, <em>bouan spec</em>, Holboll, MS., 1842; <em>flagelliformis</em>, Holboll, MS., 1846; <em>medinus</em>, Holboll, MS., 1846; <em>perfoliatus</em>, Holboll, MS., 1846. The first three of these Krøyer identifies with Holboll's <em>Anonyx Eschrichtii</em> under the name <em>Opis typica</em>; the fourth he unites with his own <em>Anonyx holbollii</em> (compare pp. 200, 215). The footnote on p. 1690 must be cancelled, since "<em>An. bouan spec.</em>" in Krøyer's work was merely a misprint for <em>An. bouan spec</em>, a species distinct from <em>Anonyx brevipes</em>. 


GLOSSARY AND GENERAL INDEX.

Note.—Dark numerals indicate pages on which definitions or descriptions will be found.

Abdomen (perhaps for adipomé, from adeps, fat), sometimes used of the pleon, which Boeck calls the post-abdomen, considering that the last five segments of the person in the Amphipoda are homologous to the abdomen in the Insects, 105, 184, 139, 553.


Addome = abdomen, 150, 152.

Adipose body (adeps, fat), 309, 481, 503.

Afterdarm, 289.

Afterdrône, 505.

Agonata, 40, 59, 62, 63, 64.

Allée ; en allée, acuminate, awl-shaped, 139.

Alimentary canal, 126, 482, 489, 504, 574.

Amphipodi anomalii, 297.

Amphipoda (ἀμφίποδος, around, πόδος, a foot, “pieds dirigés en tout sens,” Latreille, Nouveau Dict., tome viii. p. 493, 1817. Agassiz, in his Nomenclator zoologicus, derives the word from ἀμφί, in unire, and πόδος, pes; but since animals with feet seem universally to have them on both sides (unire), that derivation makes the word unmeaning. Bate and Westwood say that it is “derived from the Greek ἀμφίποδος, both; ἄμφιπος, foot,” and that “this name was given by Latreille to the present order of Crustacea on account of the animals contained in it having both swimming and walking legs, and to distinguish it from the order Isopoda, in which the legs are adapted for walking only.” Latreille’s own explanation is, however, the most satisfactory, since it suits the form of the word as well as the facts of the case, for, without taking into account the pedes-nageoires, we find the gnathopods capable of very free movement, the first two pairs of peropods commonly directed forwards, and the last three pairs directed in various positions upwards, backwards or downwards, and sometimes spread out to some extent sideways.

The Amphipoda are first mentioned in the Nouveau Dict. Hist. Nat., tome i. p. 667, 1816. The description Latreille there gives is as follows:—“Amphipodes. Amphipoda, Lat. Ordre de crustacés ayant pour caractères; mandibules portant un palpe; yeux sessiles et mobiles; tête distincte du tronc; troisième et dernière paire de mâchoires en forme de lèvre, avec deux palpes ou deux petits pieds réunis à leur base. Leur corps est feiblement crustacé, le plus souvent comprimé et arqué. La tête est distincte, avec deux yeux et quatre antennes presque toujours séparées. La bouche est formée d’un labre, de deux mandibules portant un palpe filiforme et saillant ou découvert, d’une langette, de deux paires de mâchoires, avec deux pieds-mâchoires, au dessous, et recouvrant les organes génitaux, tantôt dilatés au côté interne, tantôt réunis à leurs bases; ils représentent une lèvre inférieure avec deux palpes. Le tronc est divisé en sept anneaux, portant chacun une paire de pieds, dont les quatre premiers dirigés en avant, sont souvent terminés par une serre, avec un seul doigt, ou en griffe. A la base inférieure de chaque pied, en commençant à la seconde paire, est un corps ovale et visqueux, qui me paroit être une branche. La poitrine offre en outre, dans les femelles de petites lames ciliées sur leurs bords, destinées à recueillir leurs œufs. Le cœur s’étend dans la longueur du tronc, comme dans les stomatopodes, et ressemble à un vaisseau dorsal, mais ayant des rameaux. Le tronc se termine par une queue de six à sept articles, ayant en dessous cinq paires de pieds-nageoires sous la forme de filets, et divisées en deux branches articulées; ils sont très-mobiles, analogues aux pieds branchiaux des stomatopodes, et servent peut-être aux mêmes fonctions; l’extrémité de cette queue est courbée en dessous, et le dernier anneau est ordinairement terminé par de petits appendices en forme de styles articulés, épineux, et rarement par de petites lames en feuillets. Les amphipodes nagent et sautent avec agilité, et toujours posés sur le côté. Les uns habitent les ruisseaux et les fontaines, les autres les eaux salées. Leur accouplement ressemble à celui des insectes, le mâle étant placé sur le dos de sa femelle; l’union dure quelque temps, et la femelle emporte souvent le mâle, qui est alors sous son ventre. Les œufs sont rassemblés sur la poitrine et recouverts par les petites écailles dont nous avons parlé, ce qui leur forme une sorte de poche; ils s’y développent; les petits restent attachés aux pieds ou à d’autres parties du corps de leur mère, jusqu’à ce qu’ils aient acquis assez de vigueur pour n’avoir plus besoin de ce secon.” There have been numerous subsequent definitions, some of which will be found under the references, 95, 99, 122, 137, 139, 144, 170, 175, 184, 206, 208, 215, 222, 256, 259, 282, 289, 316, 365, 480, 508, 547, 555, 579, 601, 1655.
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Anipodi, 205.

Anipoli, 231.

Anipolopia, 266, 260, 239, 554.

Anulosa, a subkingdom in zoology comprising the Arthropoda and Anarthropoda, in which the body is more or less evidently composed of a succession of annuli or rings, 97, 475.

Annulus, a body-ringing, segment, or sonlite, 153, 254.

Anostomooidea (ἀν, without, ὄστος, bone, ἔος, animal), 94.

Anostia (ἀν, without, ἄστος, bone), 88.

Antennae (antenna, in Latin, a saltyard), in a Crustacean the appendages of the (theoretical) second and third segments. The two pairs are distinguished by different writers as respectively first and second, 473; upper and lower, 54, 122, 245; anterior and posterior, 457, 536; posterior and anterior, 64, 149; inner and outer, 78, 515; annuli and antennae, 463, 1215; auditory and olfactory (Spence Bate, Brit. Assoc. Rep. for 1875; Milne-Edwards, 154; Spence Bate, 473; Brazzadas, 318; Fritz Müller, 349; Leydig, 349, 350; Clane, 437, 507. Antenniform processes, palp of the mandibles, 102.

Antennary gland, 505, 510, 555.

Antennules, see Antennae. This diminutive is not well suited to the Amphipoda, seeing that in many species of this group the upper antennae exceed the lower in size.

Antennules, applied to parts of the mandibles, maxillae, and maxillipeds, 57.

Antennae Antennae, 99.

Anterior. By a conventional use, this word is applied to that edge of the leg which, when the limb is extended downwardly, is turned towards the head; thus in the gnathopods and first two pairs of pereiopods what would naturally be regarded as the back of the hand is called the anterior or front margin, while the claspng edge is called the posterior or hind margin.

Antilat (στρέμνον, a stream, in reference to the hautostrum or sucking apparatus), 41, 65.


Aproposodes (ἄπροπος, without limit, πόρος, feet), 92.

Apodome (ἀποδός, I bind fast), 493.

Appendages, appendiculae, 159, 493, 503; correlation of, 474; removal of, 474.

Appendiculae, 478.

Appendicularis, the telson, 178.

Aptery (ἄπτηρος, unwinged), 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 26, 26, 42, 52, 53, 55, 58, 62, 65, 69, 86.

Arteries (ἀρτηρία, originally supposed to be an air-duct, the derivation suggested for the word being ἄρπ, air, ἄρτηρ, I preserve), 338, 476, 487, 505, 526, 527, 549, 508.

Arthrocochus (ἄρπος, a joint, ἄρθρος, head), 78.

Arthrocheles (ἄρπος, a joint, ἄρθρος, foot). The Encycl. Brit., vol. ii. 1875, explains that the Class is named from the articulations of the limbs, and also says, "Leach, and later (1825) Latreille, proposed Cumolyptidae as the name of the group for which Arthrocheles was afterwards devised. Custom has overborne the rule of priority, and the latter is now the more common name."

Latreille, however, employed the term Condylipoda in 1802, and must therefore have preceded Leach, 477, 479, 552.

Arthrocrinida (ἄρπος, a joint, ἄρτρον, shell), proposed by Burmeister in place of the older term Eridiophtalma or seashell-eyed. Sars, Hist. Nat. Crust. d'en danse de Norvège, explains that it refers to the regularly segmented body and the considerable development of the dorsal arch of each segment which seems to represent a sort of separate carapace, of which the lateral portions are often very prominent, covering more or less distinctly the base of the corresponding limbs. As the second order of the Malacostraca, in the classification adopted by Sars, it includes the Ampipoda and Isopoda, the first order, the Thoracostraca, embracing the Decapoda, Stomatopoda, and Cumacea, 169, 477, 506, 552, 601, 1655.

Articulata, "the name given by Cuvier to his third great division of the Animal kingdom. Arthropoda is the designation now generally adopted, which includes the Crustacea, Arachnidea, Myriapoda, and Insecta, but excludes the Annelida, which Cuvier classed with these among the Articulata." (Encycl. Brit., vol. ii. 1875), 101.

Articulation, used by Bates and Westwood, Brit. sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 6, to express the connecting hinge, as distinguished from joint, used for a portion of a limb.

Astacoides, Astacidae, 78, 87.

Axillary apparatus, 290, 325, 449, 474, 504.

Baguettes olfactives, olfactory tubules or filaments, 505.

Basipodite (Milne-Edwards, according to Wrezonowki, 1851), or basopodite, 290 (dures, a stepping, πόδος, foot), shortened into basis, 299, basos (Bate and Westwood), or basis, the second (first free) joint of the Amphipod leg. The equivalents in different authors are—first joint (used in this Report); second joint; haunch, 140, 155; trochanter superior; femur, 34, 37; thigh; second coxa—plate; hiunte, 485; arm, 536; Oberamp; Schenkel, 1607; thia, 149.

Bastoneill, little rods, 1652.

Bilamelli, bilamellate, 548; cylindres à bilaumets, 515.

Biliary vessels. See Liver.


Blastospermi (βλαστόσ, germ, embryo, ἄπρος, skin), 464, 531, 558.

Blastozone (βλαστόν, and μέρος, a part), 463.

Brain, 202, 349, 350, 489, 587, 1648.

Branchiae (βραχία, in Latin branchiae, the gills of fishes). Latreille, 98; Milne-Edwards, 154, 184, 185; Kirby, 202; Frey and Lencourt, 219; Nicolet, 292; Dana, 260, 301, Williams, 290; Costa, 290; Valette, 304; Boeck, 324; Lilliclough, 303; Grube, 306; Hess, 419; Dech., 476; Wrzonskiowski, 501, 507; Smith, 522; Clane, 589.

Branchi, number of, in Phrentina, Milne-Edwards, 155; Giles, 1642.
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Branchiopod (δράγος, breathing-organ, γαστρό, abdomen), 72, 73, 74, 79.

Branchyura, 58.

Brangestria (δράγος, γαστρό), 87.

Bras, 155. See Meropodite.

Cabeza, 252. See Cephalon.

Cecia, 304, 483, 489, 504, 519, 574.

Calceolus (in Latin, a small shoe), a name suggested by Stimpson (in the form calcacola) for certain appendages of the antennae, variously understood as olfactory, auditory, or prehensile; Milne-Edwards, 141; Guerin, 118; Kroyer, 177, 200; Valette, 304; Leydig, 349, 481; Marcusen, 269; Bos, 429; Hoke, 198; Dybowsky and Wrezinski, 564; Blain, 548, 549; Barrows, 587.

Capi, 73.

Capture of specimens, 197, 484, 600, 1655.

Caricology (εικονιεις, a crab, λειοσ, discussion), the natural history of Crustacea, 405.

Cardiac (καρδιας, belonging to the heart, καρδια), from analogy with vertebrae, the anterior part of the stomach in Amphipoda is called cardiac, without reference to the actual position of the heart, 492.

Cardio-sartorial valves; arterial ostia; these connect the heart with the upper and the lower aorta, opening at the sartostyle to admit the passage of the blood, and closing at the diastole to prevent its flowing back from the aorta, 505, 520.

Cardio-pericardiac openings; venous ostia; the oblique lateral orifices of the heart, which admit the blood into it from the periocardium, when the heart dilates at the diastole; during the sartostyle they are closed. Normally they occur in pairs in the second, third, and fourth person-sequences; in Corophium only in the fourth segment, 505, 527.

Carpopolite (καρπός, wrist, νους, foot), the fifth (fourth free) joint of the leg, 290. The equivalents in different authors are—fifth joint; fourth joint, 291; wrist; jambe, 93; carpe, 155; gueau; Handwurzel, 532; Afterhandwurzel, 532; Fusswurzel, 532; carpus, 290, 291; pseudocarpus, 532; tarsus, 592; metatarsae, 149, 532.

Cranial styles. See Uropoda.

Cement glands, 432, 496, 522, 1651.

Cephalization, 264.

Cephalon (κεφαλη, head), head, tête, Kopf, Kopfsegment, cabeza, caput, cephalothorax, 259; the front portion of an Amphipod, comprising (theoretically) seven coalesced segments, of which the first six are properly cephalic, the seventh being homologous with the first of the three thoracic segments in the Insects, 264, 289, 463.

Cephalostegite (κεφαλη, head, στέγω, 1 cover), 463.

Cerebral ganglions. See Brain.

Chelate (χηλα, a claw), cheliferous, 27, 44; cheliform, 29, 54, 88, 179, 388; with a dilatate hand, 97, 143, 1622; Schene, 527; properly used of a limb in which a movable joint closes almost throughout its whole length against the lateral margin of another joint, but in early writers often equivalent to subchelate.

Chisana, a crosswise position, like the strokes of the Greek letter Χ, 1646, 1652.

Chitin, Chitine (χυτόν, a coat). Huxley, The Crayfish, p. 547, in regard to the exoskeleton of the crayfish, says:—"The animal matter consists for the most part of a peculiar substance termed Chitine, which enters into the composition of the hard parts not only of the Arthropoda in general, but of many other invertebrated animals. Chitin is not dissolved even by hot caustic alkalies, whence the use of solutions of caustic potash and soda in cleansing the skeletons of crayfishes. It is soluble in cold concentrated hydrochloric acid without change, and may be precipitated by its solution by the addition of water. Chitin contains nitrogen, and according to the latest investigations (Liedlerhose, 'Ueber Chitin und seine Spaltungs-produkte: Zeitschrift für physiologische Chemie, ii. 1879), its composition is represented by the formula C11H14N2O2." (See also Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crust., i. p. 10, and Darwin, The Locomotive, p. 30). 134, 279.

Chorion (χοριον, skin, leather), 320.

Choristopoda ("From χωρίς, separate, and νους, foot, alluding to the fact that the pairs of feet belong each to a distinct segment of the body"); 315, 256, 259, 280, 601.

Chromatophore (χρωμα, colour, φευξ, 1 bear), 477, 548.

Cilis, cilia (cilium, in Latin an eyelash), variously applied to delicate hairs and slender hair-like appendages. The term seems inappropriate for the "auditory cilia" of Bate and Woodstock, see pp. 296, 591, which, as those authors themselves remark, are quite distinct from the "auditory cilia" of Hensen.

Circulation of the blood, Zeuker, 148; Milne-Edwards, 153; Templeton, 169; Wieghaus, 182; Geosol, 195; Fray and Leechart, 219; Williams, 280; Leydig, 300, 482; Claparède, 343; Dohrn, 364; Sars, 372; Forbitt, 422; Claus, 338, 476, 486, 508; Wrezinski, 505; Delage, 525; Mayer, 535.

Classification, Lanarck, 66, 165; Latrielle, 71, 79, 81, 95, 99, 125, 136; Duméril, 78; Leach, 83, 55, 59, 61, 107; Rafinesque, 87, 88, 110; Tilesius, 87; Saviqgy, 93; Blainville, 94; Risoa, 96; Dezaarem, 122; Zunker, 135, 149; Milne-Edwards, 140, 153, 155, 184, 264; Bornet, 169; White, 222, 242; Dana, 254, 256, 258, 564; Grosse, 282; Bate and Woodstock, 289, 290, 328, 332; Costa, 296; Bruzelius, 312; Gervais and Beneden, 316; Boccc, 321, 393, 410; Lillieberg, 390; Cznawski, 375; Buchholz, 423; Schisidte, 449; Stallo, 468; Gegenbaur, 477; Hayek, 479; Claus, 487, 490, 508, 552; Nicholson, 521; Woodward, 547; Kingsley, 591; Carus, 599; Sars, 567; Bovallius, 570; Genackecker, 570; Rolleston and Jackson, 1655.

Clavate (clava, a club), club-shaped, thickening gradually towards the distal end.

Clypeus (Latin clipeus, or clypeus, a round shield), 102, 103. See Epistome.

Colouring. Mr. Murray informs me that nearly all the Amphipoda taken in the dredge and trawl from deep water were of a red or rose colour, the eyes being frequently golden coloured. 221, 319, 382, 416, 430, 437, 438, 486, 578, 600, 1627, 1629.

1 On p. 520, line 30, reference is made to an expression used by Delage, "une valve cardio-pericardique antérieure," in which the epithet "cardio-aortique" would seem to be the one intended.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LVIL,—1888.)
Commensal, one that feeds with, not like a parasite at the expense of, another, 322, 579.

Commissures (commissura, a connection, a band), the longitudinal fibres connecting the various ganglia. In *Gammarus neglectus* Sars describes a cerebral ganglion, seven thoracic and four abdominal ganglia, with a pair of separate commissures between each and its successor. The last three are considerably longer than those in front. From all of them nerves are given off as well as from the ganglia. In their structure Sars distinguishes an outer membrane and an inner granular content, composed of numerous ganglionary cells. In the Caprelvide the abdominal commissures are naturally reduced to the vanishing point. 123, 459, 1616.

Complexly chelate or subchelate. "By this term [complexly] I mean, whenever the chelate character depends upon other joints than the propodes" (Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 222). For the German equivalents, see p. 597.

Condylipoda, condylipodes, condylopa, condylopes, condylopoda (κόνδυλος, knuckle or knob of a joint, ποδός, a foot), "pates noueuses," 72, 125.

Condylipia, 88.

Connective-tissues. "Immediately beneath the epithelial layer follows a tissue, disposed in bands or sheets, which extend to the subjacent parts, invest them, and connect one with another. Hence this is called connective tissue" (Huxley, The Crayfish, p. 178). Mayer describes it as a thin layer, not continuous but with lacunae, under the whole epidermis in the head and body, present also in the antennae and legs, except at their extreme points, throwing out attachments to the liver and stomach and heart, dividing the body into dorsal and ventral compartments, sheathing the ganglionary tissue, and by its strong development in the branchia assisting in the purification of the blood, which is thus the longer exposed to the influence of the surrounding water. (Die Caprelliden, p. 130).

Coxopodite (coxa, the hip, ποδός, a foot); the equivalents are first joint, side-plate, hanche, Basalglied, Hüftglied, Seitenplatte, erstes Coxalplatte, Coxa, Femur, Epimeron, Epimerum. It is a disputed question whether we have at the base of the Amphipod leg a lateral plate which is an outgrowth of the body-ring, carrying the more or less obsolescent first joint of the leg soldered to it, or whether the side-plate is itself a protective expansion of the first joint. 149, 258, 290, 365.

Crochet, 43, 140. See dactylopodite.


Crustaceology, a hybrid word used by Leach to include the natural history of Crustacea and Arachnida, 83.

Crustata. The word *Crustata* applied to animals appears first to occur in Pliny, x, 82. "Et cochleae deutas habent: includit esse clausa carina decente ipsa. At in marinis crustata et cartilaginea primores haberet, item echnini quisque esse, unde intelligi potuerit, miroret." In Faciolati's Lexicon, the quotation, "in marinis crustata et cartilaginea primores deutas habent," makes Pliny assert the very thing of which he expresses himself as doubtful. Faciolati gives as an explanation of the word crustata, "h. e. places crusta, seu testa obducta." Jonston, De Exagubis aquat., Lib. ii. c. 1, says, "Quae Crustata Plinius, illa Latinis aliis Crustacea, quod molli crusta osperta sit, Graecis μαλακόριστα, saeadam ob causam dictarent. Medium inter Testacea et Mollesca sortitus locum videntur. Nam quattuor foris crusta, etis fragili et tenui obdectatur, cum testacei conveniunt; quattuor molles carnosanque intus continent, mollibus comparantur." 2, 4, 193.

Cryptobranches (κρυπτάς, I conceal, βράχυς, breathing-organ), 96.

Crystalline cones, Kristallkegel, cristallin, 154, 462, 481, 490, 495, 1638, 1652.

Crystalloides, Cristallites, little plates, concentrically stipped and radiated, found between the epithelium and cuticle in *Ceratos* and some of the Gammaridea. In dilute acetic acid they disappear with a lively evolution of gas. The markings can sometimes be subsequently traced in the cuticle (Hoek, Carcin., p. 98, 1879).

Cuanse. See Meropodite, 93, 140, 155.

Capule membranese, 141, 548. See Calceolus.

Cuticle (cuticula, skin, diminutive of cutis); the outer layer of the integument, lining both the body externally, and internally the alimentary canal, with the exception of the midgut (Braunsch, Mayer, Spencer), 574. According to Huxley, The Crayfish, pp. 33, 196, the exoskeleton or cuticle is "produced by the cells which underlie it, either by the exudation of a chitinous substance, which subsequently hardens, from them; or, as is more probable, by the chemical metamorphosis of a superficial zone of the bodies of the cells into chitin." It is this exoskeleton, and not the epidermis or true skin which secretes it, that is thrown off in the process of exuviation.

Cylinders, 489, 626. In the descriptive part of this Report the expression filamentary cylinders has been frequently used for the Ricchopfen or olfactory tubes, as they are generally supposed to be; but the single word filaments has been adopted in the later descriptions, since Leydig has applied the same cylinder to a different kind of appendage.

Cystibranches, Cystibranchia (κύστις, a bladder, βράχυς, breathing-organ), 95, 96, 99, 135.

Dactia (δάκτυλος, I bite), 282.

Dactylopodite (δάκτυλος, a finger or toe, ποδός, a foot), seventh (sixth free) joint of the Amphipod leg; the equivalents are—sixth joint, seventh joint, claw, finger, nail, crochet, dogt, griffe, tarse, Klaue, Endklaue, dactylos, dactylus, unguis, 146, 149, 155, 250, 592.

Dactylopodite (δάκτυλος, finger, πεπερατός, a wing), "this name is suggested for the two little wing-like plates on each pair of gnathopoda" (Spence Bate on *Pronuba sedentaria*, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 317), 1841.

Darmcanal, 488, 562, 586. See Alimentary Canal and Intestine.
Deutognathus (λειότρος, second; ψαθαες, jaw), Milne-Edwards gives this name to the first maxillae, as following the mandibles which he calls protognathos.

Development, Milne-Edwards, 154, 160; Rathke, 171, 182; Leydig, 225, 482; Meissner, 237; Spence Bate, 290, 327; Valette, 320; Fritz Müller, 350; Bessels, 387; Beneden, 391; Beneden and Bessels, 392; Dohrn, 403; Packard, 445; Huxley, 463; W. Thomson, 472; Ulljanin, 525, 531; Faxon, 533; Chase, 599, 558; this Report, 1214, 1602.

Diastole (διαστολη, a drawing together, dilatation), 593, 567.

Didactyle, vaguely used by the older authors for bands that were either chelate or subchelate, but from its contrast to monactyle, the correct use was probably for the former; 86, 97.

Dimorphism of males, 349, 408, 554, 562, 1024.

Dimorphism, sexual, 596, 1649.

Distribution, Kräyer, 160, 197; Eichwald, 193; Dana, 246; Lindström, 257; Heller, 359; Liljeborg, 360; Bate, 383; Brady, 375; Edward, 381; v. Martens, 384, 566; Norman, 386, 458, 554; Boeck, 410; Möbius, 421; Smith, 434, 557; Mettger, 445, 446; Miens, 467, 555; Forst, 476; Fries, 494; Joseph, 496; Wróńskiowski, 501, 1655; Hawell, 514; Markham, 517; Stuckberg, 523; Mayer, 555; Blain, 549; Chilton, 551; Schmarda, Forestrand, 577; Gerstlecker, 578; Köbel, 584; Perrier, 555; Bovalius, 582; Cheveux, 596; Ross, 1629; Østed, 1621; Whymer, 1648; Darrois, 1649.

Dolabiform (dolabum, a mattock or pick-axe), 103.

Domical (domus, a house, colo, I inhabit), a term applied by Bate and Westwood to a group formed by the two families Corophiidae and Cheluridae, but in fact of more extensive application; 290, 328, 375, 483, 522, 527, 528, 542, 564, 578.

Dreghelen (trecholes, turning-joints), 455. See Ichiropodite.

Dünumdarm, 409.

Ecdysis (εκδοσις, a getting out; εκδος, I strip off). See Exuviation.

Edriocephal, 205.

Edriocephalómena, 174, 417, 1647.

Edriocephala, (εδροσας, sitting, sessile, ϕθαλαις, an eye), Leach, 1815; a term evidently based on the word “sclerites” introduced by Lamarck in 1801; 89, 122, 157, 166, 169, 242, 246, 251, 282, 289, 295, 304, 601.

Edriocephalina, Kerstfeld, 1858, adopts this form, giving the reference “Logio Edriocephalinarum M. Ant. d. sc. nat. Exime sér. 1852, 17, 120, 121.” He also observes that Dana’s Edriocephalina embrace not only the Choriastopoda, that is the Edriocephala of most other authors, but also the Triloita, Entomostraca, and Rotalia, giving a reference to “Unit. Stat. expl. exped. Crust. I, 10.”

Edriocephalímena, 222, 375, 521.

Edriocephalom, 156, 155, 316.


Edriothallini, 59, 390, 469.

Eleuthrognathos (ελευθρογναθος, free, γναθος, a jaw), 449.

Endophragmal arch (ενδοφραγμα, within, φραγμα, a fence), 299, 463, 485.

Endopodite (ενδοποδος, within, ποδος, a foot), 1655; in the Crustaceae the typical appendage attached to each side of a segment is considered to be composed of a basal piece, the protopodite, bearing a podobranchia, an endopodite and an exopodite, the endopodite, attached to the inner side of the extremity of the protopodite, the exopodite to the outer side. In the seven-jointed limbs of the Ampipoda, the first joint consoled with the side-plate and the first free joint constitute the protopodite, the remaining five joints being the endopodite. Some of these appendages in the female a marsupial plate is attached, which possibly represents the exopodite. Some of them also in both sexes carry a branchial rosette. In the upper antenna the protopodite by way of exception exhibits three joints, the so-called primary flagellum being in all probability the endopodite, while the secondary flagellum when present would seem to be the exopodite, although it is found on the inner side of the appendage. The bifurcation of the limbs is readily observable in the appendages of the pleon. See Huxley, The Crayfish, pp. 145, 173. See Tige, 153.

Enoplopoidea, Hess, 1873 ("De ένποης, arm; ποδος, podos, ped."); 417.

Euteron (ευτερος, a pouch), 477.

Entomelline, 194.

Entomostraca (Εντωμοστράκα, insects, κοιο, living creatures), 94.

Enzyme (ζυμον, leaven), 459, 525.

Epimera (επιμερα, over, μυκος, thigh), 165, 202, 289, 452, 455, 567, 508. See Coxopodite.

Epipharynx (επι, over, φαρξινσ, throat), the palate or upper part of the throat that succeeds the mouth-opening, 450.

Epipustule (επι, over, σουμα, the mouth). In the Ampipoda it is generally placed vertically, sometimes forming a ridge or produced to a sharp point. It sends up a narrow prolongation between the lower and upper antennae to the rostrum. Below it widens, and forms the clypeus, in which the labrum is attached. Its inner surface gives attachment to the flexor muscles of the mandibles (Boeck). 289.

Epithelium (επι, over, θηλη, a nipple): “Under the general name of epithelium, may be included a form of tissue, which everywhere underlies the exoskeleton (where it corresponds with the epidermis of the higher animals), and the cuticular lining of the alimentary canal, extending thence into the hepatic ceca. It is further met with in the generative organs, and in the green gland. Where it forms the subcuticular layer of the integument and of the alimentary canal, it is found to consist of a protoplasmic substance, in which close-set nuclei are imbedded. If a number of blood-corpuscles could be supposed to be closely aggregated together into a continuous sheet, they would give rise to such a structure as this; and there can be no doubt that it really is an aggregate of nucleated cells, though the limits between the individual cells are rarely visible within the state. In the liver, however, the cells grow, and become detached from one another in the wider and lower parts of the ceca, and their essential nature is thus obvious” (Huxley, The Crayfish, pp. 177, 178). Bruzelius in describing the inner structure of an Ampipod gives a similar account. In Amphithoe podoscarabica he notes as a peculiarity that the epithelial liver-cells, which are hexagonal, contain two nuclei.
furnished with nucleoli. The hexagonal epithelial cells from various parts are figured by Claus, Der Org. der Phronimidien, 1879. In some Amphipoda these cells are very clearly visible in the pellucid skin. 469, 499, 592.

Epizoaires (ζωοί, wv, ζωή, living creatures), 94.

Erioftalmi, 145, 152.

Euryhaline (εὐρύς, wide, δῶρ, salt), 421.

Eurytherm (εὐρύς, wide, θερμ, heat), 421.

Exappendicular, applied to the upper antenna when without a secondary flagellum.

Exochnata (ἐξοχνατ, without, and γυνή, a jaw), 64. Latreille, Hist. Nat., t. v. p. 151, says "the Kleistagnatha have the palps broad and short, while the Exochnata have them narrow, elongated, in form of arms or true palps. The former have more resemblance to maxillae. Fabricius in applying two denominations to like objects, of slightly different form, has been able to establish two Orders, but the distinction is little tenable, not being founded in nature."

Ecopodite (ἐκοπ, without, πόδ, a foot). See Endopodite.

Exuviation (ἐξυφίας, what is stripped from the body, a cast skin), also called Ecdysis, the periodical process of casting the skin, which is essential to growth in the Amphipoda as in other Crustacea. 67, 133, 195, 250, 333, 474. See Cuticle, and compare also Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. pp. xiv.


Facetted, an expression applied to the transparent cuticle or corna over a compound eye, when the corna is divided, by a slight modification of its substance along the dividing lines, into square or hexagonal spaces. The corna in the Amphipoda is said as a rule to be externally smooth, not facetted, 154, 290, 471, 474, 480, 481. 516, 597, 1638.

Fangorgans, grasping instruments, 274, 477.

Pauses pates, or pates, 95, 139, 156, 139. See Pleopods and Uropods.

Femur (in Latin, the thigh), 34, 49, 149. See Coxopodite and Basipodite.

Ferment-cells. In the epithelium of the liver-tubes in the Gammarides Max Weber distinguishes ferment-cells and liver-cells. The former have in their plasma a pellucid secretion in form of a large vesicle. The liver-cells are full of little drops of secretion which are not affected by water, though they are by ether. In the opinion of P. Mayer, from whom these statements are taken, one and the same cell in its passage in the liver-tube from behind forwards probably performs different functions, at one time secreting fat-drops, then differentiating itself to a ferment-cell, after this being dispersed, or, on being pressed further forwards, resuming the production of fat (Die Caprelliden, pp. 150-156). 489.

Fibres musculaires, 1647.

Filament (φιλόν, a thread), a term sometimes applied to the antennary flagellum, sometimes to the so-called ovary tubes or cylinders.

Flagellum, also called terminal filament, fonet, funiculus, lash, seta, Geissel; in the Amphipoda generally used only of the more or less whiplike series of joints attached to the peduncle in the upper and lower antennae. The shorter lash (the exopodite) often found on the base side of the upper antenna is known as accessory setae, 105, secondary or accessory flagellum, secondary appendage.

Nebengesell, flagellum appendiculare. For a more extended use of the word flagellum, see p. 153.

Flokkredse, 170, 480.

Foot-jaws. See Maxillipoda.

Frontal organ, 477.

Gammarus (καμμαρο, καμμαρος, καμμαρος, cammarns, cammarus, a kind of crab, lobster or shrimp, according to Martial turning red when cooked), 5, 12, 40, 53, 1029.

Ganocottus, a subchelate hand, 1629.

Ganglion (γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin), a collection of nerve-cells from which nerve-fibres are given off. For the Caprellide Basyvarei Mayer distinguishes a kind-brain with the ganglionic knots in connection with it, namely, the optic ganglion and the ganglia for the two pairs of antennae; the subcesophageal ganglion consisting of several coalesced ganglia; the supra-cesophageal ganglion connected with the frontal organ; and a small unpaired ganglion lying medio-dorsally, from which runs an unpaired nerve, probably to the constrictoria pharyngis. The ganglion of the first person-segment is in most genera in contact with the subcesophageal ganglion, in Podo actually coalesced with it. Each person-segment, from the second to the sixth, is provided with a ganglion; for the seventh segment and the rudimentary abdomen there is a ganglionic-complex, bearing traces of the same arrangement as pavilium in the Gammarides. In Gammarus neglectus G. O. Sars describes fourteen ganglia, of which the three first belong to the head, the following seven to the seven segments of the person, and the succeeding four to the pleon, three corresponding to the three first pleon-segments, and the fourth and largest to the three remaining segments, being itself probably composed of three originally distinct ganglia. The first or cerebral ganglion is much larger than the rest. It has an upper and a lower division. The lower, almost on a level with the rest of the ganglionic chain and situated at the lower corner of the head, ends in four large conical processes which supply nerves to the antennae. The upper division, placed vertically, much larger than the lower, and of rounded square form, has above two obtusely rounded lobes, separated by a median groove. Each of these shoots forward a fine nerve, which ends in a little ganglionic swelling at the root of the rudimentary rostrum. From the hinder outer part of each lobe runs the optic nerve. On the border of the two divisions of the central ganglion are a pair of little rounded lateral lobes. Two ganglia in close contact, separated from the cerebral ganglion by the cephagial commissures, supply nerves to the mouth-organs. For the Phronimides Claus states that the subcesophageal ganglion mass is derived from the coalescence of six or seven ganglia, those of the two first person-segments being included in the complex. The five following segments have each a ganglion, but that of the seventh segment lies immediately under its predecessor in the sixth segment instead of its own.
The three first abdominal segments have each a ganglion. Close upon the last follows the little last ganglion corresponding to three reduced and coalesced ganglia. The ganglion having a constituent from each side of the body is sometimes spoken of as the ganglion-pair or double-ganglion. 13, 219, 290, 304, 394, 438, 471, 489, 567, 597, 1616.

Garnell, 8, 7.
Galacturn (gastro, abdomen, σφές, tail), 83, 85.
Gattiung, 129.
Gaséologie, 184, 496, 423, 465, 479, 482, 526, 537.
Génera, rejection of, 140, 144, 167, 229, 256, 270, 356, 516, 569, 592.
Genon (gena, a knee). See Carpodopide.
Genn. See Ischiopide.
Geschlecht, 129.
Gibbous (Latín gibbous), protuberant, convex, hump-backed.
Gimmecefal (γωπον, naked, κεφαλή, head), 145.
Ginglymus (γύγλυμον, a joint), a kind of articulation admitting of only two motions, as in a hinge or the elbow-joint. In the legs of the Arthropoda, as a rule only flexion and extension of the joints are possible. Latreille, Le Régne Animal, p. 1, 1817, says of them, "Chaque article est tubuleux, et contient dans son intérieur, les muscles de l'article suivant, qui se sont toujours par gynglymus, c'est-à-dire dans un seul sens."
Gland (glans, an acorn), "a cell or collection of cells, having the power of secreting or separating some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids." Anal-gland, 503; antennary gland, 372, 481, 506, 510, 519; cement-glands, 432, 496, 522, 1613; frontal-gland, 477, 478; hand or leg-glands, 432, 483, 459, 496, 518, 519, 1651; liver-glands, 525; oil-glands, 518; renal-glands, 504, 506, 540, 552; salivary-glands, 482, 538; sexual-glands, ogiveres and spermatite, 535.
Gliedfisäler. See Arthropoda, 544.
Gnatathlères (γνατάθρης, jav, Aptera, wingless), 65.
Gnatathlères (γνατάθρης, jav, τοις, a foot), 289, 332, 362, 394, 417, 516; a term proposed by Milne-Edwards, and in 1856 adopted by East and Westwood for the appendages of the first and second segments of the person. Gerstaecker objects to the name because in numerous cases he can find no connection between these limbs and the taking up of food, while Claus retains it because in so many cases there is such a connection. The equivalents are—first and second pairs of anterior feet or legs, 61, 92, 94, 100, 141, 179, 185; claws, 101; pédil-uman, 145, 156; Pedes thoracici primi et secondi parvis, 211, 217, 284, 286; Manus or hands, 220; first and second pairs of feet, 286, 323, 326, 347, 351, 376, 397; Pedes trunci primi et secondi parvis, 360; pattes thoraciques, 383, 417; quatrième et cinquième siagonopodes, 454; Handbelne, 427; first and second periopodes, 516; second and third pairs of appendages, 533.
Gnatopoidea, a name proposed by H. Woodward for the Entomostraca, "in allusion to the prevailing character in the Entomostraca, in which the head and mouth-organ are also mainly used in locomotion" (Encycl. Brit., art. Crustacea, 1878).
Gnatopoidea, = Arthropoda, 478.

Gnatopoidea, Straus-Dürckheim, 134.
Greffhand, subchelate hand, 487, 557, 597.
Greffzange, chelate hand, 487.
Gymnobranches (γυμνός, naked, δείκυς, breathing-organ), "branchies exterhres, or incomenes," the character, "branchies cachées ou incomennes," found in Risso's definition in 1816, was probably due to a slip of the pen, 96.
Haltopoden (ελλαμα, 1 έπ, τοις, a foot), 1684. See Uropodide.
Hanches, 95, 140, 155. See Basipodide.
Hand. See Propodide.
Hedrofistula, 1632.
Hedrophthalma, 477.
Hedrophthalminata, 473.
Heptopancreas (ηππηρ, the liver, πάγκρεας, the sweetbread), 525, 1636.
Heterobranchia (έτερος, other, δείκυς, breathing-organ), 131.
Heteropa (έτερον, with uneven foot, or έτερος, other, πος, foot, with the feet varied), the definition given by Latreille does not well accord with the apparent meaning of the name, 125, 126, 138.
Histology (ισωτροία, a web or tissue, λόγος, discussion), "the science which treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, etc.," 535.
Homology (ἱμαλογία, agreement), conformity in the plan of organisation, correspondence in type of structure; thus the arm of a man is homologous with the foreleg of a horse, the maxillipeds of an Amphipod with its gnatopods, and its gnatopods with the second and third maxillipeds of a crayfish. Analogy, on the other hand, is correspondence not in type but in function, as the legs of an Amphipod and the legs of a horse are alike denominated legs from analogy, because of their application to similar purposes. 289, 289, 462, 473.
Hühne, 435. See Basipodide.
Hüftglied, 365. See Coxopodide.
Hyperopex (ηπροξ, over, τις, six, τόκος, feet), 125.
Hyptoderma, 503, 507, 1652.
Hypropharynx (ηπρόφορος, under, πάτρων, the throat), the floor of the throat, between the mouth-opening and the esophagus.
Hyptostome (ηπρός, under, στόμα, the mouth), the ventral piece of the mouth, in which the two pairs of maxillae are socketed, and which supplies a fulcrum to the labium. From its analogy to the os pharyngeum of vertebrates Schäde (Naturh. Tidskr., ser. 3, Bd. iv. 1866) proposes to call it the sphenoid plate.
Inbriated (ινβρεσ, a tile), said of plates overlapping one another in order like tiles on a roof. In the Amphipoda the segments of the body overlap from before backwards, and when the blinder edges are notably raised the structure is said to be inbriated.
Incubatory pouch, also called incubatory lamelle, appendices flabelliformes, marsupial plates, marsupium, ovigerous lamelle, oostegites, ovarian plates, scales (Schuppens). These plates are developed in the female of the Gammarina within the side-plates of the second, third, fourth, (and occasionally the fifth) segments, between the branchial vesicles and the body. They are generally fringed with long hairs. When needed for use they fold
in the body forming a pouch in which the fertilised eggs and young attain their development. In the Caprellidae they appear only on the third and fourth segments. Rudiments of them are said to be occasionally found in male Amphipoda. 155, 185, 321, 418, 502, 522, 538, 1021.


Internal structure, 390, 315.

Intestine, that part of the alimentary canal which extends from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus, 489, 504, 562, 585.

Iouina, 489, 504.

Ionelles, so called from Ious, one of the genera included, 105.

Ischiopodite (i\textit{xylos}, the socket in which the thigh-joint, \textit{mpéros}, turns, and \textit{paoe}, a foot), the third (second free) joint of the leg; the equivalents are—second joint, third joint, knee, trochanter, second trochanter, Drehgelenk, Rolllück, genu, Ischium, rotula, trochlea, tarsus, 140, 149, 155, 290, 452.


Janbe, 58, 155. See Carpospodite.

Kamagene, 482.

Kamplatten, 482.

Kiene, 365, 366. See Branchie.

Kleistagnostaia (\textit{aetia}, 1 slant, \textit{ystéba}, a jaw), 64.

Kupferschierer, marl-slate, in the Pernian system; in certain parts of Germany this is charged with ores of copper, hence the German name, 145.

Labium (in Latin, a lip), a deeply bifid organ, attached centrally to the hypostome and forming the lower side of the mouth-opening; equivalent names are—lower lip, tongue, langue, languette, Paragnatha, Zunge, metastoma, Paragastrea, labium inferius; 93, 154, 449, 486, 532.

Labium, applied by Fabricius to three of the mouth organs, 43, 56; in loco inferius of Olivier is equivalent to the maxillipeds, the terminal joints of which are called palpi by Fabricius, 43, and antennules by Olivier, 57; Say uses the expression "labium (polypalp)" for these organs, 102, and Swiriguay the term lip vauxillaire, 95.

Labrum (in Latin, a lip), upper lip, levre supérieure, labium superum, "the labrum is divided into two parts, the lower of which moves on the upper by a slight hinge, and assists in perfecting the shutting of the mouth. The free margin is generally clothed with short hairs, often of club-shaped and deformed appearance" (Brit. Sci. Crust., vol. i. p. xiii.), 56, 154, 449, 450.

Lemolipoda (\textit{saetis}, throat, \textit{S\textvar{nature}, two-footed}), "gorge à deux pattes."

Langue, languette. See Labium.

Lavallet'seche Kolbenorgane, 427, 429. See Calceolus.

Leg, joints of, 93, 140, 149, 155, 290, 360, 455, 1654.

Legyig'sche Cylinde, 427, 429, 489.

Liver, 185, 300, 304, 504, 587, 504, 588.

Lumbe. In Gmelin's Linneus, t. i. p. 555, Marcet's Lumbe (in the form Lamme) is given as a synonym of \textit{Colymbus Trouille}, Guilleimot or Sea-lion, Foolish Guilleimot, 7.

Magendarm, 482, 489.

Main, 155. See Propodeite.

Malacotraca (\textit{aakax}, soft, \textit{b\textvar{ry}, a shell), 1, 2, 4, 6, 70, 83, 107, 136, 1655. See Crustata.

Mandibles, also called jaws, protognathes, Kiefer, Oberkiefer, 48, 56, 62, 71, 92, 197, 116, 117, 154, 170, 184, 449, 450, 597, 1653.

Mandibula, 157, 254.

Marginate; "the term 'marginate' refers to a peculiar margin or thin cutting edge that is found on the palm in some species, the form and appearance of which are liable to variation" (Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 212).

Markuslasz, 489, 567.

Marsupium, a pouch. See Incubatory pouch.

Matrix, 504, 597. See Hypodermis.

Maxillados, 231. See Maxillosa.

Maxillo prém et secundi paris, also called first and second maxillae, Mâchoires de la premiere et de la seconde paire, dentognathes and trigonognathes, first and secondigonognata, Unterkiefer and Unterlippe, incert Maxillen und aussere Maxillen 57, 64, 92, 154, 217, 454, 532, 600.

Maxillipeds, also called foot-jaws, maxillary feet, pattes-mâchoires, pieds-mâchoires, feuilles maxillaires, lèvre inférieure, tertartognathes, third sigeongnata, Unterkiefer, Unterkieferbeine, Kieferlüssere, Maxillarfüsse, Unterlippe, labium(podolip), palpi, pies maxilares; 57, 62, 64, 92, 144, 154, 185, 217, 226, 231, 256, 328, 350, 454, 488, 532, 592, 1654.

Maxillosa, crustaceae maxillés, Crustacea maxillados, 125, 174, 251.

Medioliform (probably for mediodiform, from Latin medius, the middle of a wheel), an epitaph applied by Say to the second (in his terminology the third) joint of the second gnathopod of \textit{Camus tubularis}, 100.

Meropodite (\textit{mpéros}, thigh-joint, \textit{paoe}, a foot), fourth (third free) joint of the leg; the equivalents are—third joint, fourth joint, bras, ccisse, Schenkel, Schienbein, Unterarm, meta-carpus, tibia, mers; 93, 140, 155, 290, 455, 491.

Mesenterides (\textit{peev}, an internal membrane), septa, membranes dividing the interior of the body into distinct cavities, of which one is called the dorsal or pericardic sinus, another the ventral sinus, 485, 507.

Metacarpus. See Meropodite.

Metastomata. See Labium.

Metatarsus, used by Zenker for the fourth, fifth, and sixth (third, fourth, and fifth free) joints of the leg, 149; by Dybovsky for the fifth (fourth free) joint, by Cians and in the form metatarsay by Milne-Edwards for the fifth (free) joint, 155, 592.


Millimètre, 0.03937 of an inch.

Mitosi, 63.

Moniliform (monile, a necklace), with numerous small joints like the links in a chain, 58.

Monodactyle (\textit{eukyn}, single, \textit{eukylo}, a finger), "hands without fingers," 57; used rather vaguely by the older authors, but generally implying a subchelate hand, as opposed to a chelate one, which they called didactyle, 19, 27, 45, 89, 100.
Mosaic vision, in which as in mosaic work the view of an object is obtained by the combination of many small pieces, this according to Johannes Müller, being the mode of sight resulting from the structure of the compound eyes of the Arthropoda, 159, 483, 490, 405, 1635.

Muscles, 490, 508, 1636, 1647.

Muticus (ante-classical form of mutillus, curtailed, docked), a word used by the early writers apparently not in accordance with its meaning; Latreille, Hist. Nat., t. iv, p. 13 (An. X.), thus describes the "pattes mutiques" in the Millepedes, "Leurs pattes sont composees d'articles diminuant insensiblement de grandeur, ce qui leur donne une forme conique; l'article qui les termine est d'une maniere plus dure, courbe ou ecailleuse, va en pointe plus ou moins arquee, et et sert de crochet; mais on observe ici que ce crochet, par la diminution graduelle des articles de la patte, en est une suite, et que ce n'est pas un corps surajoute brusquement, de meme que les petits ongles des tarses des autres insectes. On remarque une semblable configuration dans les tetractes et les crustacés, dont les pattes ne sont pas en ongoles." 23, 26, 29, 44, 51, 98, 126.

Myeloid substance (μυελός, marrow), 490, 567.

Myogène (μυς, muscle), muscle-producing, 1647.

Nackenrücke, 504.

Nackenorgan, 477.


Nervous system, 132, 153, 154, 304, 364, 504, 567, 597. See Brain, Commissures, Ganglions.

Neusteri (νευστηρί, a swimmer), 37. See Pleopods and Uropods.


Normalis, 290, 360.

Nuclei of Semper, 490, 495, 597.

Oesophagus (οἰσοφάγος, the swallow or gullet), 154, 304, 521, 459.

Offactory, cylinders, filamenta, organs, setae, organs cylindroformis, papilles officidaria, Ricchihaare, Ricchpapeln, Spirifaden, 154, 304, 521, 449, 445, 457, 481, 510, 515, 545, 552, 597, 1648.

Offactory ductile or tubercle (so-called), 290, 372, 451.

Oostegites (οστηγίς, an egg, στεγίς, I protect), 583. See Incubatory pouch.

Ostia, ostolides, of the heart, 489, 549. See Heart.

Otoliths (οτίλθης, ἀτίλθης, an ear, Λίθος, a stone), 465, 473, 558, 597.

Ovaries, 390, 471, 490.

Palm. "By palm (palm of the hand) we mean the part of the margin of the hand against which the finger closes" (Duns, U.S. Explor. Expedit., vol. xiii. p. 553). Sometimes, however, the palm is defined by some process of the hand, which the finger either passes beyond or does not reach; Costa uses the expression "the ungual palm."

Papillae, a term used by Scopoli for the upper antennae, 24, 25; applied by Fabriceus to various parts of the mouth-organs, 43, Olivier using the word antennes as an equivalent, 57; by Milne-Edwards the name palp was given to that part of the limb which he afterwards called the exopodite, 153, 154; in writings on the Amphipoda the term is usually and exclusively applied to what is presumably the endopodite of the mandibles, first maxilla, and maxillipeds; Bate and Westwood, vol. i. p. xiv, observe "The mandibles are no exception to the fact that all appendages are but modified legs. In all Crustacea, we think that it can readily be demonstrated that the mandible consists of the first three joints being closely auloyaced. The small appendage, that generally consists of three freely articulated joints, represents the fourth, fifth, and sixth joints; the seventh, or dactylos, being seldom present. An homological examination of the genera Xestia and Pontia, with Homerus, together with the homotypical parts in other appendages in the same animals, we think will readily confirm this opinion;" Milne-Edwards had earlier taken the same view, 154; Huxley, The Crayfish, p. 171, says of the mandible, "The endopodite is represented by the three-jointed palp;" Claus, Die Platyscliden, p. 9, appears to take a different view, for he says, "Spence Bate and Westwood betreffen merkwürdigweise den Kauholf der Mandiblen bei den Amphipoden als aus drei verschiedenen Gliedern hervorgegangen und führen den Taster auf das 4., 5. und 6. Glied der Extremität zurück, deren Dactyli selten erhalten seien. Es bedarf wohl keiner weiteren Ausführung, dass diese Ansicht eine willkürlich ist und durch keine Thatscähe gestützt wird."

Paraguaythen, Paragauintha, Paraguausthi (παραγαυθή, beside, παραγωθός, a jaw), 477, 488, 553. See Labrum.

Parasites, 149, 317, 427, 460, 505, 579, 714, 1137, 1630.

Parastic Amphipoda, 137, 392, 436, 464, 579, 1630.

Pata-quistas, maxillipeds, 291.

Pedestria, 14.

Pedipalpi. See Maxillipeds.

Peduncle, in the Amphipoda applied to the basal portion of the antenna, pleopods, and uropods.

Peron, peron ("from περεσος, to walk about, perion, part which supports the walking legs," Spence Bate, Brit. Assoc. Report, 1855, p. 27), normally consisting of seven segments to which the two pairs of gnathopods and five pairs of pereopods are attached; the equivalents are—body, thorax, truncus (thorax and abdomen), Mittleleib, Rumpf, Brust.

Pereopoda, pereiopoda, pedes ambulatorii, the five pairs of appendages that follow the gnathopods. The term is occasionally extended to include the gnathopods, and is then equivalent to—pattes thoraciques, Brautiffase, Thoraxbeine, Fusspaaren.

Pericardium (περικαρδίον, round, νηπίος, the heart), 516, 526.

Pericerebral ring, 523.

Periesophageal collar, 526.

Perixial ring, 526.

Permian, the geological system between the Carboniferous and the TRIASSIC, 306.


Phylogenetic, 537. See Genealogy.

Phytobranchia (φυτόμοντας, a plant, ψιρτοχοιρα, breathing-organs), 99, 125, 138.

Piedi maxillari, pedes maxillares, palpi maxillares, applied erroneously to the lower antennae, 145, 152, 298, 346, 347.
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Plecoptera (πρόσωπος, I press, πράσος, a jaw), 450.

Plecoptera pediformes. 55. See Plecoptera and Uropods.

Plecoptera (from πλυκτός, anything flat and broad), 57, 88.

Plecoptera, 110. See Plecoptera.

Plecoptera (πλυκτός, flat; πλυς, flat), 262).

Plecoptera (πλυκτός, flat) (from πλυκτός, anything flat and broad), 57, 88.

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REPORT ON THE AMPHIPODA.

Tarse, 93, 140, 155, 532. See Propodite and Dactylopodite.
Tarsus, 140, 485, 532. See Lichipodite, Carpopodite, Propodite, and Dactylopodite.
Taste, organs and sense of, 481, 594, 516.

Telson ("the last segment of the abdomen or pleon") which for convenience we shall designate by the name of Telson (from τέλος, extremity),” Spence Batie, Brit. Assoc. Report, 1855, p. 28), 289, 350; equivalents are—terminal joint, or segment; middles tail-piece; dernier segment abdominal, 105; segment caudal; septième anneaux ou segment abdominal, 153; la pièce du milieu, 97; Schwanzanhang, 427; Schwanzplatte; appendix caudalis, 178, 425; abdominis appendicula terminalis, 372. Telson supposed to be wanting in many Amphipods by Milne-Edwards, 153; in "Amphithoe nivalisani" and "Amphithoe tonolitronia" by Rathke, 173, 294; in Terricolium fasciinum by Grube, 348, 354; in the Orchestida by Zaddach, 485; in species of Ichthyomysis by Hesse, 1631; in "Peraequa lanceolata" by Giles, 1642.

Tergum, dorsal arch of the segment or somite, 153, 463.

Τετραπόδες καθαριστός, having fourteen feet, 9.

Testes, 452, 471, 520.

Tetragonothus (τετραγωθ, fourth, γραφ, jaw). See Maxillipeds.

Tetracères (τετρα, in composition, four, κερας, horn, antenna), 71, 72, 94.

Tetradecapoda (τέτρα, δέκα, ten, ποδ, foot), 256, 258, 264, 286.

Tetradecapodon, 384.

Tetrádecapodes, 94, 230, 501.

Thalastia (θάλασσα, I suckle), 292.

Thoracipoda (θῶρακ, the middle body, ποδ, a foot), 547; the first part of the word Malacostraca not being especially appropriate to such hard-shelled Crustacea as Crabs and Lobsters, H. Woodward proposes instead of it the name Thoracipoda, "in allusion to the prevalent use in the Malacostraca of the thoracic series of appendages as special organs of locomotion." In many Crustacea, however, the thorax proper supplies no organs of locomotion, so that the new name would only present a new difficulty in exchange for the old.

Thomocera (θόμος, and κερας, shell), 169, 477, 592, 1655.

Thorax. See Peraeon.

Tibia (in Latin, the shin-bone), 149, 491. See Basipodite and Megapodite.

Tige, stem, a term used by Milne-Edwards for the combined parts of an appendage which he afterwards distinguished as Protopodite and Endopodite, 153.

Tracks in sand, 105, 310.

Trigonothus (τριγων, third, γραφ, jaw). See Maxillae.

Trituration organs, 154, 321, 482.

Trochalgodonta (τροχαλγοδόντ, running, whence τροχαλγός, a cylinder revolving on its own axis, γραφ, a jaw), 450, 606.

Trochanter (τροχαντήρ, the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket). See Basipodite and Lichipodite.

Truncus. See Peraeon.

Tabuloda, Tabulida, 168, 271, 286, 522, 555, 595.

Under-riding, 265, 582, 1344.

Unguis (in Latin, a nail); sometimes used as the equivalent of the dactylopodite, at other times for the apical portion of that joint.

Unagata, 63.

Untereilpe, 532. See (second) Maxillae and Maxillipeds.

Urinary organs, 304, 372, 504, 511, 519, 552, 574.

Uropods (υροπ, tail, ποδ, foot), the appendages of the fourth, fifth, and sixth segments of the pleon. The equivalents are—caudal appendages, caudal styles, pleopods, fausses pattes, pattes saumentes, Haltipodien, Springbeine, Springflüsse, Schwanzflüsse, pedes spuri, pedes saltatorii. Dybowsky calls the first two pairs die Springbeine, and each member of the last pair das Steuerbein.

Uropoter (υροπ, tail, περιπατής, a wing), 125.

Urus (υρος, tail), a name given by Eovallius to that part of the abdomen which carries the uropods and telson, the name pleon being restricted to the three preceding segments, 576.

Vasa deferentia, 452.

Vejiguitas branquiales, branchial vesicles, 232. See Branchia.

Vlokkreften, equivalent to the German Flöbkrebs, 327.

Voracit of Amphipods, 197, 271, 355, 1619, 1632.

Vormagen, 482, 489.

Zange, pinzas, 151, 491. Claus uses Zange of a subchelate hand, 491, and Greifzange of one that is chelate, 487.

Zachetindolomite. The name Zachetins is given to a group of strata in the Permian system, including dolomites, the Kupferschiefer, etc., 176.

Zee-Scherminkel, sea-skeleton, or marine spindles-legs, which Slabber latinizes into Phthisico marina, presumably taking Phthisico from the Greek φθίσσω, a consumptive person or creature. The general neglect of this generic name, to whatever cause due, does not seem justifiable. In the numerous passages of this Report in which Proto has been accepted as valid, I now wish that Phthisico should be read in its place, and in like manner I hold that Phthisico marina, Slabber, should be substituted for Proto ventricose (O. F. Müller), 32.

Zostola (perhaps from ζώσων, an animal, and ὀστέων, bone), 88.